

ALLIES, FEARING RED GERMANY, SEEK PARLEY

Proposal of Polish Armistice Due to Fear of Influence Nearer Rhine.

TENSE SITUATION NOTED

Both German Wings Would Welcome Bolshevik With Open Hands.

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LONDON, July 14.—The Allies' proposal for an armistice between Russia and Poland was dictated as much by fear of Bolshevik influences in Germany as by fear of the Reds cranking Poland. If the armistice is granted and the resulting peace conference is held here, this conference will assume no less importance than the Paris conference, which ended the European war, for this will be considered an opportunity to settle once for all the attitude of Europe toward Bolshevism and test the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the rest of the world.

The announcement to-day in the House of Commons by Bonar Law, Government leader, of the terms of the note to Soviet Russia, proposing an armistice with the Poles, and also with the anti-Bolshevik forces of Gen. Wrangel, and of the conditions of resuming negotiations for reopening trade relations, has increased the tenseness of the situation. The Soviet Government has not as yet replied to the proposal for an armistice.

German's Hope in Bolsheviks.

The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD learns that definite information has reached the Allied Premiers at Spa that if the Bolsheviks succeeded in overthrowing Poland they would be met with open arms by both the Extreme Left and the Extreme Right in Germany, each of these factions hoping to attain their own ends by further German turmoil.

Two most dangerous motives, it was said, were back of these German schemes. Information here is to the effect that each of these factions has been secretly encouraging the Bolshevik invaders and were prepared to take advantage of the disaffection created in Germany over the proceedings at Spa. They proposed to use this advantage to try to cause another revolutionary movement in Germany, in which they counted on aid from the conquerors of the Poles.

Two Factions Among Reds.

While the signature of the Bolshevik representatives to the armistice terms with Poland would afford temporary relief it would not by any means solve the problem. The Allied chancelleries know fully what they have to contend with in dealing with Russia to-day; namely, that there is in Russia a faction represented by Lenin, Tchitcherin and Krasine who are anxious to establish an understanding with the rest of the world and work out Russia's Soviet problem within her own borders in a manner which will convince the world that Bolshevism is the true solution of the modern economic problem, and that there is still another faction there represented by Trotsky, Zinovieff and Litvinoff, who dream of a real world conquest by a proletarian dictatorship, with Trotsky crowned.

This latter Bolshevik faction is utterly unscrupulous, as has already been revealed in Lord Curzon's careful dealings with the Moscow Government. They are ready to promise anything to gain a strategic position, which, once gained, they perform quite contrary to their promises.

If the armistice conference between the Poles and the Russians is held in London, it will test, first, Russia's ability to get down to the terms of civilized diplomacy, and, second, it will test the good faith of the Bolsheviks in carrying out the promises they make in connection with the terms of the armistice. The latter test will be afforded by the presence of all the border States in the conference and by whether or not Russia will abide by concrete promises to them, pledging herself not to undertake any propaganda work in these States and also pledging herself not to undertake any conquests, which the conference will exact.

Parley Called Another Frinkipo.

The announcement by Andrew Bonar Law that Gen. Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader, had been invited to the London conference which was proposed in the terms sent to the Soviet Government, has revived here the cry: "Another Frinkipo."

It was thought when Gregory Krasine, Bolshevik Commissioner of Ways and Communications, arrived here for the trade parley that Russia was willing to do almost anything to reestablish

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relations with the world. However, events recently are tending to convince British officials in charge of the Russian negotiations that the party headed by Leon Trotsky is gaining supreme control in Moscow and is advocating a real conquest of Europe in behalf of Bolshevism.

BONAR LAW READS NOTE SENT LENINE

Soviet Must Accept Peace or Allies Aid Poland.

LONDON, July 14.—The note of the British Government to Soviet Russia, agreeing to continue negotiations for a resumption of trade relations and proposing an armistice between Soviet Russia and Poland and also between the Soviet forces and Gen. Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in the Crimea, was read in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law.

The note takes cognizance of the acceptance by the Russian Soviet Government of the principles laid down in the British memorandum of July 1 and of the basis of agreement for a resumption of trade relations and the cessation of hostilities and agrees to a resumption of negotiations for definite trade relations as soon as the Russian delegates return to England.

Then, proposing an armistice with Poland, the note said:

"The Soviet Government repeatedly has declared its anxiety to make peace with all its neighbors. The British Government is no less anxious to restore peace throughout Europe, and therefore proposes the following arrangement with this object in view:

"That an immediate armistice be signed between Poland and Soviet Russia under which hostilities shall be suspended. That the terms of this armistice provide, on the one hand, that the Polish army shall be immediately withdrawn to the lines provisionally laid down last year by the peace conference as to the eastern boundary to which Poland is entitled to establish a Polish administration.

"On the other hand the armistice should provide that the army of Soviet Russia should stand at a distance of fifty kilometers east of this line. In eastern Galicia each army will stand on the line they occupy at the date of the signature of the armistice.

"That as soon as possible thereafter a conference, sitting under the auspices of the peace conference, shall assemble in London, to be attended by representatives of Soviet Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland, with the object of negotiating a final peace between Russia and its neighboring states. Representatives of eastern Galicia also would be invited to London to state their case.

"For the purpose of this conference Great Britain will place no restrictions on the representatives which Russia may nominate, provided they undertake while in Great Britain not to interfere in politics or the internal affairs of the British Empire or in propaganda."

The note said the armistice with Gen. Wrangel should be on the basis that Wrangel retire immediately to the Crimea and that during the armistice this must be a neutral zone. Wrangel would be invited to London to discuss the future of his troops and of the refugees under his protection, but would not be a member of the conference.

"The British Government," the note continued, "would be glad of an immediate reply to this telegram, as the Polish Government has asked for the intervention of the Allies, and as the time vital and a situation may develop which will make the conclusion of a lasting peace far more difficult. Therefore the British Government has bound itself to give no assistance to Poland for any purpose hostile to Russia and to take no action itself hostile to Russia. It is, however, bound under the covenant of the League of Nations to defend the integrity of Poland within its legitimate ethnographical frontiers."

"If, therefore, Soviet Russia, despite its repeated declarations, will not be content with the withdrawal of the Polish army on the condition of a mutual armistice, but intends to take action hostile to Poland in Poland's own territory, the British Government and its allies will feel bound to assist the Polish nation to defend its existence with all means at their disposal.

"The Polish Government has declared its willingness to make a peace with Soviet Russia and to negotiate for an armistice on the basis set out above directly it is informed that the Soviet Government also agrees."

Mr. Bonar Law said the note had been sent with the approval of the Allies.

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ABANDONING BATUM TO TRADE WITH REDS

Withdrawal of British Regarded as First Step.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—The British troops which evacuated Batum arrived in Constantinople to-day. Great Britain's giving up of the port is regarded by persons of other nationalities in Constantinople as the initial step toward trading with the Bolsheviks, which it is declared, the Government could not do consistently while the British controlled Batum.

Georgit nominally is under the title Government, but actually is dominated by the odzakov Soviets, while Batum and Pelt are regarded as the gateway through which an immense trade will be inaugurated with the Bolsheviks. The Georgian Government is looked upon as only a makeshift through which a large Bolshevik mission at Tiflis is acting to get necessary supplies which are being shipped out by way of Batum, the Caspian Sea and the Volga.

The announcement that the State Department of the United States had removed the prohibition against trading with Soviet Russia at traders' risks and without passport facilities, makes it possible for Americans to enter the field in which Italians and French have been working for many months.

The evacuation of Batum by the British is considered in high quarters here as a partial victory for Krasine, the Bolshevik Minister of Trade and Commerce, and a clear indication that Great Britain does not propose to be outstripped in the race for Soviet trade. The Caucasus abounds with rumors concerning oil concessions which the Italians are alleged to have obtained.

LITHUANIA SIGNS PEACE WITH REDS

Soviet Gets Transit Permit to Invade Poland.

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—The peace treaty signed by Lithuania and Soviet

Russia gives Russian troops permission to invade Poland through Lithuania, according to reports in circulation here.

The special military correspondent of the *Berlingske Tidende* at Kovno says that the military pressure of the Bolshevik forces and the moral pressure of the advancing Lithuanian army make the Poles ready to evacuate Lithuanian soil.

Conditions at Vilna are reported hopeless. The Poles, without food and panic stricken, are said to be organizing volunteers to Garrison the town when the regular troops leave, probably tomorrow. The correspondent says this is likely to lead to fighting with the Lithuanians.

LONDON, July 14.—By the peace treaty between Lithuania and Soviet Russia, which was signed in Moscow July 12, according to a wireless message from Moscow to-day, Lithuanian independence is recognized. The Russian Soviet Government also promises to pay Lithuania 2,000,000 rubles in gold. Measures are to be taken for the conclusion of a treaty covering the transit of trade between the two countries.

The treaty defines the boundary between Russia and Lithuania as beginning at the confluence of the Gorodnyok and Bobr rivers, passing south of Grodno and between the stations of Kuzmita and Sokolka, thence south of Lika, proceeding between Shironya and Viloka, the latter remaining Russian, while Guberny is retained by Lithuania. The frontier ends on the western Dvina between Kraslavka and Pridrusk.

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ANGLO-JAPANESE PACT TO BE REVISED

Prolonged for Year, Will Be Submitted to League of Nations Council.

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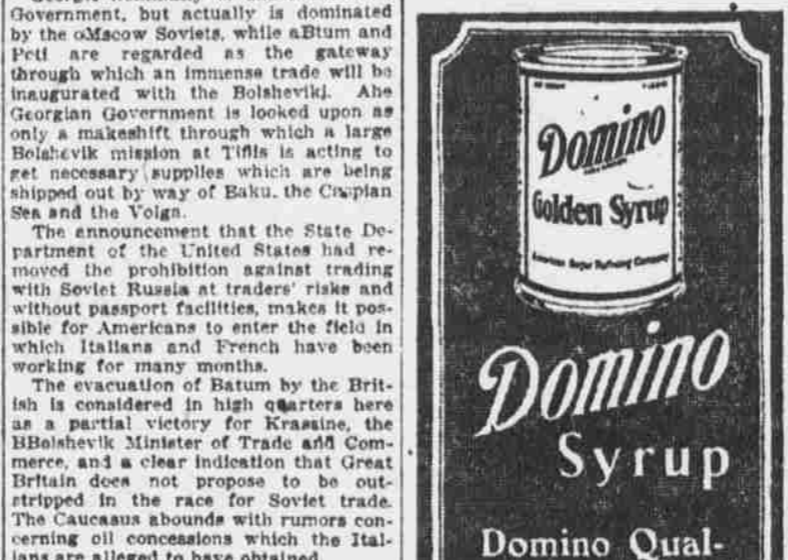
LONDON, July 14.—The Anglo-Japanese treaty, which has been prolonged for a year, is to be submitted to the League of Nations before it is renewed next July, according to a decision announced in a joint communication by the British and Japanese Governments to the League and published here to-day.

This communication explains that although the treaty is in harmony with the spirit of the league covenant, it is not entirely consistent with the letter of the pact, which Great Britain and Japan earnestly desire to respect. These two Governments will, therefore, before the expiration of the present Anglo-Japanese alliance next year, lay the pact before the League Council for revision in a manner consistent with the covenant.

Also it was affirmed that Australia and New Zealand would be consulted, and that the attitude of the United States would be sought in the revision, although the American attitude already has been sought and was denied. In this connection, steps already have been taken for an Anglo-American pact in Foreign Office circles. It was asserted that no more importance was any longer attached to scarehead reports of anti-Japanese agitation in California than in Australia, where it has been established conclusively that no such agitation exists.

Speeders Crowd Traffic Court.

Fair weather speeders crowded the Traffic Court yesterday and \$4,000 in fines were taken in. In the last three days 900 cases were handled and the fines totaled \$14,000. The day's calendar yesterday was 265 cases, of which 120 were alleged first offenders.



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Brooklyn Man Sentenced.

BOSTON, July 14.—George R. Hermans of Brooklyn was sentenced in the Federal court to-day to five years in the Atlanta prison for having counterfeited money in his possession and passing it. Hermans was arrested in Lowell by Federal officers who had trailed him from Springfield, where he passed six bogus bills. The officers seized \$12,000 in twenty and fifty dollar bills, all of which were counterfeit. Hermans was wounded during the war while serving as a wireless operator with the Belgian army.

NO MORE PASSPORTS FOR PICTURE BRIDES

Tokio Issues Statement Concerning Arrival To-day of 50.

TOKIO, July 14.—The Foreign Office issued to-day the following statement:

"According to a press report from San Francisco the news that fifty picture brides were due to arrive in San Francisco July 14 seems to have been received with surprise, in view of the recent engagement of the Japanese Government. The engagement referred to in the report, however, was not for prohibiting the departure of so-called picture brides after the end of February, but for stopping issuance of passports for that purpose after that date.

"The passports, once issued, being good for six months, it is to be expected there may be some picture brides getting to America as late as the latter part of August. This point was made sufficiently clear to the American Government."

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