

counter-attacks will bring the results desired to free Warsaw from immediate danger. The Reds, however, are making a little progress daily at various points, particularly directly in front of the city and through the cavalry thrust on the northwest.

The Russians are now facing at various places the Warsaw defensive line, along which the Polish newspapers for days have been insisting the enemy would be checked in his drive upon the capital, which has been carrying him from six to ten miles daily in his sweep from the northeast and east.

On this line the Poles are expected to make their final stand, and many, but not all, of the military observers are confident that the Russians will find themselves against an impenetrable defense. It is to this line that the Poles have been withdrawing, so as to stand with their backs to the national metropolis, and it is here that Poland's best troops are now grouped.

Meantime precautions have been taken against an encircling movement by the Reds designed to cross the Vistula above and below Warsaw and to enter the city from the west. Warsaw's defense extends from the fortress of Nowo-Georgiewsk-Zagorz through the fortress of Zegrze, through Radymin, just beyond which the Bolsheviks brought up artillery to-day, through Cielmow to the fortress of Wargow, sixty kilometers above Warsaw on the Vistula.

In their westward drive the Reds, crossing the Bug River in the region of Brest Litovsk, occupied Siedlce Wednesday and Thursday, reported Sunday just east of Warsaw. Kaluzyn is within gunshot distance of the line of defense.

**REDS ADVANCE IN DRIVE ON WARSAW**

**Poles Claim Repulse of Attack Southeast of Capital.**

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Continuation of the Bolshevik advance toward the sector of Nowo-Georgiewsk-Zagorz northwest of Warsaw is reported in today's official communique issued at Warsaw. Bolshevik cavalry, the communique says, has reached Sierpo, about twenty miles north of Piotrkow, reported Sunday. Detachments of Bolshevik infantry attacked Nasies, twenty-two miles northwest of Warsaw, but were repulsed.

What the Poles consider an important defeat for the Bolsheviks in the region southeast of Warsaw is also recorded in the communique, which says:

"We are continuing to regroup our detachments designed to defend the capital, contact with the enemy being slight."

**POLISH REFUGEES TO DANZIG LIMITED**

**Only Those With Emigrant Permits May Enter.**

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The rush of Polish refugees to Danzig, as created such a serious situation that Sir Reginald Tower, the High Commissioner for the free city under the League, has decided to allow only those to enter the free city who have emigrant permits.

except emigrants with American visas on their passports en route to the United States, a Danzig despatch to the London Times. All the refugees are examined on the frontier of the free city's domain and are turned back unless the American visas are on their papers.

A camp for the refugees which has been organized now contains 15,000 persons.

A despatch from Warsaw to-day states that the condition of the refugees in that city is so critical that the entire Jewish press is appealing to the Poles to throw open the synagogues for their accommodation.

**PLEA FOR POLAND BY VATICAN PAPER**

**Holy See Asks That Free Nation Be Spared.**

ROME, Aug. 13.—The *Observatore Romano*, the official organ of the Vatican, publishes to-day an evidently inspired article on Poland, saying the special benevolence of the Holy See toward the "noble, devoutly Catholic, chivalrous and brave Polish nation," is well known. The Pope, it is recalled, had asked for the independence of Poland ever since August, 1917, when he addressed his peace proposals to all the heads of the "illigient States, and had repeated this request in his intercourse with the heads of the States, particularly President Wilson.

"We do not wish to nor can we now ascertain whether the responsibility for the offensive lies with Poland or Russia, or whether not only England but France tried to restrain Poland from her risky adventure," continues the article. "What is possible to know is that the Holy See from the day on which Poland was restored to national life has never ceased to exhort her to moderation in asking or even accepting territories inhabited by majorities belonging to other nationalities."

"These exhortations were repeated several times, both in Rome and in Warsaw."

"The Pope urged the faithful after the outbreak of the Russo-Polish conflict to pray for God for two favors only, namely, to spare the Polish people from the supreme misfortune of losing their independence, and to spare Europe from the horrors of new wars."

**'LITTLE ENTENTE' IS FORMED IN BALKANS**

**Prague, Belgrade and Bucharest Sign Agreement.**

ROME, Aug. 13.—An agreement has been reached by the Prague, Belgrade and Bucharest Governments, called the "Little Entente," for the self-protection of Czechoslovakia, Serbia and Rumania against Russia or enemies in the Balkans, according to the *Giornale d'Italia* to-day. To make this coalition more effective, it is said in the newspaper, the "Little Entente" is anxious to have the Adriatic problem settled, so that Serbia may be free from any threat on the part of Italy.

The *Giornale d'Italia* expresses the view that the present affords a good opportunity to insist upon the application of the pact of London, while letting France look after her own independence.

**HUNGARY TO OBSERVE STRICT NEUTRALITY**

**Will Enter War Only if Her Frontiers Are Endangered.**

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—Tension here was greatly relaxed to-day when the Hungarian Government announced that for the present at least it would observe strict neutrality in the Russo-Polish war. According to the announcement, Hungary will enter the war only in the event her frontiers are endangered, and, in that event, will first consult with the Entente Powers.

The reason back of Hungary's abandonment of her war policy, it was authoritatively stated, is the view of the Premier, Count Paul Teleky, that the Hungarian army is not trustworthy enough for military operations, and therefore he holds that it is advisable to spare it and the people from possible disappointment.

**SAYS WILSON NOTE LACKS INFLUENCE**

**German Commentator Declares President Tries to Resurrect Himself.**

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—President Wilson's Russian note cannot have an important influence on Europe, and is interesting chiefly as an attempt of the President to come back into foreign affairs. This view was expressed to-day by a man reputed to be one of the leading Wilsonians of Germany.

"I have long expected that President Wilson would try to resurrect himself," he said. "But this note is an anachronism. Whom can it influence? Not England, not Germany, not Italy, only France, to whom Wilson can say, 'If you are reasonable with respect to Russia, we will cancel your debt,' but France was already against recognition of the Bolsheviks. I believe which government the man who announces moral principles and holds to them, but President Wilson only talks about moral principles. If he were willing to pay for them, then they would count."

"President Wilson never has been great enough to say, 'I am so devoted to my principles that I am willing to lose the Presidency.' Instead he said 'I must remain President to support my views.'"

"His last note announces fine truths, which I believe in. But self-determination has a corollary in non-interference, and no nation believing in it can intervene in another's affairs unless it is itself imperiled. President Wilson has now reiterated his well known phrase of two years ago, but the Bolsheviks understand better than he.

"They will establish a Bolshevik regime in Poland and let the Poles outside of Warsaw choose which government they wish. President Wilson protests that the Bolsheviks do not represent the majority of the Russian people. It is still no ground for him to interfere. That is the affair of the Russian people, and no concern of a believer in self-determination unless his country is attacked."

"I read the note, and I must say I was surprised it was not worse. President Wilson has a sentimental attachment for Poland, but he cannot afford to awaken the hostility of the Russians because America needs a friendly Russia behind Japan. Things have greatly changed since the Versailles conference, but President Wilson has the time and evidently believes he can come back now with the same principles he enunciated and abandoned then. He evidently does not know that he was the greatest failure in an era of failures."

**PAPER AN ANACHRONISM**

**American Executive Called 'Greatest Failure in Era of Failures.'**

BY RAYMOND SWING.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

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**FRANCE ADVISES POLES TO FIGHT ON**

**Continued from First Page.**

The Paris report that the Soviet Government had accepted the British peace terms was impossible, because no such terms have ever been offered to the Bolsheviks.

Also it was stated authoritatively that neither Premier Lloyd George nor Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal, ever discussed with Leonid Krassin or Leo Kameneff, Soviet envoys here, anything beyond the essentials of a scheme for a resumption of trade between Great Britain and Russia, meanwhile treating the Soviet as the de facto controller of large and desirable quantities of food supplies, but reserving anything like de jure recognition by the family of states for a general conference subsequently.

Nothing is known here of a Paris conference of Russian border States with a view to actively combating Russia, nor of Hungarian mobilization, both of which have just been reported. While the cooperation of the Russian border States is envisaged in the Lloyd George programme, if the Minsk conference is not fruitful of good results, the Premier has stated that it was only with a view to cooperation in bringing economic—not military—pressure to bear on Moscow.

In so far as Hungarian mobilization is concerned, the latest news received here from Budapest is that the Whites in control there are not strong enough to bring this about.

It was pointed out, however, that certain powerful French sources have never denied categorically the assertion that certain actions in France more or less secretly encouraged the Poles to commence their first mad adventure toward Kiev three months ago.

Despite the temporary success of Gen. Wrangel in South Russia, opinion here is that as soon as the Bolsheviks wore off the Poles they will repeat the dose to Wrangel. He may be able to defend the Crimea, but he can not live there, since it grows nothing much save grapes.

**ALLIED COAL BOARD READY TO MEET**

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The interallied reparations commission announced to-day that Germany had been advised everything is ready for an early meeting of the coal commission at Essen, as proposed. Germany has been asked to nominate her member to that commission, the announcement stated.

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- Fashionable Street Coats and Wraps Formerly \$95 to \$245... at \$55 and \$95
- Remaining Sport Skirts Formerly \$38 to \$65... at \$19, \$25, \$35
- Street and Semi-Street Suits Formerly \$125 to \$165... at \$55 and \$75
- Sheer Handmade Blouses Formerly \$22 to \$32... at \$12.50

**FRENCH AND BRITISH DIFFERENCE ABATING**

**Tension Caused by Polish Situation Believed Past.**

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Tension between the French and British governments is rapidly abating, in the opinion of most of the newspapers here. The situation which arose through the recognition of Gen. Baron Wrangel as head of the South Russian Government is so improved, that, according to *L'Homme Libre*, another meeting of Premiers Millerand and Lloyd George at Boulogne will be unnecessary.

One of the circumstances which may best favor a resumption of close collaboration between France and England, says the *Petit Parisien*, is the agreement now realized between France and the United States on the Russian question. The *Echo de Paris* voices the same opinion.

"Bolshevism is an enemy," the newspaper continues, "and England knows that perfectly. The only questions involved are those of tactics and not of sentiment. These may separate her from France, but the voice from overseas reminds her with special force of European duty, and it will help to efface all divergences between France and her allies."

The *Figaro* says the Washington note relative to Russia has had several good effects in that it has brought moral aid to Poland and cleared up the diplomatic situation.

**U. S. INVESTIGATES WRANGEL'S CAREER**

**Washington Gets Summary From Neutral Observer Attached to His Staff.**

HE BEGAN AS PRIVATE

**Promoted for Bravery, His Exploits Brought Him High Military Honors**

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An informal inquiry into the character and policies of the anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel, has been begun by Government officials. No immediate anticipation of official action by the United States is involved, officials said, but should the inquiry develop satisfactorily it is thought possible that the elements clustered about the Russian leader may afford a road to the creation of conditions in Russia permitting her reappearance among the nations.

One report on the career of the Russian general already has been received, written by a neutral observer attached to the staff of Gen. Wrangel. It is said to be the first authentic summary of the anti-Bolshevik leader's achievements received in Washington.

Gen. Wrangel, but 29 years of age, according to the report, began his career in the Russian army by enlisting in 1901 as a private in the Nourse Guards Regiment, after having been educated as a mining engineer. Though his remote ancestors are said to have come from Germany his stock is described as of Baltic province derivation.

Leaving the Russian army in 1902,

**U. S. SIBERIAN NOTE**

**Document Said to Explain Entire Matter of Occupation.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Japan's reply to the American note protesting against Japanese occupation of the northern part of the island of Saghalien was received to-day at the State Department.

The note was described as a lengthy one and it was understood that it went thoroughly into the whole question of the Japanese policy in Siberia. The document, together with the original American note, may be made public next week.

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 14.—Japan is expected soon to call national meetings of its citizens to obtain their views on foreign affairs, because of the increasing gravity of the international situation, says a Tokyo cablegram to the *Nippu Jiji*, Japanese vernacular newspaper here.

The despatch, giving press opinion on Chinese political changes, declares the new Chinese cabinet is "decidedly pro-American and anti-Japanese in sentiment," and declares some Japanese expect a social revolution in China,

**JAPANESE ANSWER**

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**BOLSHEVIST TERMS TOO SEVERE FOR U. S.**

**Subjugation of Poland as Part of World Drive Suspected in Washington.**

JAP ENVOY SEES COLBY

**Russian Situation Believed to Have Been Strong Influence on Japan's Action.**

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

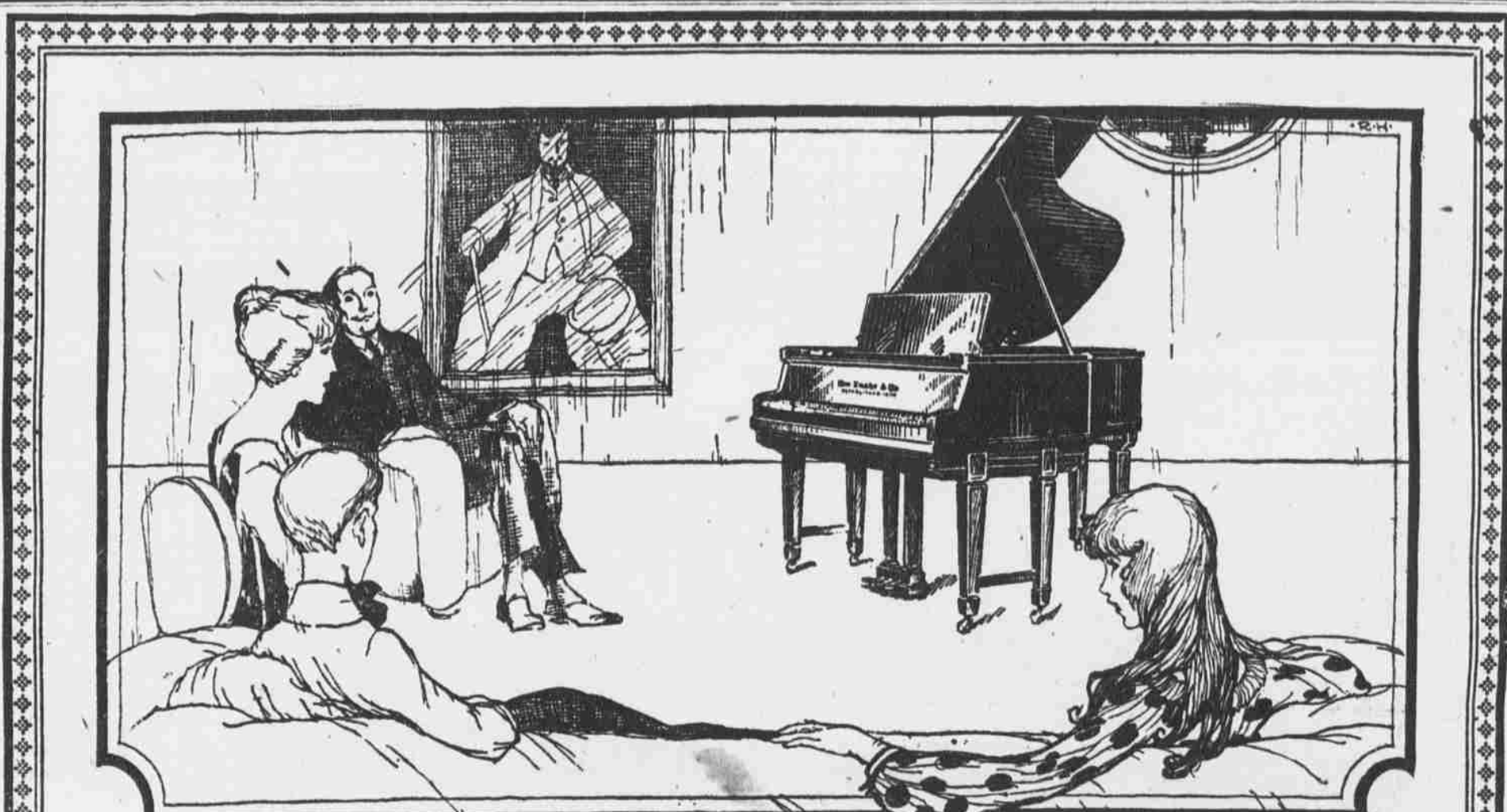
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Important information received in Washington to-day confirmed the suspicion already entertained in official circles that Bolshevism is contemplating the offering of terms to Poland which will be unacceptable to the United States and to the allied Powers. It appears that nothing less than the complete domination of Poland by Soviet influences will satisfy the Government of Lenin and Trotsky, and that such subjugation will be but the first step in a desperate world drive for Bolshevism everywhere.

The chief terms which are understood to be under consideration are the virtual disarming of Poland by limiting its regular army to 50,000 and the arming of 200,000 workmen who will represent the Soviet power in that country. Other terms are connected with this proposal, all of them highly objectionable and designed to foist upon Poland the same tyranny of class that exists in Russia. The purpose is to make of Poland the bridge for Soviet infiltration throughout the rest of Europe and of the world. Such a course, it is recognized, would not only destroy Poland as a free democratic government in which the majority would rule, but would destroy the pur-

**URUGUAY REDS QUERULOUS**

**Ask Why Government Does Not Recognize Russian Soviet.**

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 13.—Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies to-day interpellated the Foreign Minister regarding the Government's attitude toward immediate recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. They asked him why relations with Russia had not been resumed and whether there has been an agreement between Uruguay and other countries on the subject.



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Scherzo, Op. 39 C sharp Minor Chopin
  - RUBINSTEIN**  
Triana Albeniz
  - LEVITSKI**  
Valse "Danse Humoresque" Scriabin  
Staccato Etude Rubinstein  
6th Hungarian Rhapsody Liszt
  - ORNSTEIN**  
Nocturne in F sharp Major Chopin  
Liebestraum Liszt
  - MOISEWITSCH**  
Jeux d'eau Ravel
  - KREISLER**  
Liebesfreud Kreisler
  - SCHNITZER**  
Marche Militaire Schubert-Tausig