

Belshivist situation in the Near East, which would mean military commitments, according to expert opinion based on official advices from the theatres of war.

Fear Union With Turks.

The Bolshevik occupation of Trans-Caspia may be regarded as virtually complete, which makes the position in the Caucasus most difficult from an anti-Red viewpoint. There is little hope of stopping the Bolsheviks from overrunning the Caucasus, and if they succeed they will be able to join Mustafa Kemal Pasha (head of the Turkish nationalists), and other Turks for Mesopotamian aggression.

Lithuania.

While there has been occupation of Trans-Caspia gives the Bolsheviks a base for operations against Persia and extending to India, with the co-operation of Afghanistan, Georgia and Azerbaijan, anti-Bolshevik, but they are not strong enough to resist the invasion which threatens them from the north where Gen. Denikine's right wing is being prepared for the Caucasus, where the Bolsheviks seem to be well established. There is a large Bolshevik element in Baku, and a Red landing there would probably result in the recruitment of these Bolsheviks immediately. Daghestan is even more helpless than Georgia and Azerbaijan. Numerous Turks are also penetrating into the Caucasus from the south with the object of fomenting trouble. In Mesopotamia Ramadan Shalah, one of the leaders, continues his efforts to stir up the tribes in the British area and has threatened an attack in case of non-compliance with his demands for evacuation of certain districts.

Rousing Moslem Nations.

The Reds are pouring troops into Trans-Caspia by means of improved railroads. They have sent detachments toward Khiva, probably to round up the scattered forces of the Siberian army. A party of Bolshevik Turks is reported to have arrived at Herat, Afghanistan, with two cars containing airplane parts and wireless installation and to have gone on by way of Kandahar and Kabul escorted by Afghan cavalry.

The Reds have opened fifty propaganda schools at Tashkent, from which Red agents will be sent to India and China and all the Moslem countries, concentrating all its efforts first on India.

From Siberia comes the report that the remnants of the Siberian army numbering 8,000 have laid down their arms. Gen. Semenov, who was defeated in an attack on Irkutsk, is east of Bialystok trying to consolidate his position, supported by Japanese.

In South Russia the Reds are driving on toward Odessa, and the invasion of Crimea is imminent. Possession of Crimea, with Sebastopol, would give the Reds free access to the Black Sea.

POLAND PUT IN PERIL BY DENIKINE'S DEFEAT

Danger of an Attack With Coming of Spring.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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WARSAW, Jan. 15.—The annihilation of Gen. Denikine's army makes an immense change in the military situation affecting Poland. Only a few weeks ago the possibility of offensive operations in cooperation with Gen. Denikine were being discussed on the assumption that the Russian volunteer army would be in contact with the Poles near Danzig in the spring.

Now that the army hardly can be said to exist the Poles must reckon with the probability of facing alone an attack by united Bolshevik forces, and the Red troops available to move against the Poles not only will be infinitely more numerous than before but will be better equipped and more mobile owing to captures of military stores and rolling stock from Gen. Denikine.

Will the Bolsheviks attack Poland? They hardly can remain on the defensive and Poland is their most formidable enemy. The Polish front, however, is strategically very strong, and the Bolshevik flank would be exposed to attack on the north by the Letts and on the south by the Rumanians. Besides, the Reds would have to go a long way before they could reach anything worth taking. Victory would have very little value, either material or moral, until they reached Vilna, which is about 150 miles behind the front.

However, there is reason to believe an offensive against the Poles would be very popular with the officers of the Red army. Trotsky himself, it is said, favors a general offensive, and it is regarded as certain that if they are not forestalled the Bolsheviks will attack the Baltic States or Poland or both. It is hardly likely, however, that the attack will begin before the end of April. It will take them at least two months to recover from their efforts against Gen. Denikine and concentrate materials on the western front.

These questions certainly will form the subjects of discussions in Paris between Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and M. Patek, Polish Foreign Minister, as well as of the conference of representatives of the Baltic States in Helsingfors, where M. Waszowski, one time Foreign Minister, is taking part as the representative of Poland. M. Waszowski, who is accompanied by a military representative of the Poles, would like to extend the present military convention with the Letts into an arrangement whereby united Estonian and Lettish and Polish forces would form a single front, under the Polish command.

Poland can afford even less than Finland, Latvia and Estonia to make peace with Russia in its present state. It would be hypocrisy to say Russia does not want peace and in that respect Tschernine's radio message, inviting pourparlers, speaks nothing less than the truth.

As far as the Polish Government has made no reply to the invitation and there is doubt what the reply will be, Poland is entirely dependent on the Allies since the result of the Helsingfors conference, and the return of M. Patek from Paris is being awaited eagerly.

SOVIET ARMY NEARS JAPANESE FORCES

Reds Say They Won't "Provoke Collision."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sentence of death will be imposed on enemies of the Soviet Russian Government, if they are not approved by the All Russian Extraordinary Commission, according to a wireless despatch from Moscow to-day. The Bolshevik announcement asserts that a return to methods of terrorism will be made necessary only by renewal of attempts on the part of the Entente to hinder the workers and peasants in establishing a system of Socialist economy.

GERMAN MINISTER OF TREASURY QUILTS

Separation of Bavarian Peoples Party Cause.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Herr Meyer, Minister of Treasury, has resigned. His action is reported to have been due to the separation of the Bavarian Peoples party from the Centre party in the National Assembly.

The Bavarian Premier has written a note of farewell to the Bavarian inhabitants of the Sarre Valley, who will be under French administration for fifteen years, expressing the hope that the referendum which will be held after fifteen years will give them back "as faithful citizens to Bavaria."

Bavaria's losses in the war aggregated \$55,000, of whom 183,000 were killed, 398,000 wounded, and 94,000 made prisoner or missing.

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COMMUNISTS SEEK GERMAN INDUSTRY

Manifesto Issued Calls for Revolutionary Councils in All Establishments.

WORKS STILL OPERATING

Mob Said to Have Been Directed by Men Who Gained Reichstag Building.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—A Communist manifesto issued to-day urges the immediate election of revolutionary workers' councils in all industrial establishments. Radicals among the workers of several large plants declared a holiday to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the killing of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Socialists. No demonstration took place. The Reichstag square is still under heavy guard.

The *Zeitung am Mittag* says it has learned authoritatively that Tuesday's mob was directed by men who climbed to prominent positions in the Reichstag Building. Deputies Zumbill and Fraulein are reported to have said: "The Reichstag Building belongs to the people, not to the 'security guard.' You know what you have to do." At this the demonstrators rushed upon the speaker and work is proceeding in all the factories of Berlin to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Disorderly scenes occurred again Wednesday morning in the National Assembly when Deputy Kandler attempted to deliver a speech regretting the incidents of Tuesday, according to a Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph. The independent constantly interrupted. An attempt had been made, Herr Kandler said, to put the democratic method in the world, under the dictatorship of the street agitator. If the people of Germany now realized how disastrous the tyranny of minority rule would be, he said, the blood shed the previous day—the first since the ratification of the peace treaty—would not have flowed in vain.

Strong indignation is expressed in every branch of industry at the unscrupulousness of the Independents, the despatch adds, because the leaders hid behind machine guns while the masses were driven forward to face the guns of the soldiers.

It is announced that the Berlin Government will not permit the funeral of the victims of Tuesday's rioting. German troops were marched to Leipzig on Tuesday, where they occupied the squares and public buildings, according to another Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Machine guns were placed in commanding positions.

Fears are expressed in diplomatic despatches received here that the Berlin *embroglio* may spread throughout Germany and even to Vienna through the agency of the Communists, this element being the recent Berlin disorders to inflame the masses by representing those killed as martyrs to the cause of the people.

CRIMEAN VICTORIES FOR SOVIET FORCES

Two Divisions Reported Taken in Turkestan.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Bolshevik forces operating east of Odessa, near the Black Sea, have captured Nikolop (in the Dnieper River seventy-five miles from its mouth) and Melitopol (in the despatch from Moscow, and have reached a line of villages fifty miles to the west and thirty miles to the southwest of Nikolop.

Further capture of prisoners on the Turkestan front is also reported. Eastward of Gurley, eleven miles inland from the Caspian Sea, on the Ural River, the Red armies are reported to have taken the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of the anti-Soviet forces, together with the commander in chief of the Fourth Division.

FRENCH SUBMARINE REPORTED MISSING

One Reaches Port Disabled; Other Not Heard From.

LORIENT, France, Jan. 15.—The submarine *Dupleix* reached port to-day in a badly damaged condition. Her Captain reports having left St. Nazaire for Toulon on January 9, accompanied by the submarine *Nereide*.

For three days and nights they battled against terrific seas in the Bay of Biscay. The two submarines parted company, the *Nereide* apparently being in distress, with her wireless smashed. She carried a crew of forty, and has not been heard from.

AMERICAN FUND IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Six hundred thousand marks contributed by Americans to the German Red Cross in the winter of 1918-17 still are on deposit in the Dresdner Bank awaiting disposition. The fund reached Berlin on the eve of the break in relations between the United States and Germany.

It is suggested here that if the funds are placed at the disposal of the German Red Cross they be diverted to the Children's Fresh Air Fund, to which American Methodists recently contributed 200,000 marks.

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BRITISH STRIKE TALK IS LAID TO POLITICS

Industrial Upheaval Fears Are Based on Anti-Government Propaganda.

LABOR OUTLOOK BETTER

Twenty Unions Accused of Threats Are Settling Their Grievances Amicably.

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—Innumerable rumors in circulation that a great industrial upheaval is imminent were emphatically branded to-day by a highly placed Government official, who described the stories as "the most pernicious form of anti-Government propaganda ever used in any political arena."

He explained that while Lloyd George is dealing energetically for a solution of the present problems, the Coalition is trying to force the Government to refuse the workers' demands, using for this purpose a systematized propaganda, the latest form of which is a report that secret orders have been issued to the Government's volunteer motor corps to be in readiness to transport food around the kingdom during the anticipated general strike by twenty trades unions.

On the other hand, it is certain that the labor horizon is brightening perceptibly and that of the twenty unions supposed to be affected the majority are engaged in solving their problems in the higher industrial courts. The Whitley council of transport workers submitted a demand for an increase of 12 a week to the joint conference of masters and men. There are promises of a satisfactory settlement in the tin plate trade, where the men demanded a 50 per cent. increase. This also was submitted to a joint conference. Agricultural laborers, shop assistants and builders' laborers are now consulting their employers in a friendly spirit.

There is some slight friction in other industries, but the lack of small castings has made idle a number of employees in dependent industries, with the result that the unemployment chest of other unions are being depleted rapidly. Refusal of the employers to reconsider their decision to the moulder has had a bad impression.

The real danger is in that part of the industrial world around the railways and mines, but a strike is doubtful. The unions composing the triple alliance suffered severely in the recent railway strike and their war chest was depleted to less than 110 a member. The leaders will prevent a strike now if it is humanly possible.

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TREATY TERMS ARE GIVEN TO HUNGARY

Wallace, With Full Credentials, Acts for U. S.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Ambassador Wallace had full credentials to represent America as a plenipotentiary in connection with the handling of the terms of peace to the Hungarian delegates this afternoon. He acted in the same capacity as President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Under Secretary Folk and other plenipotentiaries when the German, Austrian and Bulgarian treaties were handed over. This fact caused much favorable comment from members of other delegations.

The peace treaty provides that Hungary shall formally waive claim to the Hungarian territories awarded to Italy, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia. Hungary must adhere to the clauses of the treaty with Austria, signed at St. Germain, concerning national minorities. Under the terms of the treaty the

Hungarian army must not exceed 25,000 men, with guns of not more than 10 centimeter calibre. Hungary assumes a proportional share of the Austrian debt.

A special economic clause provides that an arrangement shall be made for the exchange of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods between Austria and Hungary. By the provision of this clause Hungary undertakes not to restrict the export of foodstuffs to Austria and insures Austrian purchasers terms as favorable as those given to the Hungarians.

The Hungarians have fifteen days in which to present their observations.

Joseph Cook, who contracted anthrax from being shaved in a shop in the Bowery, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. When he was received at the hospital Cook said the barber had cut him slightly in the cheek, and on the day following the wound began to swell and became painful. Physicians at first diagnosed the case as blood poisoning. Cook died following an operation. He was 48 and lived at 13 Third avenue.

Grace Line to Extend Service. W. H. Grace & Co. announced yesterday that fortnightly passenger service under the American flag from New York to the west coast of Africa would be possible in the spring when two additional steamships will be placed in the run by the Grace line. At present the line has two ships which make monthly sailings.

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Three passenger runabout, series four latest model, preceding dual valve. Just rebuilt, refinished and retired. Six new Kelly-Springfield cord tires. Address PRIVATE OWNERS, box 190 Sun office.

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January 7, 1920.

Messrs. Brill Brothers, Broadway, New York Gentlemen:—

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What chance is there of a special sale of winter suits at this time? I notice that nearly all clothing stores are advertising special sales at this season, but so far I have not seen your ad. I know that you do frequently have such sales too, but I'm wondering if there will be one this year. I would greatly appreciate it if you could let me know, as I intend to buy a couple of suits.

Very truly yours,

That Is Why We Said and Still Say There Isn't One Single, Solitary Reason Why We Should Reduce Prices in This Manner—but Thousands of Men Are Expecting It of Us—and That's Probably Reason Enough

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\$55, \$57.50 and \$60 Overcoats and Suits, at.....	\$47.50	\$45, \$47.50 and \$50 Overcoats and Suits, at.....	\$37.50
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