

# ALLIES PREPARE TO BATTLE REDS

**Convinced Bolsheviki Plan Soviet Government for Polish Nation**

## WARNING ISSUED TO GERMANY

**Move to Assist Reds Will Cause Further Occupation of Teutonic Territory.—Blockade Against Russia to Be Renewed.**

Hythe, England.—Great Britain and France are convinced that the bolsheviks intend to capture Warsaw and set up a soviet government in Poland. This was learned from an official source following announcement that at a conference on Poland between Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Millerand of France, held here plans were perfected to save Poland. Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the British imperial staff, are directly in charge of the proposed campaign.

These developments followed official announcement that the soviet had refused a ten days' truce, requested by Lloyd George.

While there has been no talk of officially declaring war on Russia the allies have decided to give Poland all possible military, naval and economic assistance at once.

It was also reliably reported that the blockade of Russia would be reimposed immediately.

Following the conference M. Millerand presented for approval of the British delegates a declaration warning Germany that if an attempt is made to co-operate with the bolsheviks the allies will occupy the Ruhr and other points in Germany.

While the bolshevik refusal is said not to be final, and there was mention of a counter-proposal, the premier's intentions were to complete all plans for Poland's assistance and then wait a final reply.

Latest news from the battle front is that the bolsheviks are massing troops near Wlawa, for a drive on Warsaw, in conjunction with the movement from the east.

There is no doubt that the bolsheviks have crossed the Bug river on a wide front. Poles, however, have thrown up defenses west of the river, and allied military men maintain that the Poles have a chance of winning the battle.

### IRISH BILL PASSED.

**Commons Approves Measure to Substitute Martial for Civil Law.**

London.—The bill for restoration of order in Ireland by substituting martial for civil law has passed the house of commons.

Nationalist Leader Devlin was forced to leave the house after defying the chair. A large number of nationalist and laborite members went with him, shouting and creating a disturbance.

A. Bonar Law, spokesman for the government, said that in 1920, 73 policemen, 5 soldiers and 18 civilians have been killed in Ireland, while 119 policemen, 37 soldiers and countless civilians have been wounded. And throughout all this, he declared, not a person has been convicted of murder.

The Catholic church, said Bonar Law, is doing its utmost to discourage this wave of murder.

### Only One Victim of Riot.

West Frankfort, Ill.—Federal troops are patrolling West Frankfort as the result of a day and a night of rioting, in which one man lost his life and several persons were injured. First reports that several persons had been killed during the outbreak were erroneous.

The mob, after learning of the murder of two boys, Tony Hemphill and Amel Calcaterra, and hearing black-and-blue rumors, wrecked Guacomu Bernardino's pool room, two Sicilian clubhouses and several houses and beat several foreigners.

### First Air Mail Across U. S.

Oakland, Cal.—Two all-metal airplanes that left New York city on July 29 to blaze a trail for a trans-continental air mail service, landed at an Oakland flying field Sunday. J. M. Larson, owner of the planes, delivered to Postmaster Joseph J. Resebrough a package of New York mail, constituting what is said to be the first trans-continental air mail delivery of record.

### Some Gougers Sent "Over."

Washington, D. C.—A total of 151 convictions have been obtained in the campaign of the Department of Justice against profiteering. Since the campaign was instituted 1,854 arrests have been made and 1,409 indictments returned.

### First Move for World Peace.

San Sebastian, Spain.—The league of nations took its first step to end the war, in the opinion of delegates to the league council now meeting here when the disarmament commission met and made plans for a survey of the armaments of the world, as a preliminary to cutting down all armaments to the lowest possible figure. The commission named three secretaries who will be attached to the league, consisting of a Briton to handle naval matters, a Frenchman for military affairs, and an Italian to handle aerial matters.

# COX ACCEPTS NOMINATION

**Huge Throng Greeted Democratic Standard Bearer at Dayton—Talks for Two Hours.**

Dayton, O.—Before a crowd of nearly 50,000 people gathered in the Montgomery county fair grounds from every part of the country, Governor James M. Cox of Ohio formally accepted the democratic presidential nomination and set forth the issues upon which he will go to the voters for election.

His speech was full of direct campaign challenges to the republicans. Cox's position is regarded as more liberal than that of President Wilson. While it follows progressive Wilsonian lines, its tone indicates Cox's conviction that he is now the real leader of the party and responsible to it alone.

He pledged ratification of the peace treaty, including the league covenant, with nondestructive interpretations, if these are necessary to reach an agreement, as "the first duty" of the new administration. This declaration caused the huge assemblage to jump to its feet with shouts and cheers.

Cox said the "senatorial cabal"—mentioning its members "under a misleading exterior, planned and plotted with bigoted zeal" to obstruct the work of peace and with "political expediency dwarfed every consideration either of the public interest or the maintenance of the honor of a great political party."

His opponent's plan for a separate peace with Germany, he said, "would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy, but plain, unadulterated dishonesty."

For two hours the governor kept the throng cheering as he gave his campaign policies. He made the league of nations the paramount topic of his declarations.

## RATES TO HIKE PRICES.

**Prediction Made It Will Drain Dollar a Day From Family Budget.**

Washington, D. C.—Increased freight rates will mean the adding of more than \$1 per day to the cost of living of the average American family, according to the latest computation of statistical experts.

This figure is based on the rule laid down by Walter D. Hines, former director general of railroads, that to add 5 cents to the freight rate means an addition of 25 cents to the cost of the commodities which must move by freight.

Multiplying the estimated additional revenue by five and making a deduction for passenger traffic, it is figured that the per capita cost of the increases will be close to \$73 per year. On the basis of the average family of five persons the cost of each family would be \$365 per year, or \$1 per day.

The basis for Mr. Hines' theory that freight increases may be multiplied by five to compute the effect on the cost of living is that several freight movements are involved in each manufactured article.

## Allen Re-Nominated.

Topeka, Kans.—Complete returns from the Kansas primary elections, show that Senator Charles Curtis, Governor Henry J. Allen and other republican state officers asking re-nomination won by large majorities.

Senator Curtis leads John A. Edwards, two to one, while the lead of Governor George Allen over George B. Snow of Oakland was three to one.

On the democratic ticket the only contest, that for governor, showed Jonathan Davis of Bronson won over O. T. Wood, Dempster Potts, Wichita, and W. S. Hyatt of Parsons.

## To Spend Large Sums on Veterans.

Washington, D. C.—Great Britain is planning to spend nearly \$600,000,000 on war veterans during 1920-21, according to a memorandum of expenditures submitted to parliament and revealed here.

For war pensions the memorandum calls for over \$450,000,000. More than \$33,000,000 is to go for out of work donations. For training and education about \$65,000,000 is to be appropriated. Nearly \$15,000,000 is estimated as necessary for resettlement work, and about \$2,000,000 for overseas.

## Reds Make New Stab.

Washington, D. C.—Soviet Russia has followed up its successes against Poland with a thrust into southwestern Asia, and its forces already are threatening the Persian capital of Teheran. This rather unexpected move is believed by some officials and diplomats here to be directed against British and French domains in the near east and Asia. Official observers here concede the opinion that a new theater of warfare by the bolsheviks had complicated an already grave situation.

## Say I. W. W.'s Control Party.

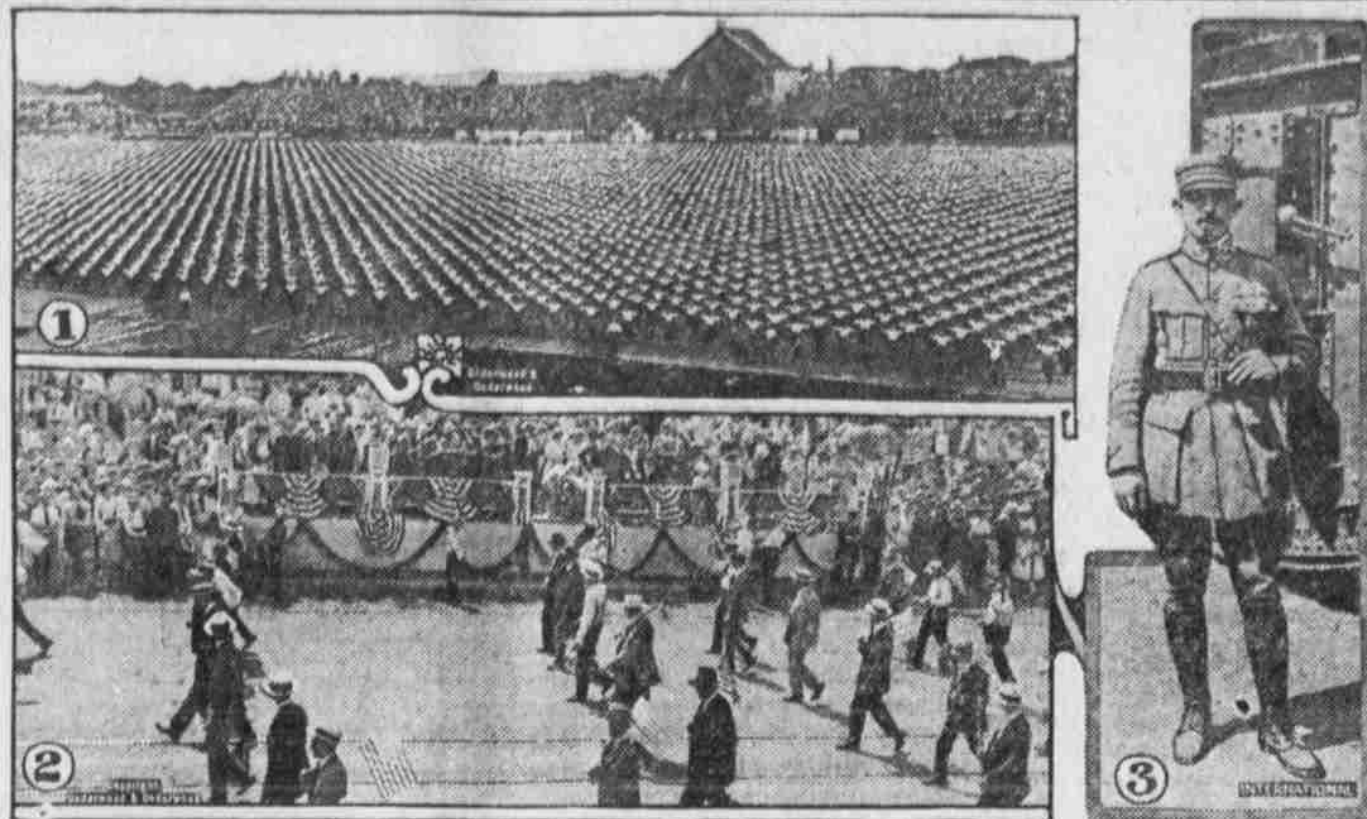
Salt Lake City, Utah.—Two leaders in Utah activities of the farmer-labor party made public their letter of resignation to George Crosby, state chairman of the party, charging Industrial Workers of the World were in control of the party.

## Citizens Take Over Railroad.

Tabor, Ia.—The citizens of Tabor, dissatisfied with the intermittent service given on the Tabor & Northern railroad, have secured control of the railroad.

## Homicide Increases in New York.

New York.—Fifty-two murders have been committed in New York in the seven months since January, setting a homicide record unparalleled in many previous years. It was stated at the district attorney's office.



1—Thousands of Czech-Slovak women taking part in the annual sokol at Prague. 2—Parade in Dayton, O., in honor of Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee. 3—Col. John G. Isbell, formerly a captain in the American army, now chief of the tank corps of the Lithuanian army.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

**Russians Overrun Poland While the Allies Seek to Devise Ways to Stop Them.**

## ENEMY CLOSE TO WARSAW

**League of Nations Council Adopts Basic Plans—Railways Satisfied With Rate Increases—Communist Labor Party Leaders Convicted in Sweden.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Suspicious that the soviet Russians were not acting in good faith when they offered to negotiate an armistice with the Poles were well founded. No sooner had the Poles reached the place of meeting than the Russians broke off the negotiations and demanded that another discussion be opened at Minsk. All the time their armies continued the fierce attack designed to cut off the Danzig corridor and to capture Warsaw. At this writing the former part of that program has been temporarily checked by Polish successes, but the latter part is about to be carried out. With the red army within a few miles of Warsaw, the civilian inhabitants of that city were in flight and the government was preparing to move to Cracow. The Russians had captured the great fortress of Brest-Litovsk and had crossed the Bug river northwest of that place, advancing in echelon in such a way as to force the Poles to evacuate the strong forts west of Brest-Litovsk and eventually to drive them out of Warsaw if succor did not come. Further north, soviet troops that had crossed the Narew river were defeated, and in the south, where they threatened Lemberg, they were being held and even pushed back in some places.

Since it was agreed that only outside aid could save Poland from being crushed by the bolsheviks, the main question was the source and nature of that aid. Premier Lloyd George, placed in a most uncomfortable position, was said to have called Krassin and Kamineff, the soviet representatives, to conference and to have demanded that the advance into Poland be immediately and unconditionally stopped, even before the signing of an armistice, or else Great Britain would declare war. If this was his determination, it was reached despite the views of a considerable part of his cabinet, including himself, that peace with Russia must be forced by economic rather than military measures. Others of the ministers, led by Winston Churchill, were said to favor unremitting warfare on the bolsheviks and the extension of unlimited aid to Poland. There was a rumor in London that the allies had determined to send six divisions to Poland, presumably some of the occupational forces from Germany. Also, the members of the supreme council of allied ambassadors were hurriedly called from their vacations to meet in Paris.

The reply of Moscow to Lloyd George, according to the London Times, was a refusal to halt the bolshevik advance on the ground that the army had been promised the looting of Warsaw. The Russians said they were prepared to offer Poland complete independence and wider boundaries, but that they insisted on a separate peace with the Poles.

The allies realize that in sending an army to the rescue of the Poles they may be compelled to violate the neutrality which Germany has proclaimed, and the sincerity of Berlin is so questionable that this may be done without much compunction. A sinister aspect is given the stand of the Germans by the report that before the Polish offensive began they made a secret treaty with the Moscow government. The treaty, it is asserted, contained the following provisions: Russia, without interference from Germany, would be allowed to appropriate all of Poland's arms, munitions, rolling stock and foodstuffs.

After the conquest of Poland permission would be given Russia to send a number of bolshevik commissioners into that country to control the export of Polish supplies of all kinds.

Russia would then undertake to evacuate Poland completely in favor of Germany, which would hold the country as a guaranty against future credits to Russia in return for German goods and German labor.

There has been a lot of sarcastic criticism of the League of Nations because it has not taken cognizance of the Russo-Polish war. In a letter to Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Grey, former foreign minister, has this to say: "The league had nothing to do with the Russian-Polish war and it is a crime against the league and its members to charge it with responsibility when the responsibility clearly did not rest with the league, but with individual governments."

The council of the League of Nations, in session at San Sebastian, Spain, is busy with plans for the prevention of future wars, and during the week it took several important steps. First it adopted the French plan for an international general staff of military experts to devise plans of operations in event any state makes war or violates an agreement. This action, which was opposed by the United States last year, is thought to be preliminary to combined action against bolshevik Russia and against Germany if she unites with the bolsheviks. Another French plan, though presented by Italy, also was adopted, for the establishment of an international blockade committee and justifying the blockade principle. The plan of the advisory jurists' committee for an international court of justice was adopted as submitted. This was almost entirely the work of Ethel Root.

As had been expected, the Greeks pretty much cleared Thrace of Turkish nationalists, but Kemal Pasha was not beaten and opened a strong offensive against the Greek forces in Asia Minor along the Bagdad railroad. At Simav, northeast of Smyrna, which is outside their area of occupation, the Greeks were defeated in a 24-hour battle and forced to retreat. In order to prevent Greek occupation of Constantinople the Turkish cabinet was hurriedly reorganized, practically all the new members being friendly to Great Britain, and preparations were made for the signing of the peace treaty. But Constantinople is threatened from another direction, according to reports from Sofia. It is said a strong Communist party is being organized in Bulgaria by Madjaroff, a Russianophile; that all its men members from twenty to forty-five years of age, are being given arms and trained secretly, and that the purpose is to co-operate with the Russian soviet troops in a drive on Constantinople.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in the middle Western states, being unauthorized and disapproved by the union, is petering out and the fear of a fuel famine is decreasing. President Wilson asked the men to return to work pending adjustment of their complaints, and President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America gave the same advice, making it as nearly mandatory as he could. The strikers in Illinois and Indiana slowly returned to the mines. Those of Kansas were more stubborn and A. M. Howat, president of the state union, bitterly attacked Lewis and refused to abide by his instructions.

So far as Illinois and the Chicago region are concerned, the Illinois public utilities commission took action that should relieve the situation there very markedly. This was an order forbidding the reconignment of cars of fuel after they have reached their destination and providing that on all carload shipments of coal, lumber, or other shipments in open top cars the railroads shall make a charge of \$10 a day for each day or fraction thereof that a car is held beyond the "free time" allowed by the roads. In this way, it is believed, the evil of gambling by middlemen will be greatly lessened.

The railways appear to be fairly well satisfied with the rate increases authorized by the interstate commerce commission, and announce that they are preparing to spend \$700,000,000 this year for improvements and betterments. The increases granted are, in freight rates, an average of 3 1/2 per cent for the entire country; for passenger, excess baggage and milk rates, 20 per cent; for Pullman rates, 50 per cent. It is estimated the increase in earnings will amount to \$1,583,000,000, and that the net operating income of the roads will now be \$1,134,000,000—about \$100,000,000 less than the roads asked.

As to the effect on the general public, there is difference of opinion. Some experts figure that the increased rates will mean the adding of more than \$1 a day to the cost of living of the average family. Others, equally expert, insist that the resulting better transportation and higher rate of production will bring lower prices.

After a trial lasting many weeks, a jury in Chicago convicted William Gross Lloyd, millionaire sergeant at arms of the Communist Labor party, and 19 other members of that party, of sedition, and all of them were sentenced to imprisonment. In addition Lloyd was fined \$2,000 and two others \$1,000 each. Throughout the country general satisfaction was felt in this result of a case that was considered one of the most important ever held in an American court. As Special Prosecutor Comerford expressed it: "The verdict convicts the movement as well as the men behind it, and establishes a precedent which makes criminal the meeting of men for the purpose of advocating the overthrow of the government."

Something like 50,000 Democrats gathered in Dayton, O., Saturday to hear Governor Cox told formally that he is the party's nominee for the presidency. The notification ceremonies took place in the Montgomery county fair grounds where a temporary amphitheater was erected. They were preceded by a parade in which about 20,000 persons took part. The town was handsomely decorated and the residents opened their homes to the visitors.

In his speech of acceptance Governor Cox declared that the United States should enter the League of Nations, immediately ratify the peace treaty and state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith and as a precaution against misunderstanding in the future; the interpretation clearly to show that the league is not an alliance and that its basic purpose is peace and not controversy. On the matter of prohibition he said that any candidate for the presidency who says he does not intend to enforce the law is more unworthy than the law violator. He declared he favored the repeal of war taxes and the reduction of federal taxation, and suggested a volume of business tax instead of the excess profits tax. In dealing with other issues he followed along the lines of the San Francisco platform.

In the Missouri state primary Breckinridge Long, who campaigned on a League of Nations and law enforcement platform, won the Democratic senatorial nomination, and the Republicans renominated Senator Spencer. In Kansas the Republicans renominated Senator Curtis and Governor Allen. According to incomplete returns, Representative Scott Ferris was leading Senator Gore for the senatorial nomination in Oklahoma. Former Senator Bailey was an easy winner in Texas.

New York's unofficial Democratic convention put up a state ticket headed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith and selected Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker for senator. Its platform calls for modification of the Volstead act to permit 2.75 per cent beer and urges recognition of the Irish republic.

In aviation the week's triumph was the successful opening of the New York to San Francisco air mail route; its tragedy was the death of Lieutenant Locklear, noted "stunt" aviator, when his plane fell 1,000 feet at Los Angeles.

# FIVE MEN KILLED IN DENVER RIOTS

**Streets Car Strikers and Sympathizers Engage in Orgy of Terrorism**

## NEARLY FIFTY PERSONS HURT

**Plant of Denver Post Badly Wrecked—City Placed Under Martial Law With Funston Troops On Guard—Strike Ended.**

Denver, Colo.—Denver has been placed under martial law following a series of riots by striking street carmen in which five men were killed, forty-seven injured, the plant of the Denver Post partially wrecked, a half dozen or more street cars demolished and thousands of dollars of other property destroyed. The reign of terror accompanying the disorders in the downtown district and at the several car barns was unequalled in the history of the city.

The first serious disorders attending the trolley car strike, which had been in progress for more than a week, occurred when two cars manned by strike-breakers, were forced to stop by a motor truck on the track. While the cars were halted a crowd of over 5,000 strikers and sympathizers quickly gathered and fighting immediately became general.

The first two cars stopped were badly damaged, windows broken, interiors wrecked and holes torn in roofs, but they were able to proceed to the barns under their own power. A third car was attacked near the downtown barns of the company and two others were turned on their sides in front of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

The mob systematically wrecked eight street cars, showered strike-breakers with bricks, stones and clubs, and fought desperately as they boarded stalled cars, driving off the armed strikebreakers and demolished the cars.

At Colfax avenue and Logan street, rioters pursued a car, halted it and dragged its armed crew to the street. The din of the fight could be heard several blocks as the terrified strike-breakers were clubbed.

Men imported from other cities under the leadership of "Black Jack" Jerome, noted strikebreaker, fled for protection to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception nearby, with the mob in pursuit. As the fugitives fled through the doors of the church priests stopped the rush of rioters, telling them the men would be protected.

One mob wrecked the business office of the Denver Post, which has been vigorously opposing the strikers. Police dispersed the mob. Water was poured on the presses, which were damaged also with hammers. The engraving room was wrecked, also. A virtual reign of terror prevailed as a mob of strikers and strike sympathizers rained the downtown district, wrecking street cars and firing car barns. Shortly after the arrival of troops from Camp Funston, dispatched here to restore order, the strike was called off by the executive committee of the Tramway Men's union.

## NOTED AVIATOR KILLED.

**Lieutenant Locklear and Aide Fall to Death at Los Angeles.**

Los Angeles, Cal.—Lieut. Omer Locklear, noted "stunt" aviator, and Lieut. Milton Elliott, his aide, were killed when their plane crashed to the earth from a distance of 1,000 feet here.

Locklear was engaged with Lieutenant Elliott in performing a feat for a moving picture concern. At a distance of 1,000 feet in the air he was given a signal by the motion picture director and started into a nose dive. A battery of searchlights were playing on the machine and fireworks were being set off from the plane by Lieut. Elliott. When he had dropped to within 200 feet of the earth, Locklear was seen to attempt to straighten his plane out. He was too low, however, and crashed to the earth. Both aviators were instantly killed.

Locklear was credited with being the first aviator to leap from one airplane to another while in flight.

## Wilson Praises Lewis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—President Wilson has expressed to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, his gratification over the prompt action taken by Mr. Lewis in directing the striking coal miners of Illinois and Indiana to return to work. President Lewis has sent telegrams to 30 local unions in Kansas ordering the striking miners there to return to work. According to Mr. Lewis, 3,488 miners are on strike in the Kansas field.

## Reds Sent to Prison.

Chicago, Ill.—William Brown Lloyd, millionaire socialist and nineteen other members of the communist labor party, were found guilty by a jury of conspiracy to overthrow the United States government. The defendants were given various sentences, most of them getting from one to five years in the penitentiary, a few being given fines in addition, and several were sentenced to one year in jail. Lloyd got the heaviest sentence, one to five years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$2,000.