

In breaking the Soviet resistance at Bock (32 miles south of Siedlce) took 200 Russian prisoners and captured one cannon and fourteen machine guns.

Aviators Use Machine Guns The communiqué announces that the Poles, in following up their counter-offensive to relieve the pressure on Warsaw, have commenced along the entire northern front. They have pushed the Russians beyond the Wyra River and regained Ciechanow, the Soviet forces retreating while the Polish aviators tried to burn with machine guns.

It was announced Monday evening that the west bank of the Vistula has been cleared by the Bolshevik cavalry detachment, which, not crossing the river to the northwest of Bock. The Soviet horsemen in this move were making an effort to sever Warsaw's remaining line of railroad communication with Danzig.

Bolsheviks Held in Check PARIS, Aug. 17.—Warsaw is holding well, according to the latest news received here to-night. The Poles who were beginning to repeat their old despairing cry of 1831, "God is too high and France too far," fortified by the counsel of France's expert soldiers, have braced up spirits with immediate effect.

While it is too soon to forecast the favorable issue of the great battle now raging under the walls of the capital, the Poles appear to retain a certain initiative they took Saturday and continue to hold the Bolsheviks in check. In the southeast, on the western Bug, the Bolsheviks have some success. Nevertheless, the situation, with Warsaw threatened from three sides, undoubtedly remains serious and every-thing depends on the ability of the Poles to keep up their aggressive tactics.

It is considered significant in military circles that the Moscow wireless has been for some time silent to-day.

Important Positions Captured Tireless efforts by the Poles to push back the invaders have resulted in the capture of important positions. Three days ago the Polish forces faced an extremely critical situation, with the main center of gravity resting on the outer forts of the capital.

On Sunday, however, the Poles launched a counter-offensive from Nowo-Grzegorz, clearing the north bank of the Vistula, and recaptured the Sroczek bridgehead before the Bolsheviks had time to establish themselves. Operations are now proceeding against the Sroczek bridgehead.

The Bolsheviks in their retreat abandoned considerable booty, which has not yet been inventoried. Operations by the Poles in the middle Bug continue, according to plan.

The French Foreign Office this evening reported successful Polish counter-offensives from Thorn to clear out the Polish corridor and along the entire southern front.

Battle Raging Near Cholm In the neighborhood of Cholm, on the southern sector of the Warsaw front, Russian troops, which had been back across that stream, while in the region of Modlin, northwest of the Polish capital, the Poles have begun a series of offensive operations, their attack in the direction of Miawa.

The battle near Cholm may be a precursor of an offensive movement designed to draw toward Soviet forces from the Warsaw front. It is believed it was the Polish intention to prolong gain time in the struggle.

Polen Population Appeals to Entente LONDON, Aug. 17.—Thousands of the citizens of Polen have joined in a great demonstration, begging the Entente powers to help them clear out the Bolsheviks from their country.

This message, which was dated yesterday, makes no reference to the establishment of a new Polish government in Polen, which has been the current here during the last couple of days.

Russian Troops Quit Soldau BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Russian troops left the city of Soldau Sunday morning, and the administration of the city is now in the hands of a provisional committee headed by the city mayor, burgomaster, says a special dispatch to the "Post." A citizens' guard has been organized, and refugees are returning to Soldau in large numbers.

The Russian army, which has been equipped with thirty-six cannon, passed through Soldau Sunday in the direction of Graudenz and Lautenburg. The Russian army, which has been equipped with thirty-six cannon, passed through Soldau Sunday in the direction of Graudenz and Lautenburg.

Britain Announces Policy on Wrangel Reply to Kameneff Denies Plan to Support Anti-Bolshevik Offensive LONDON, Aug. 17.—Premier Lloyd George in a detailed reply to the request of Ian Kameneff, of the Russian Mission in London, for an exact definition of Great Britain's attitude toward the Russian civil war, said today that the British government never had the intention to detach the Crimea from Russia, or secure its possession to General Wrangel, or encourage Wrangel in his offensive.

The British government, adds the Premier, is only concerned with insuring the safety of the Crimea, under Wrangel, who, Mr. Lloyd George says, has been warned that the British will decline all responsibility if he undertakes any military operations.

Mr. Lloyd George then explains that the British government would only feel bound to reconsider this attitude in the event of a Soviet government proposing terms of working upon the independence of Polen.

In a long letter to the Premier, M. Kameneff quoted all dispatches which were exchanged between the British and Russian Bolshevik governments concerning General Wrangel, beginning with the dispatch from Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to George Tschirch, of the Russian Foreign Minister, on April 14. It was this message which urged a termination of hostilities and the disbandment of General Wrangel's troops on the basis of amnesty being granted them.

M. Kameneff declares this dispatch induced the Soviet government to refrain from military measures which would have resulted in the Crimea being powerless, and he seeks to show it was British indecision relative to its Russian policy which encouraged General Wrangel and led to the present situation.

General Wrangel's recognition by France, he intimates that Great Britain is largely responsible for this recognition being extended.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—A Danube gunboat today seized a large outside Vienna which was conveying machine guns and ammunition. The war material was seized by the Imperial Austrian navy, and it was reported that the gunboat was bound for Romania for shipment to General Baron Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia. The cargo was confiscated.

SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The military forces of General Wrangel, head of the anti-Bolshevik government in South Rus-



The Polish Counter Offensive. LITHUANIA, EAST PRUSSIA, SUWALKI, VILNA, DANZIG, THORN, PLEBISCITE AREA, BIALYSTOK, OPLAWA, WARSAW, BREST-LITOVSK, LUBLIN, ROVNO, CRACOW, LEMBERG, ABRODY, PRZEMYSL. EASTERN BOUNDARY PROPOSED BY PEACE CONFERENCE. POLISH-RUSSIAN BATTLELINE, AUG. 17.

The Polish forces in their counter attacks, which have broken the Soviet grip on Warsaw, struck in the sectors of the battle line indicated by the black arrows.

Now aggregate about 150,000 men, one-third of whom are high-class troops. Russian officers estimate that the Bolshevik forces arrayed against General Wrangel are at present about 50,000 in number. Their estimates are that the Soviet army has some 200,000 troops on the Polish front, and 100,000 reserves available elsewhere.

General Wrangel's recognition by France and the announcement that a French diplomat would be sent here immediately caused great rejoicing in the South Russian army, which expects other European powers to follow the lead of the French government.

Peter Strauve, Wrangel's Minister of Foreign Affairs, returning from Paris, told The Associated Press correspondent that the government would rally to the General's command.

Wrangel's policy is actually giving the land to the peasants and promising that the government will stand between them and the old owners and will grant them "new papers."

General Wrangel is assuring the landowners that they will be paid eventually for the property, the remuneration to be determined by a popularly elected assembly. As a guarantee of his word, he has the General's wife, Baroness Wrangel, and his two estates in Northern Crimea and personally supervised the division of her land among the peasants.

The "Matino" of Naples, says the note "is interesting in theory, but practically leads to no conclusion." The paper considers the position of the French government in its acknowledgment of General Wrangel is more tactical and more practical and states that the American note "is violently contrary to the position of the French government, which refuses to admit the right of other parts of Russia which find it intolerable to break away."

The note shows delicate, refined egotism, which refuses to admit its fingers and is infected with a fever from which Europe is suffering," continues the "Matino." "The United States States," the paper continues, "at home so as to make America a refuge of order, health and work, thus insuring the inheritance of world peace, which Europe enjoyed before the war."

British Labor Council Issues New Manifesto LONDON, Aug. 17.—The "Council of Action" of the British Labor party today, after a long discussion, issued a new manifesto to the workers of Great Britain, declaring that the danger of war was not over.

"This," the manifesto said, "is not the time to be deceived by seeming peace, but the time to be prepared for the worst. Why does not the Premier announce that England will make peace with Russia?"

The manifesto demands a full peace, together with a resumption of trading with Russia, and exhorts the workers to relax their efforts in this direction.

Lancers to Front Singing Late this afternoon a detachment of six British lancers of the 1st and 2nd regiments, which were on duty in the famous Polish hussar's camp, were sent to the front singing. They were mounted on horses, some of which carried a single lance, and were accompanied by a band of music.

Sound of Cannon Audible The sound of cannon was plainly audible in the distance, but it was distinctly that of field artillery. Several explosions of 77 shells were fired, but the heavy booming of 210s, 320s, and 420s was absolutely lacking, giving the impression of a unitary war, as compared with the heavy cannonading on the French front in 1918.

Most of which is the result of freight cars, government in moving records of the various bureaus and other valuables, many persons are moving their effects to the suburbs in droves, in the principal vehicles of Warsaw.

The fire department has been called in to assist in caring for the wounded, and other apparatus, including ambulances, at Fraga, across the Vistula.

Italian Press Comments On U. S. Note on Russia "Tribuna" Sees American of Simple Plutocracy Separate From Democratic Policies ROME, Aug. 17.—The first editorial comment by newspapers here on the note to Italy from Secretary of State Colby, regarding the Russian situation appeared to-day.

The "Tribuna" says that without recognizing General Baron Wrangel, the Russian Bolsheviks in the south of Russia, America "respectfully gravitates toward France," and adds it must not be forgotten that "besides the abstract, the natural, enthusiastic, simple plutocracy which has nothing to do with the democratic policies of world civilization."

Continuing, the newspaper declares: "The war mentality has now turned to concrete aims of peace countable in money, and these instincts have de-

Irish Reject Lloyd George Parley Terms

Stipulations Attacked in the Press as Impossible; Drastic Ulster Boycott Urged by "Freeman's Journal"

Discussion Called Futile Town Turned Into a Battlefield After Murder of District Inspector

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Disappointment was voiced in the press of Dublin today at the statement made by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday relative to settlement of the Irish question.

The Irish press, in the newspapers and center variously upon the three stipulations specified by the Premier as a basis for consideration of a settlement. Separate treatment for the six counties of Northern Ireland, the partition of any part of Ireland from the United Kingdom, and no agreement involving any detraction from the security of the British Isles or of their safety in case of war.

"The Freeman's Journal," which has advocated dominion home rule and which under its present ownership represents the business interests in Dublin, suggests a reply to the Premier, a "financial and commercial boycott of that part of Ulster which is causing all the trouble," a reprisal which, it says, is being enforced to some extent.

"The Independent" says the Premier's first condition, insisting upon separate treatment for the six counties, is a "disgrace to the Premier," and adds that the Premier "knows that the minimum settlement which has the approval of the majority of the Irish people is similar to that of the dominions overseas."

"The Times" Unionist, says that the Premier's offer is a "disgrace to the Premier," and adds that the Premier "knows that the minimum settlement which has the approval of the majority of the Irish people is similar to that of the dominions overseas."

Government troops are accountable for the death of Thomas Farrell, a boy who was shot and killed after capture on the night of August 17 during the celebration here of the expected arrival of Archbishop Mannix, was the decision of coroner's jury to-day. The verdict stated:

"The deceased died of shock and hemorrhage through bullets fired from a military machine gun. The action of the military in empowering youths to endanger the lives of citizens, and record our deepest sympathy for the bereaved family."

Strong military regulations were taken at the inquest. Two armored cars with machine guns were on guard. Other evidence of apprehension over the celebration, which included the erection of barbed wire defenses at four court houses. Special protection also has been given the Kildare Club, a private club of sportsmen and Unionists.

District Inspector Wilson was shot dead at Templemore last night while walking from the police barracks to his home, according to a message from Thurles.

While the military were searching a house at Doorygall, near Kunkirk, County Cork, yesterday two men were shot and killed. One of the men returned the fire, killing one of their assailants and dangerously wounding the other, it was officially stated to-day.

Soldiers Seek Vengeance BELFAST, Ireland, Aug. 17.—The town of Templemore, County Tipperary, was the scene of a riot today, after a long discussion, issued a new manifesto to the workers of Great Britain, declaring that the danger of war was not over.

"This," the manifesto said, "is not the time to be deceived by seeming peace, but the time to be prepared for the worst. Why does not the Premier announce that England will make peace with Russia?"

The manifesto demands a full peace, together with a resumption of trading with Russia, and exhorts the workers to relax their efforts in this direction.

Lancers to Front Singing Late this afternoon a detachment of six British lancers of the 1st and 2nd regiments, which were on duty in the famous Polish hussar's camp, were sent to the front singing. They were mounted on horses, some of which carried a single lance, and were accompanied by a band of music.

Sound of Cannon Audible The sound of cannon was plainly audible in the distance, but it was distinctly that of field artillery. Several explosions of 77 shells were fired, but the heavy booming of 210s, 320s, and 420s was absolutely lacking, giving the impression of a unitary war, as compared with the heavy cannonading on the French front in 1918.

Most of which is the result of freight cars, government in moving records of the various bureaus and other valuables, many persons are moving their effects to the suburbs in droves, in the principal vehicles of Warsaw.

The fire department has been called in to assist in caring for the wounded, and other apparatus, including ambulances, at Fraga, across the Vistula.

Italian Press Comments On U. S. Note on Russia "Tribuna" Sees American of Simple Plutocracy Separate From Democratic Policies ROME, Aug. 17.—The first editorial comment by newspapers here on the note to Italy from Secretary of State Colby, regarding the Russian situation appeared to-day.

The "Tribuna" says that without recognizing General Baron Wrangel, the Russian Bolsheviks in the south of Russia, America "respectfully gravitates toward France," and adds it must not be forgotten that "besides the abstract, the natural, enthusiastic, simple plutocracy which has nothing to do with the democratic policies of world civilization."

Continuing, the newspaper declares: "The war mentality has now turned to concrete aims of peace countable in money, and these instincts have de-

EGYPTIAN DEITIES The Most in Cigarettes. People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER DEITIES to any other cigarette. 30¢. Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

Reds Hold 35 Americans As Hostages in Moscow

Refugees Among 1,000 Awaiting Action by Their Home Governments; Plight Used as Club to Compel Washington to Recognize Soviet

TERIOKI, Finland, Russian Frontier, Aug. 9 (By The Associated Press).—A thousand foreigners, including thirty-five Americans, are now at Moscow hoping for action by their governments to get them out of Russia before winter sets in. They include, besides the Americans, 700 French, 200 British and 100 Scandinavians.

Aside from the thirty-five of undoubted American citizenship, there are a large number claiming American citizenship who have gathered from all parts of Russia because of the impossible living conditions and who are awaiting Belshchik permission to depart.

They are the last of Russia's pre-war foreign resident population. Inquiries by The Associated Press correspondent, prior to his deportation to Finland from Moscow because he had not received advance Soviet authorization for a trip from Vladivostok to the Soviet capital, developed that many foreigners have been refugees in Moscow for more than a year.

A trainload of foreigners arriving in Finland included Danes, Swedes and French, many of them from Siberia. Another party of 100, scheduled to leave Omsk early in August, comprises the last foreigners in Siberia, with the exception of German and Austrian war prisoners, estimated to number 100,000, who are being evacuated at the rate of 1,000 weekly.

Before the war 5,000 Scandinavians, business representatives and agricultural experts, lived in Siberia. All of these have left excepting a few scattering.

Between the railroad stations of Hyylosoy and Kazoiki on the Russo-Finnish frontier, foreigners who are sent out of Russia are taken in charge by the Finns. A state of war continues between the Finns and the Bolsheviks, and the foreigners pass the frontier under military escort.

The prisoners are inaccessible and little is known of their condition. H. D. T. Reynolds, an American mining engineer, is not permitted to leave Semipalatinsk, Siberia, the Bolsheviks demanding his services there.

The Americans in Moscow say their status is worse than that of the citizens of any other country. They are held virtually as hostages, while the Soviet tries to force Washington to negotiate officially with Moscow or the Bolshevik agents.

The officials of the Bolshevik Foreign Office consider the United States the most uncompromising of all nations in her attitude toward the Soviet, although she is antagonistic as the British or France.

Five Americans are known to be imprisoned in Moscow. Among them are Dr. A. W. Steiner, geologist, and his wife, who recently arrived from Siberia. The others are Royal C. Keely, a man named Lamark and a naturalized American, Greek named Karamitany, who has been imprisoned a year and a half, charged with being a spy.

The prisoners are inaccessible and little is known of their condition. H. D. T. Reynolds, an American mining engineer, is not permitted to leave Semipalatinsk, Siberia, the Bolsheviks demanding his services there.

The Americans in Moscow say their status is worse than that of the citizens of any other country. They are held virtually as hostages, while the Soviet tries to force Washington to negotiate officially with Moscow or the Bolshevik agents.

The officials of the Bolshevik Foreign Office consider the United States the most uncompromising of all nations in her attitude toward the Soviet, although she is antagonistic as the British or France.

Five Americans are known to be imprisoned in Moscow. Among them are Dr. A. W. Steiner, geologist, and his wife, who recently arrived from Siberia. The others are Royal C. Keely, a man named Lamark and a naturalized American, Greek named Karamitany, who has been imprisoned a year and a half, charged with being a spy.

The prisoners are inaccessible and little is known of their condition. H. D. T. Reynolds, an American mining engineer, is not permitted to leave Semipalatinsk, Siberia, the Bolsheviks demanding his services there.

The Americans in Moscow say their status is worse than that of the citizens of any other country. They are held virtually as hostages, while the Soviet tries to force Washington to negotiate officially with Moscow or the Bolshevik agents.

The officials of the Bolshevik Foreign Office consider the United States the most uncompromising of all nations in her attitude toward the Soviet, although she is antagonistic as the British or France.

Five Americans are known to be imprisoned in Moscow. Among them are Dr. A. W. Steiner, geologist, and his wife, who recently arrived from Siberia. The others are Royal C. Keely, a man named Lamark and a naturalized American, Greek named Karamitany, who has been imprisoned a year and a half, charged with being a spy.

The prisoners are inaccessible and little is known of their condition. H. D. T. Reynolds, an American mining engineer, is not permitted to leave Semipalatinsk, Siberia, the Bolsheviks demanding his services there.

The Americans in Moscow say their status is worse than that of the citizens of any other country. They are held virtually as hostages, while the Soviet tries to force Washington to negotiate officially with Moscow or the Bolshevik agents.

The officials of the Bolshevik Foreign Office consider the United States the most uncompromising of all nations in her attitude toward the Soviet, although she is antagonistic as the British or France.

Five Americans are known to be imprisoned in Moscow. Among them are Dr. A. W. Steiner, geologist, and his wife, who recently arrived from Siberia. The others are Royal C. Keely, a man named Lamark and a naturalized American, Greek named Karamitany, who has been imprisoned a year and a half, charged with being a spy.

The prisoners are inaccessible and little is known of their condition. H. D. T. Reynolds, an American mining engineer, is not permitted to leave Semipalatinsk, Siberia, the Bolsheviks demanding his services there.

Big Shake-Up in U.S. Immigrant Office Ordered

Assistant Secretary Post of Labor Department Issues Instruction for Complete Reorganization of Bureau Caminetti Was Warned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Reorganization of the Immigration Bureau was ordered to-day by Assistant Secretary Post, of the Labor Department, following an investigation said to have disclosed conditions indicating "utter disorganization" of the service.

The shake-up, it was said at the department, included not only the office here of Commissioner General Caminetti, but also the consular stations and the field service. Labor Department officials said the conditions which led to investigation of the bureau were of long standing. The situation was called to the attention of Mr. Caminetti, both by Secretary Wilson and the solicitor of the Labor Department, before whom had been presented instances which they believed showed the disorganized state of the service.

Mr. Post conferred to-day with Commissioner Wallis, of the Ellis Island station, regarding the situation there, due to shortage of personnel to handle the increasing flow of immigration. It was indicated that the force would be increased soon to a point approaching its size before the war.

Congress made ample appropriations for the handling of Americans, but for nothing else that the immigration service must do, said Mr. Post. "In the Bureau of Immigration at Ellis Island, the immigration force has become disorganized and is inefficiently organized because of the lack of adequate personnel. Many of the skilled employees have left the government service because of insufficient pay and because of the failure of Congress to adequately provide funds to continue the service in operation a complete reorganization is required."

"Ellis Island is nothing less than a disgrace. With the increase in the arrival of aliens, coming by the thousands upon thousands, with no force to handle them, it means work which is required to remedy the service. For that purpose I have appointed a committee from the office of the Commissioner General, the solicitor's office and from my own office to recommend changes to be made in the readjustment and reformation of the bureau."

First steps in the reorganization were taken by Post on July 21, when Commissioner Caminetti was shown the authority which he had exercised for some time past of making recommendations in appeal and warrant cases because of insufficient pay and because of the failure of Congress to adequately provide funds to continue the service in operation a complete reorganization is required.

On August 14 a memorandum was prepared by Secretary Post inquiring into the "causes of and remedies for the disorganized conditions in the Bureau of Immigration." Certain "undesirable" conditions prevailing in the bureau were ordered remedied immediately. These included "the excessive freedom of access to the immigration bureau during working hours of persons not officially connected with the bureau."

To insure the removal of these "undesirable" conditions, an advisory committee was appointed. It included Alfred Hampton, of the Bureau of Immigration, H. D. Collins, of the Solicitor's department, and a representative of the office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Roosevelt said the principal line of demarcation between the two parties was the "difference between progressive principles and reactionary principles."

"We are not calling the Republican card Democrats, but we are calling the men behind him names—the men who made the Chicago convention a joke, who wrote a platform no one can understand," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that he was fighting the same men in the Republican party "who were thrown out of the party fifteen years ago by a man who knew and loved this state well—Theodore Roosevelt."

Duke of Connaught, Not Prince of Wales, Will Visit India LONDON, Aug. 17.—A royal proclamation to India, issued to-day, says the Duke of Connaught will not visit India next winter to inaugurate reform legislation. It adds that the Duke of Connaught, former Governor General of Canada, will undertake these duties.

Ostend Blockader Reiterated LONDON, Aug. 17.—The British light cruiser "Vividette," which was sunk in the entrance of Ostend harbor on May 11, 1918, and which has blocked that port since that time, has been re-iterated, and the port is again open for traffic.

Douglas Gibbons & Co. 6 E. 45th St. Vand. 626 Choice Selection Apartments and Houses Furnished and unfurnished for Oct. 1st. Season or year, PARK AVE. vicinity.

J.M. Gidding & Co. 304 500 505 Fifth Avenue AT 4873 N.Y.C.

Will Close Out, Today, Street Suits For immediate or early Autumn wear. Formerly \$125 to \$195 at \$55 and \$75

August Fur Sales Now in progress. Offer Important Values Imported and Reproduced Foreign Models in Handsome Coats and Wraps

Upholstered Furniture Cottage Furniture Painted Furniture At August prices M'HEUGH 3 East 48 St.

World Financiers Meet Sept. 21 PARIS, Aug. 17.—The date of the international financial conference to be held in Brussels was to-day fixed for September 21.

More Plague in Galveston EIGHTH CASE REPORTED AND ANOTHER IS UNDER OBSERVATION GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 15.—Confirmation of the eighth case of bubonic plague here was announced by the United States Public Health Service surgeons to-day.

Another case is under observation in the vicinity where two other cases developed a few weeks ago.

Prof. Askenazy Named Polish Ambassador to Great Britain VIENNA, Aug. 15.—Professor Simon Askenazy, a noted Jewish scholar of Warsaw, has been appointed Polish Ambassador to London, according to advices received here from the Polish capital to-day.

Deputy Diamond, a Socialist, has been named Polish Ambassador to Berlin.

Japan May Withdraw Troops From Saghalin, Dispatch Says HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 16.—The Japanese government is considering possible withdrawal of troops at Saghalin, and the heavy burden of the occupation and doubt as to the legality of the occupation, according to a Tokio cable to "Nippon Jiji," Japanese language newspaper here.

Jugo-Slavia Has New Cabinet BELGRADE, Aug. 17.—Milenko R. Veselinich has formed a new Cabinet for Jugo-Slavia. Most of the members of the old ministry retain their portfolios in the new regime.