WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; no change in temperature; gentle north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 72.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial page.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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LANDON, YALE JUMPER, SETS OLYMPIC MARK

American Athlete Leaps 6 Feet 4 1-5 Inches at Antwerp.

RUDD IS ONLY THIRD

South African Behind Hill and Eby in 800 Meters.

DISTANCE MEN FAIL

Shut Out in 5,000 Meter, Which Is Won by Guillemot, the French Poilu.

Uncle Sam's Boys Far in Front at Antwerp

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 17.—Six events of the twenty-one listed under the head of athletics have been completed in the Olympic games, and if the United States keeps scoring as it is scoring just now it will gain the biggest triumph in the history of the revival of the classic competitions. The athletes from America have scored 69 points—more than twice as many as those from Finland, who are second with 37.

England has done very well and has scored 17 points to gain third place. Sweden, the disappointment of the games, is fourth with 13½ and France is fifth with 12. South Africans have scored 4, Esthonia 2 and Norway 1.

The six events which have been completed and the winning nations are: Running high jump, America; 400 meter hurdles, America; 100 meter dash, America; 800 meter run, England; 5,000 meter run, France; Pentathlon, Finland.

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

THE STADIUM, ANTWERP, Belgium, Aug. 17.—Joy and sorrow mingled in the breasts of the American spectators here to-day over the work of the athletes wearing the United States shield in the Olympic games, for while there was disappointment over the result of some of the finals in the track events the gloom for the moment was more than counterbalanced by the glorious exhibition of Richmond W. Landon of the New York Athletic Club and Yale University in the running high jump.

Always an attractive event on the modern programme, as it brings to light the purest type of athleticism of the individual performer, this event today proved to be more spectacular than ever. Not only that, but it proved to be the highest class competition ever seen at an Olympic revival. The Yale man succeeded in bounding over the magnificent height of 6 feet 4 1-5 inches, and in doing so he relegated all previous Olympic marks to the second class grade.

The official telegraph board quoted the jumper as doing 1.9350 meters according to the metric system, the nearest approximate to this being the American figures given. The old record was 6 feet 3 93-100 inches by Almah Richards at Stockholm in 1912, and as the metric fraction is something like the 15-16 of an inch it will be found that Landon's mark is an improvement of about a quarter of an inch on that made by Richards. It was a great performance, and in every way worthy of the event, which is the world's foremost athletic gathering.

When the Flemish announcer came in front of the American section to tell of the wonderful performance the crowd went wild. Men and women flung their hats in the air and shouted, cheered, sang and screamed. By far the wildest lot of enthusiasts were a body of Boy Scouts who had just arrived from the London jamboree.

Congratulated by King.

Meanwhile Landon was hoisted on the shoulders of the other jumpers and borne before King Albert, who had just entered the Tribune Royale. The King congratulated Landon and shook his hand with a firm grip. Notable feature of the feat was that Landon jumped off the grass take-off, which was anything but firm. As the King entered the stadium the Belgian royal band was ripping out "The Star Spangled Banner" as a salute to the flags which were hoisted from the top of the grand stand to announce the American victory, according to the ancient Greek custom.

An idea of the splendid class of the jumping can be gathered from the fact that H. B. Muller of San Francisco and Ekelund of Sweden tied for second and third at a height of 6 feet 3½ inches, while John Murphy of the Multomah A. C., Walter Whalen of the Boston A. A. and J. Howard Baker of England tied for the other places at the height of 6 feet 1 inch. The world's record is 6 feet 7 inches, as accepted by the International Federation in 1914, and the author is E. Horine of California. But since then a

Continued on Eleventh Page.

Man Full of Hootch Sees 25 Die in Wreck

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—A false report of a passenger wreck on the South Shore electric interurban line, killing twenty-five, five miles east of South Bend, Ind., was started by an employee of a machine company full of "white mule" liquor. Police of South Bend and Chicago and hundreds of autoists dashed madly about looking for the "wreck."

Police Chief Kline of South Bend and three ambulances filled with stretchers searched all afternoon. Early in the day two freight cars overturned near Osceola, Ind., ten miles east of South Bend, but no one was injured.

FIREMAN KILLED 70 OVERCOME

Dennis Donovan of Engine No. 20 Victim of Stubborn Basement Blaze.

PULMOTORS SAVE MANY

Men Perform Prodigies in Dragging Companions Out of Dense Smoke.

Seventy-one firemen were dragged by their comrades last night from the dense smoke and the terrific heat of a fire that raged for several hours in the basement of the four story brick building in 48 and 50 West Fourteenth street. One of them, Dennis Donovan of Engine Company No. 20, was killed and the seventy others were so seriously hurt that it required many pulmotors and several large tanks of oxygen, used almost incessantly for hours by physicians, to revive them. Only a few of them were able to return to duty.

The fire was one of the worst cellar fires that the Fire Department has had to cope with in recent years. To get to the flames, which smoldered in the midst of many packing boxes and materials, the firemen had to break the cellar lights on the sidewalk and lower ladders. One by one the firemen, only a few of the first ones wearing helmets, went down the ladders into the billows of smoke that came rolling through the terrific heat. It was only a few minutes before the first group to enter was in distress, and after that the men had to be dragged forth one by one and laid in heaps on the sidewalks for the department physicians to work over.

Fireman Donovan's command, Engine 20, was one of the first to arrive after an alarm had been turned in. He was in the cellar only a few minutes when he was overcome. Firemen Charles McGrath and Frank Costello tore off their helmets and shirts and plunged down the ladders. They brought him out, but he was dead when they reached the street. Costello and McGrath were so nearly dead that they collapsed unconscious on the sidewalk.

Four Alarms Sounded.

The building extends through from Fourteenth street to Thirteenth street. The ground floor and basement were occupied by the F. & W. Grand 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store. Assistant Fire Chief Martin was among the first to arrive. He turned in a second alarm, a third and nearly three hours later, when his whole crew was exhausted, he sent in a fourth alarm for fresh men.

The crew of Engine Company 20, in charge of Capt. Frank Surerus, went down with a line on the Fourteenth street side. At the foot of the ladder they found a heavy door, which they demolished. Immediately the pent up smoke began pouring out. In spite of it the hose was carried about thirty feet inside. Donovan and another man were sent in to relieve two of the crew furthest in front.

Donovan took the nozzle and carried it even further toward the source of the smoke. Capt. Surerus, seeing the smoke increase, ordered Donovan to shut off the hose and the men to back out.

Everybody had reached the ladder except Donovan, when Fireman David Connelly looked back and saw him collapse. Connelly tried to pull him to the ladder, but a sudden burst of thick smoke forced him to drop Donovan. He too collapsed as he reached the sidewalk.

Volunteers to the Rescue.

"There's a man down there," yelled somebody, and immediately the cry was taken up. Martin called for volunteers and there was a rush for the entrance. McGrath and Costello of Truck No. 12 were the first down, Costello leading the way. They disappeared into the smoke, bare to the waists and wearing nothing over their faces. But they brought Donovan out.

Dr. Harry Archer, volunteer surgeon of the department, saw that Donovan was in a serious condition and called for a pulmotor. Volunteer Chief Edward J. Kenny went to the Edison company station on Fifteenth street and got three pulmotors, which were kept in constant use for more than three hours. Donovan was carried across the street to a quiet spot, and for two hours Dr. Archer tried without success to revive him. Father Boylan of the Holy Cross Church gave him the last rites.

Donovan had been a fireman only since last March 1. He was 30 years old, unmarried, and lived in Spring street.

It was thought that the materials stored in the basement were the cause of the heavy smoke, and that the poisonous gases generated there were responsible for so many firemen being overcome. A few of the firemen were overcome more than once, insisting on going back into the smoke. Those who were the most seriously affected were Capt. Henry of Engine No. 3, Lieut. Progel of Engine No. 1, Abraham B. Leichtman, a fireman of Engine No. 13, and Florence J. Shea, a fireman of Engine No. 30.

HITS GOLD 'MINE' UNDER NOSES OF CURB BROKERS

Engineer Pans Tin Can of Precious Metal in Broad Street.

'STAKES OUT' CLAIM

Tests Prove 'Colors' in Excavation Are Not 'Fool's Gold.'

CREEK ONCE RAN THERE

Pirate Ship Buried Centuries Ago May Have Been Source of Bonanza.

A construction engineer who is old enough to know his way about noticed as he emerged from an excavation at 43 Broad street yesterday that a lot of blue clay mixed with sand had stuck to the soles of his shoes. He scraped the stuff off. And as he scraped what did his startled eyes behold? Specks of metal shining in the dirt—yellow specks.

The engineer got the top of a tin can and dumped the scraping into it. Then he went over to the pump that sucks up the seepage of the excavation where piles are being driven for the foundation of the Combustion Engineering Building. He half filled his improvised pan with water and began rocking it.

He cradled it back and forth, sloshing out the water and the lighter materials in the pan until only the bigger grains of sand and the yellow specks were left. Separating the sand and the specks with his knife blade, he had half a dozen yellow flakes each a little larger than the head of a pin. After which he experimented further with the knife and with his fingers, and repaired to the offices of the Combustion Engineering Building, Inc., at 11 Broadway, and to the inner office of R. C. Beadle, vice-president and general manager.

"Bob," he said, "we are now miners. I have staked out a claim in the great city."

"Gosh," said Mr. Beadle. "What have you found now?"

"Gold."

"Fine! Where?"

"Broad street."

"Very good place for it."

The engineer explained that he had discovered gold in the cellar of the corporation's new building.

"Splendid," remarked the enthusiastic Mr. Beadle. "The curb market is right the other side of our fence. The brokers can take their customers into the cellar, show them the gold and then sell them stock on the spot. New idea; never been done before, Phil. The Sub-Treasury up the street will also be interested. With the whole world crying for gold think what it means to find an inexhaustible supply right under the financial district, in the very shadow of the Stock Exchange, in a place where carting the stuff to the Assay Office will cost practically nothing."

No "Fool's Gold."

The friends shook hands. "How do you know it's gold?" Mr. Beadle inquired when minor phases of the discovery had been exhausted. The engineer explained. He had tested it with both knife and finger. Mica was hard. If this had been yellow mica it would have flipped away like a tiddledywink under the pressure of the knifeblade. It had not. It had merely curled up. It was soft. It was pure gold.

Mr. Beadle suggested iron pyrites—fool's gold. The engineer shook his head. He did not pretend to be a geologist, although some acquaintance with the science of the constitution of the earth had been along his route through "Sheff" and M. I. T. But if memory was not at fault, fool's gold was also hard and would also have jumped, not bent, under the knife. The engineer, being a man of exactness, did not pretend to be sure until he was sure. He felt he had struck gold under the surface of Manhattan. Unfortunately, he had rubbed the tiny flakes between thumb and finger until they had turned to dust and blown away, so he had nothing left to test. But he said he was going to look for more of the specks to-day and if he found them he would have the sulphuric acid test applied.

The engineer told a reporter for THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD the story on condition that his name be withheld. He said he had had charge of much building in lower Manhattan and had made many curious discoveries in the soil that overlies the rock, and when these were published people flocked in to ask him about them so that his work was interfered with. He never found any gold before, except in the form of old coins.

Street Once a Creek.

Where Broad street is there formerly ran a creek, fed by springs near the present site of the Sub-Treasury. Later the creek became a canal, and still later Broad street was the site of the first American navy yard. Parts of long forgotten ships have been unearthed by diggers working at the foundations of modern buildings.

"Possibly some virgin gold was lost in the old canal," says the engineer. "Possibly it sank into the mud with the timbers of some rotting vessel. It must have got there artificially. There is no gold bearing stratum beneath the city so far as I know. But in sinking piles for this new building on Broad street we have run through a layer of blue clay. Remembering that a good many precious minerals are found near blue clay, was what caused me to take the trouble to wash out the specks I found to-day."

Practically unanimous opinion recommends The Sun and New York Herald for Help Wanted advertising. Telephone advertisements to Fitz Roy 6000.—Adv.

Suffragists' Sole Hopes Resting on Tennessee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Whether women of the nation will vote in November depends upon the Tennessee legislators.

Thirty-five States have ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment and eight have rejected it.

North Carolina has postponed action until next year, and favorable action by Florida is considered out of the question, while all efforts to persuade the Governors of Vermont and of Connecticut to call the legislators of those States in special session have failed.

SUFFS SET BACK IN TWO STATES

North Carolina Senate Votes to Defer Matter Until Session of 1921.

TENNESSEE IS WAVERING

Adjournment of Lower House Prevents Final Action and Antis Claim Victory.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 17.—North Carolina's Senate talked five sweltering hours on ratification to-day and then voted by 25 to 23 to pass to the January regular assembly the issue laid before it by Gov. Bickett.

To-day's debate began with a manifest majority for the ratificationists. The battle continued nearly five hours, when Senator Warren, leading the antis, agreed with Senator Scales, for the suffragists, that two more speeches and any motion that he (Senator Warren) might make would end the day.

No ratificationist expected any other motion than delay of another day or a proposal to table this afternoon. When Warren offered a substitute for the Scales bill argument had ended and every uncertain Senator was offered release from his embarrassment.

Three Democrats, tied up to personal pledges, and two Republicans who were obligated to vote for ratification, took refuge in the substitute that automatically tabled the ratification resolution. The delay carries no proposal for State referendum in November. The suffragists lose all that they had.

Suffrage Leader Outwitted.

The parliamentary turn so upset Senator Scales, who was leading the suffrage fight, that he failed to take advantage of his opportunity to move to table the Warren resolution until Wednesday. Lieut.-Gov. Gardner, who presided, and who is an ardent suffragist, delayed announcement of the result until he saw that the suffrage champion had no intention of attempting to regain his lost position by putting the final vote off until Wednesday.

To-night the defeated suffragists, who had twenty-six of the forty-eight voting Senators, are working with party leaders in an effort to reconsider, but the rejectionists are so satisfied with the opportunity to bequeath to a succeeding Legislature an issue which has aroused unparalleled animosity that reconsideration will be exceedingly difficult. The failure of Senator Scales to take advantage of his parliamentary position leaves the ratification proposal flat on its back.

Both Candidates Attacked.

The debate to-day covered a wide range. Notwithstanding the denial yesterday of Gov. Cox that he has sent an emissary here to defeat ratification, Senators opposing the Anthony amendment declare anew that the Democratic candidate is opposing suffrage and that the Republican candidate is sitting in his corner. Interruptions and denunciations followed these alleged aspersions on the character of the candidates.

The debate was heard by many State and few national leaders. Mrs. Josephus Daniels sat in the gallery reserved for the suffragists and was really cheer leader. She suffered the shock common to all advocates, and worked with them to-night in the effort to begin anew.

Antis hearing to-night the message of Gov. Roberts of Tennessee to Gov. Bickett of North Carolina that ratification is a certainty in Tennessee, began decorating the House for a battle to-morrow. The antis had meant to drop their House bills with the defeat in the Senate. The purpose now is to deal double death.

STILL SEE CHANCE TO WIN TENNESSEE

Adjournment Has No Significance, Suffragists Say.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Unexpected adjournment of the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature to-day after three hours of debate prevented final action on the Federal suffrage amendment.

Suffrage opponents moved for adjournment until to-morrow on the plea that members should have more time to deliberate. The House fairly seethed with excitement. Efforts to hold the body in session, however, were unavailing and the motion carried, 53 to 44.

Opposition leaders said the vote was a virtually correct indication of sentiment on ratification. The suffragists

Continued on Fourth Page.

COX LAUNCHES FIGHT FOR OHIO ELECTORAL VOTE

Delves Into State's History to Prove That He Is Progressive.

MORE LEAGUE PRAISE

Cheers Greet Attack on Separate Peace as Dishonorable Act.

HARDING 'REACTIONARY'

1913 Fight Over State Constitution Reviewed to Prove Assertion.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 17.—Gov. Cox raked back through ancient Ohio politics to-day, asserting that it bears directly on the coming national elections to prove his Republican Presidential opponent, Senator Harding, is reactionary, while he, as the Democratic champion, stands for progressive policies. He dished it all up in a speech before 2,000 State and county leaders attending the Democratic State Convention as the star performer of a group of spellbinders who had cut out for them the job of instilling some needed enthusiasm into the Democratic campaign in Ohio.

Gov. Cox's big point pertained to the campaign for the adoption of the new Ohio Constitution in 1913, for which he fought and which Senator Harding opposed, but he found opportunity to defend the League of Nations along customary lines. The "Senatorial oligarchy" he permitted to rest in peace for the moment, referring merely to the "reactionaries," whom he charged with uttering a "wilful and deliberate untruth" in asserting that if the United States entered the League of Nations any foreign potentate could order our troops overseas.

"Tell it to Sunday," came the cry from the floor when the leader made a particularly appealing point. "That's right—let 'em know we're fighting."

Real "Get Together."

It was, all is all, what the leaders asserted to be a remarkable "get together" of Ohio Democracy, the real beginning of a Statewide campaign that is going to have an important bearing on the result of the national elections in November. There was a general feeling that unless Ohio's twenty-four electoral votes go to Cox and Roosevelt there isn't a chance for them to win.

Gov. Cox put it squarely up to the State Democracy to take care of the situation, when, in closing his address, he said, "I'll not see much of you Ohioans during the campaign. The Ohio delegation at the San Francisco convention gave its pledge that this State was safe. I'll leave the State to you. I'll devote myself to other States."

At this the convention gave a mighty cheer of reassurance to be followed by another a moment later when the Democratic candidate predicted victory at the polls in the autumn and promised the Ohioans a favored place in the inaugural parade up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House in March.

Gov. Cox managed to stir up considerable enthusiasm at the convention, before which he was the central figure. His appearance on the stage when the convention convened and his presentation to the delegates when it came his turn to speak both were signals for remarkable demonstrations in his behalf. While talking he was frequently interrupted with applause and calls from the delegates, numbering in all 969, many of them close personal friends of the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, whose home is in Cleveland, made the League of Nations the chief issue of his speech. Senator Atlee Pomerene of Canton discussed domestic affairs, and Mrs. Ida McGlone Gibson, one of the workers of the Democratic organization, staged a sort of vaudeville skit in which were displayed the flags of all countries, devised to further the cause of the League of Nations. M. A. Daugherty of Lancaster, Ohio, as temporary and later permanent chairman of the convention, delivered a long keynote speech which was interrupted toward the end by calls for Gov. Cox.

"Ohio has been a great battleground for progressive government," Gov. Cox declared. "The contest has created the definite alignment of political parties. It has revealed the mental attitude of men who were a part of events. It has in considerable degree made the base upon which the Presidential contest is being fought this year, for the reason that the issue now, as in the past, is between progress and reaction.

Performance Best Test.

"More than that the candidates of the two parties are taken, from our State, and both candidates have been participants in the public affairs of this commonwealth since 1912. In consequence of this the record in Ohio bears direct relation to the national campaign this

Continued on Third Page.

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPLAY CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

SUNDAY ISSUES
6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

FRENCH GUNS HALT REDS; POLES LAUNCH NEW DRIVE; WARSAW SAVED FROM FOE

LEAGUE TO SUIT U. S. IS PLANNED

European Powers Will Make Proposal if Next Administration Is Republican.

NO USE IN PRESENT FORM

British Official Says Preservation of Peace Depends Upon America's Help.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

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

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A proposal to reshape the League of Nations to meet the ideas of America will be laid before the United States Government by the European Powers when a new administration comes in at Washington, provided it is Republican.

Such intentions by the Powers on this side of the Atlantic have been indicated in private conversations of leading European statesmen, regarding which the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD has been informed by a high authority on international matters.

Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons yesterday evening was regarded here as laying bare two principal reasons for the league's present impotence, and as virtually excluding it from consideration as an active agency in directing Europe's muddled affairs until its charter is revised and America's participation is assured.

[Lloyd George told the House of Commons Monday that the League of Nations could not function unless the big Powers wanted it to and were unanimously agreed, and, he added: "It is quite clear that the Allies have not the same views regarding Russia and Poland. A second objection is the attitude of Russia regarding the league. Russia declined to receive a deputation from the league, and when it was proposed that the league should intervene—proposed not only by the Government but by Parliament as well—Russia, replying, said that under no conditions would they have intervention by the league."]

No Faith in Covenant.

It was indicated that certain highly important private conferences have been held here and in London regarding the state of the league; that Europe's present leaders will stand firmly behind the idea for some sort of a peace league, but that faith in the present covenant is all but shattered by a succession of events in Europe since the covenant was framed, combined with the American attitude.

In the discussions which lie behind Premier Lloyd George's league reference, which came as a blow to the league enthusiasts, these ideas were stressed, the correspondent was informed by a participant:

1. That to be successful the league must wait until a peaceful world is delivered to it, the league being the preserver of peace. The peace conference made a mistake in not first restoring peace.

2. That the league idea cannot be successfully applied to preserving peace, once it is restored, without the participation of the United States, which must be obtained even at the price of tearing apart the present covenant and building a new one.

3. That either Article X. of the covenant must be changed or the unanimity of action requirements be dropped, if the league is to ever act promptly and decisively in Europe's sudden crises as a peace preserver, as either of these provisions has paralyzed the other.

Why League Is a Failure.

In the case of Poland, Italy's position alone precluded an agreement and would have tied up the council.

Also France has refused to accept the idea of Spain having a practical veto power over the peace treaty, as would have been the case had the League Council taken over the functions of the Supreme Council.

With these defects clearly shown and in themselves indicating that Europe herself wants many changes in the covenant, there is some amusement here that the covenant just as it stands should be an issue in American politics. As Europe sees it, there is no question regarding the present covenant, the question being whether America, after the elections, will consent to enter some kind of a peace organization.

Should the Republicans carry the elections in the United States, the league assembly meeting in Geneva, it seems now, will do little more than mark time, but as soon as the new Administration comes into power in Washington, it will be asked formally for its views on the league question preliminary to a new conference to reshape the idea.

BRITISH LABOR MEN TOLD TO QUIT PARIS

Leave After Conference With French Federation Leaders.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—William C. Adamson, Labor member of the British Parliament, and Harry Gosling, leader of the English transport workers, representing the Council of Action of the British Labor Party, left for London to-night after conferences with the General Labor Federation of France and Executive of the Unified Socialist party.

They came to Paris for the purpose this morning, but soon after their arrival were requested to leave. Failure to comply with the request, it was announced, would call for their expulsion.

Before their departure the labor men declared they had accomplished the task for which they came to Paris.

British Labor Renews Manifesto Against War

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The "Council of Action" of the British Labor Party to-day 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 fair words. . . . Why does not the Premier announce the terms on which England will make peace with Russia? . . . Why is the position with regard to the adventurer Wrangel so ambiguous?"

The manifesto demands a full peace, together with a resumption of trading with Russia, and exhorts the workers not to relax their efforts in this direction.

U. S. NOTE AIDS FRENCH POLICY

Rome Paper Not Surprised 'Cultured Plutocracy Find Ally From Across Ocean.'

WARNS OF GRAVE PERIL

'Idea Nazionale' Says U. S. Unveils Deceivers Who Preach Peace and Wave Sword.

ROME, Aug. 16 (delayed).—The first editorial comment by newspapers here on the recent note to Italy from Secretary of State Colby regarding the Russian situation appeared to-day.

The *Tribuna* says that without recognizing Gen. Baron Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik commander in south Russia, America "resolutely gravitates toward France," and adds it must not be forgotten that "besides the abstract, theologichl America represented by Wilson another more real exists, of natural, enthusiastic, simple plutocracy, which has nothing to do with the democratic policies of world conciliation."

Continuing the newspaper declares: "The war mentality has now turned to concrete aims of peace countable in money, and these instincts have developed a new virility consisting of the kind of political and financial eugenics typically American, partly Puritan, partly pioneer and partly profiteer. It is not strange if the political spheres reflecting this economic intolerance of the ancient, cultured plutocracy from the other side of the Alps has found a suitable ally regarding Russia in the primitive, unbridled plutocracy from the other side of the ocean."

The *Idea Nazionale* says: "The energetic note unveils those international political deceivers who preach the gospel of peace while waving the bloody sword over Europe's head. The note, while it cannot interrupt the policy of approach to Russia, can at least moderate the too great haste of the Italian political authorities."

The newspaper thinks the note greatly strengthens France's policy.

Among the provincial papers, the *Mattino*, 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 Gen. Wrangel as more logical and more practical, and states that the American note "is violently contradictory, since it declares Bolshevism to be tyranny of a few, yet denies the right of other parts of Russia which find it intolerable to break away.

"The note shows delicate, refined egoism, which refuses to soil its fingers and be infected with a fever from which Europe is suffering. The United States desires immunity from labor agitation at home so as to make America a refuge of order, health and work, thus insuring the inheritance of world dominion which Europe enjoyed before the war."

WRANGEL A WEAPON IN TERMS TO POLAND

British Premier Explains Attitude to Soviet Envoy.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Premier Lloyd George, in a detailed reply to the request of Leo Kameneff of the Russian mission in London for an exact definition of Great Britain's attitude toward Gen. Baron Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader in South Russia, states that the British Government never had the intention to detach the Crimea from Russia or secure its possession to Gen. Wrangel or encourage Wrangel in his offensive.

The British Government, adds the Premier, is only concerned with insuring the safety of troops and refugees under Wrangel, who, Mr. Lloyd George says, has been warned that the British will decline all responsibility if he undertakes an offensive.

Mr. Lloyd George then explains that the British Government would only feel bound to reconsider this attitude in event of the Soviet proposing terms infringing upon the independence of Poland.

Wireless Tells of Mutiny.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Danish police received a wireless message from the American steamer Hoxie, en route for London, yesterday asking for immediate help because of mutiny on board, says a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Motor boats with armed men were instantly sent out, but no trace of the vessel has as yet been found, it is said.

Batteries Clear Way for Infantry Assault, While Planes Rake Foe.

REDS LOSE HEAVILY

Ten Divisions in North Front Forced Back in Counter Move.

POLES USE NEW TACTICS

Tanks, Armored Boats and Buses Play Big Part in Successful Defence of Capital.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Aug. 17.—A successful counter offensive was launched on the Warsaw front Monday under the leadership of President Pilsudski as Commander in Chief.

On the northern front, where ten Bolshevik divisions are striking toward the Vistula as part of the manœuvre against Warsaw, and on the Warsaw front it was announced to-day that the Reds have been driven back at several points.

Polish movements, aided by heavy artillery, are forcing the Bolshevik gradually to withdraw from various places where for days pressure upon the capital has been greatest.

French tactics are being used throughout the counter action. The Poles are bringing into play batteries placed for the capital's defence line and are awaiting completion of the arrangements to strike at the Soviet forces with a rush of artillery, followed by repeated infantry attacks.

[Despatches from German and Swiss sources and also from Warsaw have referred to French artillery, both light and heavy, being sent into Poland, while other despatches said French troops were being moved in the plebiscite districts and from the occupied regions of Germany in such numbers that the railroads were blocked with troops trains.]

Red Commander Captured.

In the fighting in the region of Radzymin, northeast of Warsaw, the Poles have taken many prisoners, including a Bolshevik commissar and brigade commander. During the battle here a Polish chaplain of the Eighth Infantry Division, Ignacy Korupka, was killed while leading the attacking forces clad in his church robes and with a crucifix in his hand.

In the struggle for possession of Radzymin the town has changed hands four or five times. The Reds in this sector are using infantry, numerous machine guns, artillery and cavalry. Allied observers stood on a hill and watched the Bolshevik cavalry chase the Poles from woods just east of Radzymin. Then, they report, the Poles made a stand, drove back the cavalry into a thicket and turned artillery fire on them.

The reports of the Polish military successes came to Warsaw to-day while the population was eagerly awaiting news from Minsk, where the Polish peace delegates are to negotiate with the representatives of the Russian Soviet Government. The only report of the delegates was a Moscow wireless message stating that the party had arrived in Minsk.

The official Polish communique says that the Bolsheviki, who had planned to cross the Vistula southeast of Warsaw in the region of Maciejowice (thirty-five miles from the capital) were forced back.

The right wing of the Fourth Polish army, in breaking the Soviet resistance at Kock (thirty-two miles south of Siedlce), took 200 Russians prisoner and captured one cannon and fourteen machine guns.

Advance on North Front.

The communique announces that the Poles in following up their counter offensive to relieve the pressure on Warsaw have advanced along the entire northern front. They have pushed the Russians beyond the Wyra River and regained Clechanow, the Soviet forces retreating while Polish aviators fired on them with machine guns.

Fighting continues in the region of Radzymin, to the northeast of Warsaw, the statement says.

Double deck auto buses, similar to those in use on the Fifth avenue line in New York city, helped save Warsaw from the Soviet menace. Just as taxicabs were used at the vital moment to save Paris in 1914 during the first battle of the Marne, so the buses of Warsaw hauled troops to the front at the hour of this city's peril. The soldiers they carried were thrown into the foremost lines, where the danger was greatest.

It was announced last evening that the west bank of the Vistula has been cleared of the Bolshevik cavalry detachment which had crossed the river to the northwest of Plock. The Soviet horsemen in this move were making an effort to sever Warsaw's remaining line of railroad communication with Danzig.

Modern implements of war undreamed of in the days of Kosciusko and other defenders of Warsaw were brought into play against the invaders of Poland from the east.

There were airplanes sailing away on bombing raids upon the Soviet forces, pressing upon the city's gates; tanks which had seen service in France and cannon which with one shot could shatter some of Warsaw's buildings, which have stood more than 150 years. There were also armored speed boats on the Vistula, armed with machine guns, the dread of modern day soldiers.

Implements of these types are not here in great numbers, but there are some,