WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow local showers, moderately warm; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 67.
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.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 344—DAILY. +++ NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1920.—Copyright, 1920, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.Entered as second class matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y.
PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

M'GRAW BEATEN UP; HIS FRIEND IS NEAR DEATH

Baseball Manager Gets Battered Nose and Eye in Lambs Club Fracas.

SLAVIN IN HOSPITAL

Actor, Reported as 'Peacemaker,' May Have Fractured Skull.

MYSTERY OVER ATTACK

Police Puzzled Also by Discrepancy in Time in Stories Told by Trio.

A telephone call from St. Luke's Hospital received at the West 100th street police station soon after noon yesterday informed the officer on the desk that a man had been brought into the place suffering from a probable fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, and that the persons who had conveyed him to the hospital were apparently unable to account for his injuries.

Hurrying to the place, Detectives Love and Fitzgerald found that the injured man was John C. Slavin, a veteran of the musical comedy stage, and that he had been taken to the hospital by Winfield Liggett, a resident of the Lambs Club, aided by a taxicab chauffeur. They were told that he had received his injuries in some unaccountable manner in front of the apartment home of John J. McGraw, manager and part owner of the New York National League Baseball Club, who had been his companion at a rather boisterous session in the Lambs Club.

Detective Love immediately went to McGraw's home, which is on the fifth floor of a large apartment house on the northwest corner of Broadway and 109th street, and he was obliged to ring the bell vigorously before the baseball man could be awakened from his slumbers. When he was admitted to the apartment the detective perceived that the Giants' manager had a battered and swollen nose and a blackened eye.

Story Told by the Trio.

The story that McGraw, Liggett and the taxicab chauffeur—William Meagan of 1 Columbus avenue—told the detectives was as follows:

Slavin, who has played Irish comedy parts with De Wolf Hopper, Lillian Russell, Frank Daniels, Jefferson De Angelis and other stars of note, had been winding up a convivial night in company with the veteran ball player and Liggett, who describes himself as "a retired naval officer."

They had wandered into the Lambs Club, on West Forty-fourth street, and there became engaged in an altercation with a man whose name they say is unknown to them. This man is alleged to have suddenly struck McGraw on the nose, drawing blood. Others are said to have separated the couple.

A few seconds later, however, the stranger is alleged to have hurled an insulting remark at McGraw, and the Giants' manager is said to have retorted. Then the stranger planted a fist upon McGraw's eye. Slavin, who is believed to have known McGraw's assailant, is said to have rushed between the men and to have said: "This man is my friend," indicating McGraw. Slavin and Liggett, the police were told, then escorted McGraw to the wash room, where they bathed his nose and eye and attempted to arrange his disordered clothing.

A few minutes later the trio, McGraw, Liggett and Slavin, adjourned to the sidewalk, where they hailed Meagan's taxicab. Meagan states that to that time Slavin was able to walk, and he is sure that he could not then have received the injury which later sent him to the hospital. One story that the police have heard is that as the taxicab sped northward on Broadway Slavin made an effort to climb out of it and was prevented from doing so by his companions.

No Fight in Taxicab.

The chauffeur, Meagan, says, however, that there was nothing unfriendly in the attitude of his fares toward one another. At no time did he hear any angry words exchanged or any kind of a hostile scuffle.

When the party reached McGraw's residence, he told the detectives, the three men began a friendly argument over the fare, each one insisting that he be permitted to pay it. Finally, according to the stories told by Liggett, McGraw and Meagan, McGraw left them and went up to his apartment. Liggett started to speak to the chauffeur, and then he looked about for Slavin. He says that he discovered the actor lying stretched out upon the sidewalk. He endeavored to get him into the taxicab and then came to the conclusion that he was in a serious condition and should be taken to some hospital.

When the nature of Slavin's injuries were discovered at the hospital Liggett and the chauffer were questioned closely. They insisted that they had not seen Slavin fall. Neither had they heard it. Their backs had been turned to him and they had no idea whatever how he could have met with any such serious injuries. They saw no one about who could have had anything to do with the matter. McGraw could shed no light upon it because he had left them a few seconds before it happened.

All efforts to get a statement from Slavin upon the accident were futile, because the man did not regain consciousness. He was taken first to a ward and later removed to a private room. A woman, who said that she was his sister, visited the hospital, but was unable to speak to him. He spent the entire afternoon and evening in apparent agony, groaning almost continuously.

At first the hospital surgeons treated him, but last night Dr. H. M. Lyle, a private physician, was in attendance on

Continued on Last Page.

Sees Chicago Divorces Equal Weddings in 1950

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—If the present rate of increase of divorces over marriages continues Chicago by 1950 will be a city of wrecked homes, according to William F. McDermott of Chicago. "Last year," said Mr. McDermott, "there were 37,583 marriages and between 5,000 and 6,000 divorces. This shows an increase of 20 per cent. since 1911. Three decades more will see the number of divorces equalling the number of marriages.

"A study of the fundamental trouble shows that of 3,577 suits filed in 1914 only seventy owned their homes. In 2,171 cases there were no children.

"Increasing childlessness, the growth of the apartment habit and the tendency toward ease, indulgence and fast living only presage more broken homes and greater menace to the future of America."

JAG MAKES BED ON PHONE WIRES

Doesn't Know How He Got There; Won't Tell Where He Got 'It.'

POKED INTO LIFE NET

Newark's Police Reserves Rescue Sleeper Whose Snores Scared Cop.

Policeman Bush of the Newark Police Department heard a hearty snore shortly before dawn yesterday at Fleming avenue and Providence street, Newark. He pinched himself to make certain he hadn't fallen asleep, and then he heard it again, gathering volume as it proceeded and winding up in a tremendous, ear-shattering snort.

The policeman looked in all the areaways, in all the doorways, behind the lampposts and searched carefully all over the sidewalk. He even pried up a manhole cover, but every time he would tell himself there was no one around who could possibly snore the snore came again and always louder than before.

"Spooks!" said the cop to himself.

He looked around, somewhat fearfully, and finally his gaze turned upward. And there, forty feet from the ground, he saw a man stretched across the telephone wires, a few feet away from one of the poles, sound asleep. The cop was afraid to wake him, so he sent for the reserves and they came with a life net.

Several of the cops held the net under the wires and Bush climbed the pole and poked the sleeper with his club. The man stirred uneasily, and muttered something about taking another of the same. Bush prodded him again and the sleeper turned an uncertain eye upon him.

"How'd you get up there?" demanded the policeman.

"Darned if I know," said the sleeper, "got a drink?"

The man refused to come down, but Bush prodded him long and vigorously with the end of his nightstick, and at length the sleeper lost his hold on the wires and fell with a roar into the net. He was then transferred to an ambulance and taken to the Newark City Hospital, where he gave his name as William Merkel, but refused to give his address. He had no idea of the circumstances under which he climbed the pole and went to sleep across the wires. He didn't care to discuss it, in fact; he would only say he had been out "with the boys" and he felt rotten.

OPIUM KILLS BANKER HERE ON BIG DEAL

E. H. Crim of Philippi, W. Va., the Victim.

With only twenty-seven cents in his pockets and unconscious from a probable overdose of opium, E. H. Crim, president of the First National Bank of Philippi, W. Va., and interested in other enterprises in that mining and milling town, was found yesterday in the room of James Keady at 158 West Thirty-fourth street.

Keady, who said he never saw Crim before in his life and was surprised to find him in his room, summoned Patrolman John Egan of the West Thirtieth street station, who learned that Crim had registered recently at the Pennsylvania Hotel. He summoned Dr. Waterman, a house physician there, who diagnosed Crim's condition as opium poisoning. Crim was taken to the New York Hospital and later to Bellevue, where he died last night without regaining consciousness.

A. S. Bradford of 318 West Eighty-ninth street, who knew of Crim's presence in the city for an "important business deal," identified the body and had it removed to an undertaking establishment. He was surprised to hear the bank president had only twenty-seven cents, as he said he was accustomed to carrying large sums with him. Crim came to New York four days ago, he said, leaving his wife and daughter at home.

Arthur Dayton and Edgar Thompson, Mr. Crim's attorney and business manager respectively, he said, are expected to arrive here to-day and take charge of the body.

Spain Removes Paper Tariff.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—Import duties on newsprint and paper for books will be abolished by a royal decre which the Minister of Finance has decided to issue. He expressed the opinion to-day that the measure would have little influence on the price of paper, but said he consented to the experiment in order to meet the demands of publishers and authors.

BUILD UP TO KEEP WELL.
You can gain new strength by taking Father John's Medicine. Pure food and builder.—Adv.

NEW RATES END TRAFFIC PERILS, VIEW OF EXPERT

Chairman Esch of House Transportation Committee Outlines Effects.

SEES BETTER SERVICE

Believes State Commissions Also Will Permit Increase in Local Charges.

WARNS OF PROFITEERS

Says Department of Justice Ought to Protect Against Rise in Prices.

Representative John J. Esch, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in which body the present Esch-Cummins law originated at the last session of Congress, and himself recognized as one of the experts in Congress on transportation questions, has given to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD *his views on the recent advances in freight rates to the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In short, Mr. Esch believes that the increased rates will result in increased efficiency in transportation, and with the recent wage award bring peace in the labor situation and an improved morale. His statement reads:*

By JOHN J. ESCH.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 8.—Section 422 of the transportation act prescribes that the Interstate Commerce Commission in determining just and reasonable rates shall initiate, modify, establish or adjust such rates so that carriers as a whole (or as a whole in each of such rate groups or territories as the commission may from time to time designate) will, under honest, efficient and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way, structures and equipment, earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be, to a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railway property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation. Such fair return shall be determined from time to time and the percentage shall be uniform for all rate groups or territories which may be designated by the commission.

In making each determination it shall give due consideration, among others things, to the transportation needs of the country and the necessity (under honest, efficient and economical management of existing transportation facilities) of enlarging such facilities in order to provide the people of the United States with adequate transportation, provided that during the two years beginning March 1, 1920, the commission shall take as such fair returns a sum equal to five and one-half per centum of such aggregate value, allowing in its discretion an additional one-half of one per centum of such aggregate value for improvements, betterments or equipment chargeable to capital account.

Property Valuation Made.

These provisions changed the rule of rate making which had been enforced since the original interstate commerce act was enacted in 1887 in that they fix a standard more definite than that rates should be just and reasonable. The new rule in the opinion of Chairman Clark will be simpler, will avoid endless controversies and will put an end to interminable discussion and argument.

In carrying out the rate making provisions of the transportation act and giving application to the new rule, it was necessary to determine the aggregate value of the railway property held and used in the service of transportation as a whole or by groups or territories. The commission, owing to diversities of climate production and traffic conditions has divided the railroads into groups corresponding in the main to the three existing traffic territories, adding the Pacific mountain territory. In determining aggregate value the commission under the act could utilize the results of its investigations to date under the physical valuation act of 1913 and was further directed to give to the property investment account of the carriers only that consideration which under the law of the land it is entitled to in establishing values for rate making purposes. When the valuation under the act of 1913 is completed such valuation is to be the basis of aggregate value.

The commission, guided by these provisions, has just determined the aggregate value of the roads under its jurisdiction to be $18,900,000,000, which is $1,140,572,611 less than the amount claimed by representatives of the carriers. The commission can doubtless justify this reduction on the ground that the property investment account prior to 1907, when the uniform system of accounting was ordered, was unreliable, even padded items, properly chargeable to operating expenses, being included in capital account.

Water Is Squeezed Out.

This matter of aggregate value is important, as it has a direct bearing upon the amount of the fair return based on the new rule. While in the past the financial condition of many roads showed excess capitalization or watered stock, the best authorities now concede that the physical valuation of the roads soon to be completed will show little difference between capitalization and valuation. This has already been demonstrated in valuations made in Minnesota and New Jersey.

That the roads could not be reproduced to-day for the amounts represented in their stocks, bonds and cer-

Continued on Thirteenth Page.

$2,500,000,000 SAVING UPSETS CHARGE BY COX

Statement That G.O.P. Congress Failed to Cut Tax Refuted by Facts.

EXTRAVAGANCE ENDED

Speech of Democratic Nominee 'Mixture of Errors and Misstatements.'

LEAGUE VIEW ASSAILED

Harding Headquarters Nails Accusations Made by Governor Accepting Nomination.

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

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Commenting on the Cox charge that the Republican Congress made no effort to lift the war load of taxation, Senator Harding's headquarters replied to-night in detail that the present Congress had not only checked Democratic extravagance but had effected a saving of nearly $2,500,000,000 in Government expenditures.

The Governor's speech is characterized as a "curious mixture of errors and misstatements" which will be pointed out in detail as the campaign progresses. The statement also cited the record of the Republican Congress on taxation, finances and the League of Nations.

League Challenge Accepted.

The Republican party, it said, is ready to join battle on the question of whether "the Senate attempted to subvert and did subvert the wish and purpose of the American people in preventing ratification of the President's league."

While the Senator made no statement in person in answer to Gov. Cox, it was the understanding he indorsed the statement written by the campaign leaders.

The Presidential campaign will get well under way this week. The Cox speech has set up the issues clearly. Senator Harding is ready to swing into the fight with greater vigor than heretofore. He has been holding back for several days awaiting the utterance of his opponent.

The Ohio primaries will be held Tuesday and that will clear the field of the factional contests which have been a real handicap here. Both of the Ohio contenders for the Presidency have been besought to take a hand in the contest. Senator Harding has refused. It is a three-cornered Republican fight in both the United States Senatorial and Gubernatorial contest and the chief effect on the national campaign is the attitude of the Anti-Saloon League, which has thrown its strength against Frank B. Willis, former Governor.

Mass of Misstatements.

The statement follows:

"Gov. Cox's acceptance address will not fail to please his political opponents, Republicans and Democrats alike, who are convinced that the country's most immediate task is to get its business administration into the hands of the people competent to take care of it, and get its international relations into the control of men who are Americans first, rather than internationalists.

"The speech is a curious mixture of errors and misstatements as to facts so well known that mere utterance can cause nothing less than amazement.

"Thus, on the subject of Government expenses, Gov. Cox said: 'Immediately following the armistice measures to modify onerous and annoying taxation should have been taken, and the Republican Congress has not made a single effort or passed a single law to lift from the American people a load of war taxation that cannot be tolerated in a time of peace. Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and it will be done at once if a Democratic administration is chosen in November.'

How Republicans Saved.

"The foregoing is far from recorded facts. The Sixty-sixth Congress, in a little more than a year of its existence, reduced the country's taxes by $2,414,115,144.13; that is, it appropriated that much less than the amount which the Democratic Administration demanded should be appropriated.

"The Democratic Sixty-fifth Congress died March 4, 1919. It had failed to pass many of the appropriation bills, and its task was turned over to the incoming Republican Congress, which proceeded immediately to prune down the estimates that had been embodied in the appropriation bills prepared by its Democratic predecessor. This pruning process resulted in a saving of $939,692,541.97. That is, if the Democratic Congress had succeeded in passing, before its lease of life expired, the bills that it had framed, it would have appropriated nearly a billion dollars more than the Republican Congress, immediately following, appropriated for the same purposes.

"Following this came the regular session of the Republican Sixty-sixth Congress, from which the Democratic administration demanded appropriations aggregating $6,334,312,929.46. Instead of granting this amount, which was insisted upon with all vehemence by the various Democratic departments, this session of a Republican Congress cut the estimated appropriations $1,474,422,602.16. So, from March 4, 1919, to early June, 1920, the aggregate saving effected by the substitution of a Republican for a Democratic Congress was $2,414,115,-144.13.

"In the face of this, it is rather astonishing that Gov. Cox, in a speech that must become the charter of principles for his campaign, that is certain to be placed under the most searching analysis, should declare that the Republican Congress has not made a single effort or passed a single law to reduce the taxation burdens.

"It is worth while to pursue this examination a step further. If the estimates submitted by the Democratic Administration had been granted ap-

Continued on Third Page.

PREMIERS DECIDE TO SAVE POLAND; FOCH IS DRAFTING PLANS FOR WAR; TO WARN GERMANY NOT TO AID REDS

SOVIET OFFERS TO QUIT POLAND

Promises to Withdraw Forces if Armistice Terms Are Accepted.

TERMS FOR THE ALLIES

Must Not Advance on Any Russian Front and Must Remove Crimean Army.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Russia is ready to start withdrawal of her forces in Poland providing Poland agrees to the armistice terms, according to a statement issued by the Russian delegation in London to-day.

Before the receipt in Moscow of the note despatched as a result of Friday's conference between Premier Lloyd George and Leo Kameneff of the Russian delegation, to-day's announcement says, the Soviet Government instructed its delegation to communicate to the British Government the following statement:

"Resultant on acceptance by Poland of the armistice terms, which will deal principally with reduction of her armed strength, the Soviet Republic will be prepared to begin withdrawal of her troops to the line drawn by the Supreme Council in 1918 and indicated again by Earl Curzon (British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) in his note of July 20 to M. Tchitcherin (Bolshevist Foreign Minister), and considerably to reduce the number of Soviet troops on this line if the Allies, particularly France, undertake not to advance and not to support any advance against Soviet Russia on any front and to withdraw Gen. Wrangel's army from the Crimea."

Proposed Terms of Truce.

The memorandum presented to the Russian emissaries by Premier Lloyd George last Friday proposed a truce to run from midnight of August 2-10 on these conditions:

First—The Poles to refrain from reequipping their armies and moving troops and munitions and the Soviet to refrain from strengthening their front.

Second—The Allies to refrain from sending troops or munitions to Poland.

Third—Soviet representatives to be stationed at Danzig or any other point to see that the terms were carried out, on the condition that they refrain from propaganda.

Fourth—The Russian and Polish delegates to meet to define lines between the armies and to arrange armistice conditions.

The statement by the Russian delegation was immediately transmitted to Premier Lloyd George and later a new communication was received from Moscow.

"A half hour before the British Government's note of Saturday was delivered to the Soviet Government," the new communication declares, "the latter received at last from Warsaw the Polish Government's answer that it was ready to accept proposals to send its delegates to Minsk for the conclusion of an armistice and the adoption of peace preliminaries. This document is a continuation of the negotiations inaugurated July 31 at Baranowitchi, where the Russian delegates declared their readiness to begin negotiations for an armistice and peace preliminaries as soon as the Polish Government would inform the Russian delegates by wireless that full powers to that effect had been sent their delegates."

The communication then points out the Polish delegation interrupted the negotiations and returned to Warsaw and that thus 105 hours elapsed. The delay in concluding an armistice, it adds, was not in the least an outcome of Russia's desires.

Within a few hours of the receipt of Poland's message, the present communication explains, the Russian Government replied, noting Poland's consent to negotiate an armistice and peace preliminaries, and announced Russian delegates would arrive at Minsk, August 11. The Russian Government proposes to the Polish delegates to cross the line at the Russian front on the road between Siedlce and Brest-Litovsk at 8 P. M. August 9.

To Insure Polish Liberty.

While informing the British Government of these arrangements, the Russian Government expresses belief that in this way the object at which the British Government aims, namely, cessation of hostilities and resumption of peaceful relations between Russia and Poland, and the full independence of Poland, will be attained in the speediest and simplest way by direct negotiation.

In conclusion the communication says: "The Russian Government, therefore, thinks the British Government will doubtless acknowledge that the latter's proposal, so far as it really aims at the above mentioned object, is being fully covered by the impending Minsk conference."

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Aug. 8.—Poland's efforts to send a wireless note to Moscow concerning the Minsk conference have resulted in a tangle of uncertainties. The latest Foreign Office announcement says the Moscow wireless operator answered Warsaw's call and Warsaw then sent the note, but Moscow did not acknowledge receipt of it.

The Poles then duplicated the note by way of Norway, with a request that Norway use every effort to relay it to Moscow. The Norwegians agreed to do this, but since then nothing has been heard concerning the matter.

Earlier to-day peace negotiations seemed at a standstill on account of a fourth refusal to-day of the Moscow wireless operators to receive the Polish note asserting willingness on the part of the Poles to send a delegation to Minsk.

Witos Cabinet Will Stand by Warsaw; Reds Seek to Foment a Polish Mutiny

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Aug. 8.—Premier Witos in a statement to the Polish newspapers to-day said the Government would remain in Warsaw indefinitely. The Premier said that representatives of foreign Governments desiring to remain did so on their own responsibility.

Bolshevik aviators flying over the Polish lines have scattered broadcast propaganda pamphlets signed by Felix Dziersman, president of the revolutionary committee in Poland, saying:

"Make your officers prisoners and let us jointly march on Warsaw."

The Poles are urged to wipe out the aristocracy and make Poland a great communist country. The pamphlets declare that the Bolsheviki are marching on Warsaw with the best of motives—to save the country from the landowners' rule.

The Reds are gradually creeping up on Warsaw. They are reported now to be only 60 kilometers (40 miles) away and preparing for a quick sweep onward.

It is announced that Cardinal Rattiv, Papal Nuncio at Warsaw, will remain in Warsaw if the capital falls into the hands of the Bolsheviki. The newspapers criticise the Poles who are leaving the city, declaring they should not be allowed to return.

FRANCE SPEEDS BELGIAN PACT

Premiers Expected to Reach Agreement Within the Next Few Days.

COMBINE AGAINST ENEMY

Complete Understanding Assured in Task of Reconstructing War Torn Regions.

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

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The gravity of eastern Europe's problems is spurring the French diplomats to hasten the conclusion of the Franco-Belgian military and economic pact, which, it is believed, will be accepted by Premiers Millerand and Delacroix within a few days, thereby assuring France the most complete aid from Belgium against Germany or any other enemy, notwithstanding the attitude which may be taken by Great Britain or the United States.

Although the closest secrecy is being maintained regarding its provision, THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD correspondent is informed that the military feature of the pact guarantees the most complete solidarity of the two nations in the event of aggression, while the French fleet is placed as a reserve at the disposition of the Belgians in the event of the latter's coast being menaced.

In French circles this is considered valuable Continental security, inasmuch as Great Britain is willing to make many verbal promises of cohesion, but there has been a disinclination to put them in writing, at least until the whole European situation is settled.

Regarding the economic terms, it is evident that the closest cooperation is to prevail, as already orders have been given for French and Belgian collaboration along many lines, particularly the exchange of minerals and manufactured products required to build up the devastated regions.

The most difficult solution is to reconcile the Flemish and the Walloon interests, the former insisting that the provisions of the pact had been finally accepted in principle, although the Walloons declare it means the Germanization of Flanders and the opening of the way to infiltration of German nationals, with dire results in the future.

MANNIX PROBABLY PUT OFF BALTIC

Liner Carrying Archbishop Delayed More Than Day.

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

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The announcement that the White Star liner Baltic, on which Archbishop Mannix sailed from New York, will not arrive at Liverpool until to-morrow evening, when she should have docked this morning, lends color to the suspicion that the fiery prelate has been landed at some port on the English or Welsh coast.

The Government's interest in the Archbishop is shown by the fact that the Baltic was convoyed by destroyers and a radiogram received at Queenstown from the Archbishop's secretary, Father Vaughan, states: "The Commander in Chief in Ireland cabled this morning from the Home Affairs Office forbidding the Archbishop's landing in Ireland, and in case of his landing threatens his removal by military authorities."

The London press is beginning to treat the case humorously, one newspaper calling it "a comedy on the high seas."

By the Associated Press.

FISHGUARD, Wales, Aug. 8.—The harbor master of Fishguard and stations up and down the coast to-day received instructions to "stand by to take a passenger off the Baltic."

Inspector Scott of Scotland Yard, with an assistant, is aboard a small steamer in the harbor here. His only instructions are to await further orders. There probably will be no reception here if Archbishop Mannix, who is on board the steamer Baltic, should land at Fishguard.

Amundsen's Dash Delayed.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 8.—Wind and a high surf to-day prevented Capt. Roald Amundsen getting away on his effort to reach the north pole.

HUNGARY NOW ALLY OF FRANCE

Magyar Government Obliged to Raise Army of 140,000 to Fight Russia.

GRAVE FEARS IN AUSTRIA

Anxiety Exists Over Possible Attempt to Revive Dual Monarchy.

By RAYMOND SWING.

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

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (delayed).—The existence of a military convention between France and Hungary is assumed in Vienna to be unquestionable. It is reported to have been signed on June 27 at Codollo in Regent Horthy's residence and obliges Hungary to raise an army of 140,000 to take part in the war against Russia.

It has been reported there that both Rumania and Hungary would join in the war against Russia, but those who are acquainted with Hungary's ambition to regain the important railroad centres ceded to Rumania by the peace of Neuilly are doubtful of the Entente's ability to satisfy both Governments.

The fact that Hungary has a strong army gives rise to great anxiety both in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. It is feared here that Hungarians will march to Vienna, overthrow the democracy and proclaim a new dual monarchy. The Czecho-Slovaks anticipate an attempt to annex parts of Slovakia. All official press bureaus are coloring despatches so that it is difficult to obtain a clear picture of the actual situation.

The Hungarian press agency charges that Bolshevist propaganda has been successful in Slovakia, but the Czechs say the accusation is a pretext of Hungary to invade and occupy the province. Reports from Czecho-Slovakia indicate a troublesome mood among elements of the population. A general strike has been proclaimed already in parts of Bohemia because of certain military restrictions and there has been plundering in Slovakia.

Czecho-Slovakia's predicament is formulated in the Praguer *Czecke Slovo* as follows:

"Either we must permit the use of the Carpathian region for the passage of troops to fight Russia, in which event we will have war with Russia, or should we refuse we will have, if not a bloody, at least an open, war with the Entente. The consequences for us in either policy would be catastrophic."

BUDAPEST, Aug. 6 (delayed).—"Preparations have been made outside and inside the country to meet the eventuality of a Bolshevik invasion of Hungary," declared Count Paul Teleky, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address in the National Assembly today.

"Hungary is willing to fight for civilization, supported by France," he added.

FIVE OF FAMILY KILLED AT CROSSING

Occupants of Automobile Hurled 200 Feet.

ORION, Mich., Aug. 8.—Five persons were killed this afternoon when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by an interurban car on a crossing near here. The occupants of the automobile, all members of one family, were hurled 200 feet and with one exception were killed instantly. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spies, their son, Arthur, his wife and his son. All liver near Pontiac, Mich. The motorman of the Interurban stated that he sounded repeated warnings when approaching the crossing, but apparently Arthur, who was driving, failed to hear them.

American Airmen Still Missing.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Lieut. Noble of the Polish Kosciusko aerial squadron, has arrived in Paris to be treated for bullet wound through his elbow and also for a troublesome old wound. Lieut. Noble reports that the American aviators, Kelly and Cooper, members of the squadron, who have been missing for some time, are still unaccounted for.

Soviet Government Refuses Lloyd George's Request for Ten Day Truce.

ANOTHER NOTE SENT

Allies Advise Poles to Try Direct Negotiations With Moscow.

READY FOR FINAL BREAK

France to Give Military Assistance and Britain to Reimpose Blockade.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Aug. 8.—The question of transporting through the border States two divisions of cavalry which have been offered to Poland by the Hungarian delegation is under consideration.

By the Associated Press.

HYTHE, England, Aug. 8.—Great Britain and France are convinced that the Bolsheviki intend to capture Warsaw and set up a Soviet Government in Poland.

This was learned from an official source to-night following an announcement at the conference between Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Millerand of France held to-day to discuss the Polish situation that the conference would continue to-morrow, when the Premiers will pass upon naval, military and economic plans for saving Poland. These plans are being drawn up to-night by Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the British imperial staff.

In the event of a final break in the negotiations with the Moscow Government, it is believed France will bear the burden of land aid, while Great Britain will assume full responsibility for the imposition of the blockade.

Definite Refusal by Soviet.

These were the outstanding developments of the day and followed an official announcement that the Soviet Government had definitely refused a ten day truce requested by Lloyd George as a result of Friday's meeting with the Russian mission headed by Kamaneff and Krassin.

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 without delay.

In British and French circles to-night it is admitted that the situation created by the Bolshevist refusal of a truce has brought about a crisis only second in gravity to that which confronted the Allies in 1914.

The Premiers received two notes from Moscow to-day in answer to Lloyd George's request for a truce. To-night they sent another note to the Soviet and also advised Poland to seek a truce direct from the Bolsheviki, who indicated in their refusal of the truce that if the request came direct from the Poles it might have a better chance of being granted. One of the notes received from the Bolsheviki to-day said a meeting of the Poles and Russians had been called for Minsk next Wednesday, and that the Bolsheviki preferred to make their own arrangements with the Poles.

It was reliably reported to-night that the blockade on Russia would be reimposed immediately.

Statement Is Deferred.

Lloyd George has deferred his promised statement in the House of Commons to-morrow until Tuesday. Millerand and his party will not return to France until to-morrow afternoon.

The French are urging the establishment of a defensive line in Poland, either before Warsaw or immediately behind the capital if it is too late now for the former. Millerand also proposed that the French and British troops in the plebiscite areas be used for this line, chiefly for moral support, and that Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia also be asked to send troops.

At the close of the conference, which lasted until after 8 o'clock this evening, Millerand presented for the approval of the British delegates a declaration he had drafted. The substance of this constituted a warning to Germany that if an attempt is made in any way to cooperate with the Bolsheviki an army of the Allies will occupy the Ruhr region and other points in German territory. Lloyd George has not yet indicated his approval of the declaration, but French circles believe that he will agree to it, and that the warning will be conveyed to Germany either directly or by an allied declaration.

Further details of the meeting in London Friday between the Bolshevik representatives and Lloyd George were learned to-night. Krassine and Kameneff apparently thought they would be able to induce the Moscow Government to accept the terms of a truce, and the refusal of the Soviet Government is taken in conference circles here as meaning that Kameneff and Krassine