

according to advices received today by the State Department from the United States Commissioner at Berlin. His despatch was based on a report received by him from Posen.

Warsaw, Aug. 20th.—Poland's army is rapidly following up the retreating enemy north-east and east of Warsaw and further successes for the Poles, are reported. The re-capture of Sokolow, Drohiczyn and Biale with thousands of prisoners and great amounts of war material, is reported in today's official communication. At Siedlce the Poles captured armed volunteers with Jewish detachments composed of local communists. To the northwest of Warsaw the Bolsheviki attacked Pluck, in a drive designed to carry them across the Vistula, where there is a pontoon bridge. In resisting this operation the Poles were aided by civilians, who fought side by side with the infantry. Today's communique announced the repulse by the Polish infantry of detachments of General Budenny's Soviet Cavalry, which had reached Winniki, nine miles southeast of Lemberg. Peasants in the region of Lipno, southeast of Thorn, are reported to be fighting the Bolsheviki with axes and scythes.

London, Aug. 20th.—The latest reports show little change in the Mesopotamia situation, says the War Office announcement today. Bakuba area is still in revolt as far north as Khonikin, the announcement says. The British post, Sanniyah, 25 miles south of Kifri, has been invested. The railway from Hilla to Bagdad now has been secured at both ends by lines of blockhouses. Defences are being constructed in the vicinity of Bagdad itself. The heat and the lowness of the river have impeded operations.

London, Aug. 20th.—Terms submitted by M. Danishevsky, head of the Bolsheviki Delegation at Minsk at Thursday's session of the Russo-Polish Peace Conference as given in despatches from M. Tohitcher, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, was issued by the Russian Delegation in London tonight. Article 1., announces that Russia and the Ukraine recognize in full the independence and liberty of the Polish Republic, and solemnly confirm the full right of the Polish people to establish their own form of Government. Article 2., Russia and the Ukraine renounce any form of contribution. Article 3., gives the frontiers of Poland in accordance with the note of Earl Curzon the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs with more territory east of Bialystok and Cholm. Article 4., stipulates that the Polish army be reduced to six thousand men, to be supplemented by civic militia, made up of workmen organized to preserve order and the populations security. Article 5, 6, 7, and 8 deal with the demobilization of military industries and the prohibition of importations of war materials. Article 9 says hostilities will

cease 72 hours after signature to these terms. The Polish army will retire 50 versts (33½ miles) west of the Russian and Ukrainian army and an intermediate zone will be declared neutral with a Polish administration under control of mixed commissions and special commission constituted by Trade Unions. Article 10., says that simultaneously with the demobilization of the Polish army and the turning over of their arms, the Russian and Ukrainian troops will retire, so that at the termination of the Polish demobilization only 200,000 men will remain near the neutral zone. Article 11., deal with the Polish restitution to regions formerly occupied, of railway and agricultural material taken away by the Polish army, and the reconstruction of bridges by the Poles. Article 12., declares that Poland must establish by law distribution of land grants in the first place to the families of Polish citizens killed, wounded or disabled in the war. Under Article 13 Poland must give Russia the right of free transit for men and goods through her territory with the Volkovisk-Bialystok-Grajevo railway remaining in the full possession and control of the Russian Republic. Article 14 says Poland must grant a complete political and military amnesty. Article 15 provides that Poland must publish the treaty and protocol immediately the treaty is signed.

Antwerp, August 20th.—Phenomenal polevaulting by K. K. Foss (Chicago) broke all existing records and a brilliant distance race by four European runners in which the French Marcel Guilletot went down to defeat, furnished thrills for 10,000 spectators at the sixth day of the Olympic games to-day. The performances in both these events were exceptionally praiseworthy in view of the rain and cold. The 10,000 metre run developed into a sensational full distance contest between Turmi (Finland), Guilletot (France), Wilson (England), MacCario (Italy), undoubtedly four of the greatest distance runners who had been brought together in years. From start to finish the quartette ran most of the time heel to heel, and closed in a spirit that would have done credit to fresh men. Turmi had the greatest reserve, dashing away to win from his French rival in the final 70 yards. Turmi's time was 31 minutes 45 2-5 seconds. Woodring of Philadelphia won the 200 metre dash in 22 seconds flat. Rudd, the South African Crack, won the final heat of the 400 metre today. His time was 49 3-5 seconds, 1 2-5 seconds slower than the record. Butler (Great Britain) was second, Engdahad (Sweden) third Shea (U. S.) 4th. Great Britain beat Belgium in the tug-of-war in 30 2-5 seconds. The total scores for the athletic events, track and field, at the finish of today's programme follows: United States 158 points, England 66, Finland 58, Sweden

50, France 20, South Africa 16, Italy 14, Canada 7, Denmark 7, New Zealand 5, Norway 3, Esthonia 3, Czecho-Slovakia 3, Holland 2, Belgium 1.

Jamaica, Aug. 23rd.—Following message received from Secretary of State for the Colonies, published by the Governor, August 20th Your telegram of 18th Aug. has been laid before His Majesty the King. Having regard not only to the risk to His Royal Highness, but also to danger that infection might spread among crowds assembled to welcome him, His Majesty the King has arrived with great regret at the conclusion that His Royal Highness' visit must be abandoned.

### CUBAN GROWERS MOVE TO HOLD SUGAR PRICES FIRM.

Sugar Producers Advise They Cannot Legally Join Move, Although They Will Support it.

Following receipt of a request from Cuba to join Cuban Sugar interests in effort to prevent refiners from forcing down the price of raw sugar, the Porto Rico Sugar Producers Association replied that while the local association could not join officially with Cuba, in such an effort because of Federal laws, that Porto Rico would not make shipments of sugars except as sold. This course, it is believed here, may tend to hold the market more firm although it has not been the practise of local sugar men to ship their sugars until they have actually been sold.

The cable received from the Association de Hacendados y Colonos de Cuba said:

"In view of the unjustified lowering the price of raw sugar which endangers sugar growers' interests to the exclusive benefit of refiners, we invite you to inform us if you think it possible to obtain joint action to adopt legitimate measures to avoid grave losses in the present and coming crop."

Following the receipt of this cable a meeting of the board of directors of the Sugar Producers Association was called and Eduardo Gonzalez was authorized to send this reply for the Association:

"Federal legislation prevents joint action. We assure you that our policy is to sell before shipment and not to offer in advance."—Porto Rico Progress, Aug. 6th.

### PAINFUL MEETING.

Bill—"Just happened to run into an old friend down-town."

Phil—"Was he glad to see you?"

Bill—"You bet not. I smashed his whole right fender."—Cornell Widow.