

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy to-day; to-morrow showers; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 70. 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.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 347—DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN THE CITIES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

DOCK WORKMEN SETTLE STRIKE; TRUCKMEN BACK

Longshoremen End Long Fight With Coastwise Shipping Concerns.

DRIVERS ON JOB TO-DAY

Pier Men Will Ratify Settlement by Vote at Meeting To-night.

WILL MOVE ALL FREIGHT

Unions Yield to Demand That All Merchandise Be Moved Without Discrimination.

Settlement of the dock strike, which has interfered with coastwise shipping and freight movement since last March and threatened at one time to bring about a serious "open shop" war, was announced last night when James J. Riordan, president of the United States Trucking Corporation, reported that an agreement had been reached whereby the union teamsters have consented to haul freight from the coastwise piers.

Officials of the International Longshoremen's Association admitted that the truckmen would be back on the pier to-day. They added that the striking dock workers would meet to-morrow night in St. Veronica's Hall, Washington and Barrow streets, and vote to return to work.

The strike of coastwise longshoremen was called on March 12, when the men walked out for an increase of 15 cents an hour, which would make their pay equal to the deep sea wage. It has been one of the longest and most stubborn fights in the history of the harbor unions.

Citizens Take a Hand. The truckmen, in sympathy, boycotted the coastwise piers, completely tying up all incoming and outgoing freight until a citizens' committee was organized to break the deadlock.

The committee, backed by the six largest commercial bodies in New York, formed the Citizens Trucking Company and rented enough trucks and hired enough men to clear the piers regardless of union threats of a general strike that would tie up every industry in the city. Under Col. Frederick A. Molitor, a former army engineer, the independent trucks went about their business undisturbed. Col. Molitor has said that he will cease operation as soon as the union truckmen return.

The steamship lines affected were the Morgan, Mallory, Clyde and Savannah. As a part of freight handled was only a small percentage of the entire freight movement of the port, but the principle involved was the right of any group of labor to discriminate against non-union labor. The citizens' committee has taken several cases to court and won favorable decisions, together with injunctions restraining the labor unions from discrimination.

Text of Statement. Mr. Riordan in his statement said: "The United States Trucking Corporation announces that by an arrangement made with the teamsters' union the coastwise steamship lines are to be reopened to its employees Thursday morning, August 12, 1920.

This corporation has been working for some time in cooperation with the Merchants Association, the Longshoremen's union and the teamsters' union to bring about a settlement of the coastwise strike. The arrangement is a result of the efforts of the citizens' committee, and the arrangement is a result of the efforts of the citizens' committee, and the arrangement is a result of the efforts of the citizens' committee.

In addition to the reopening of the coastwise steamship lines to union truckmen, the four coastwise lines, including the Morgan, Mallory, Clyde and Savannah lines, are to be reopened to the public, regardless of destination.

VILLA TO HELP BUILD THE MEXICAN NATION Followers Will Be Paid Off and Dismissed.

Mexico City, Aug. 11.—Francisco Villa and his followers who built the Mexican Nation, which they can "build as well as gather," according to a manifesto signed by Villa and his officers, the text of which was received by El Interferido to-day, honor and patriotism of the "good fight, honor and patriotism" of the revolution. Provisional President de la Huerta.

President de la Huerta will meet Villa in the near future, according to a despatch from El Interferido. There is no confirmation of this report, which is considered improbable here.

Gold Exports Increase \$350,000,000 in Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gold exports from the United States increased by more than \$350,000,000, while silver exports fell off more than \$122,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to trade summaries made public to-day at the Department of Commerce. Advances of approximately \$34,000,000 and gold imports increased more than \$88,000,000.

Exports of gold during 1920 amounted to \$466,592,606, compared with \$116,575,535 the previous year, while imports of gold last year totaled \$150,540,200, against \$612,368,733 in 1919.

Silver exports for 1920 aggregated \$179,037,260, as against \$301,174,550 in 1919, and imports of the metal amounted to \$102,899,506, compared with \$78,825,266 year before last.

MILLIONAIRES IN U. S. NOW 20,000

Census Returns Show Also 162 Persons Have Incomes of \$1,000,000 or More.

JUMP FROM WAR PROFITS

Half of 4,000,000 Heads of Families Filing Reports Are in \$2,000 Class.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Charles Ponzi's nerve broke to-day under the succession of developments in his "frenzied finance" affairs. Rapidly on the heels of his confession that he had served prison sentences in Montreal and Atlanta, Ga., came the action of Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen in closing the doors of the Hanover Trust Company, the institution through which the "wizard" has done most of his business and in which he recently purchased a quarter interest. At the same time he announced his resignation from the bank's directorate.

In his confession that he is the bank clerk who was sentenced in Montreal in 1908, he said he had accepted guilt to shield his employer, whose four children he pitied. His confession regarding the two years at Atlanta for smuggling five Italians into the country within ten days of the time he was released from his Canadian term came a short time later. His greatest grief, he declared, was in having his young wife, whom he said he "loved greatly," learn of his past. He had never told her, he added.

The Bank Commissioner, in explaining the closing of the Hanover Trust Company, said: "Last Saturday I sent a corps of examiners to the Hanover Trust Company to make examination. They are still there. The reason for closing the bank was in a large part on account of the condition of its loans.

Loan Law Violated. The Hanover Trust Company, contrary to law and against the direction of the Commissioner of Banks, has given Charles Ponzi—either Ponzi himself or one of his agents—almost \$500,000 of the \$1,500,000 certificates of deposit. I have read the bank officials the statute covering the law on the matter. "I had directed the trust company not to pay out any part of that certificate of deposit. Nevertheless, almost half a million dollars has been paid out. Whether upon my penalty certificate or the offense aside from a \$1,000 fine provided by law, I do not know."

Commissioner Allen, asked whether the bank was insolvent, said: "It is understood that some State funds are in this bank. William S. McNary, chairman of the trust company's directors, said Ponzi obtained his money penalty certificate after he had been investigated by bank officers. He said Ponzi had been recommended by responsible citizens and nothing had been discovered to his being deported. He wants to remain in this country, he declares. Immigration Commissioner Henry J. Steinhilber says in this regard: "Ponzi committed a crime within five years of his entrance into the United States he would be liable to deportation. I understand he went to Canada immediately upon his penalty certificate and returned to the United States from the time he entered this country from Canada.

"If he has a criminal record in Canada, he would be liable to deportation without inspection. If he did and made false and untruthful statements he is here unlawfully."

At the conclusion of Ponzi's affairs a report will be sought on his status as a possible undesirable alien, the Commissioner said.

Fears Personal Violence. Ponzi declared to-night that he feared the developments might arouse some people against him and he is taking extraordinary measures to prevent any attack upon him or his household. His Lexington mansion is heavily guarded and Ponzi himself is keeping a pistol with him at all times. Even before he was dressed this morning he had in a pocket of his dressing gown as he met the reporters. He showed the weapon then and again later in the day. He made the comment that the defenders of his household had been told to "shoot first and investigate afterward."

Meanwhile, the status of his postal exchange business remains a mystery. Contrary to report, the examination of auditor Edwin Price is not yet complete, although it should be done this week. Attorney-General Allen has asked that all remaining note holders report to him at the State House, and scores of them have appeared there daily this week.

Ponzi reiterates that his assets are sufficient to meet all the notes outstanding upon him, with plenty to spare. A genuinely remarkable situation exists. Despite the disclosures so detrimental to Ponzi's cause, the number of persons whose confidence in the "wizard" is unshaken is surprising. Everywhere one meets men and women who declare they are holding on to his notes, and who assert with emphasis that regardless of his past record his postal coupon proposition is "on the level."

Attorney-General Allen made the announcement to-night that he had known of Ponzi's Montreal conviction for a Continued on Seventh Page.

PONZI ADMITS SERVING TIME; BANK IS CLOSED

Solvency of Hanover Trust Company Questioned by State.

LOAN LAW VIOLATED

Boston 'Wizard' Served Time in Canada for Forgery.

SHIELDED BOSS, HE SAYS

Sent to Atlanta for Bringing Italian Immigrants Across Border.

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BROADWAY RAD BEFORE THROG TRAPS 24 MEN

Detectives With Revolvers Climb Fire Escape of New York Theatre.

FIND RACING CHARTS

Place Operated Under Name of a Film Company on Fifth Floor.

CROWD CHOKES STREET

Two Held on Gambling Charge and Others as Disorderly Persons.

A messenger boy at Forty-fifth street and Broadway left off scratching his ear and wondering what in the rush message he carried yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock when he saw two men come cautiously around the corner and set foot upon the Forty-fifth street fire escape of the New York theatre building. The messenger boy knew his Times square, and he recognized the two men as Detectives Charles McGovern and V. J. Schoenholz of the Special Service Squad, and he was convinced that they offered far greater possibilities of excitement and diversion than either his ear or the message.

He greeted them casually, as friends and equals, but they paid no attention to him. He watched them with absorbed interest as they climbed slowly up the fire escape, while some one somewhere frayed and fumed over a delayed telegram. The detectives stopped at the first landing of the fire escape and looked down. The messenger boy yelled: "Hey! Whatcha doin'?" "Pinchin' somebody!" "S-s-s-sh!" admonished the detectives. "Shut up!"

Here's the Thrilling Part. The messenger boy's mouth closed slowly, as if it operated on rusty hinges, but it flew wide when he saw two men descend the stairs and walk toward the fire escape. Half a dozen other people looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw, and then fifty others looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw, and then fifty others looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw, and then fifty others looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw.

"Hey, Jimmy!" he yelled. "Lookit the two dicks on the fire escape with guns!" Jimmy looked and made haste to get closer. A taxi cab driver looked up to see what Jimmy was looking at, and he deserted his car and stationed himself under the fire escape. Half a dozen other people looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw, and then fifty others looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw, and then fifty others looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw.

The crowd had not the slightest idea why they were waiting for. All they could see was two men squatting on the fire escape, their guns by their time reloaded. The taxi cab driver looked up to see what Jimmy was looking at, and he deserted his car and stationed himself under the fire escape. Half a dozen other people looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw, and then fifty others looked to see what the taxi cab chauffeur saw.

There was no answer to the rap, so Cordes shoved his foot through the glass door, and then he and Cronin bounded into the room. They said later that they found inside a crowd of twenty-four badly frightened men and women, all of whom were participating in a raid on an alleged poolroom on the fifth floor of the theatre building. While they climbed up the fire escape and drew the huge crowd of spectators, the taxi cab driver walked up the stairs and rapped at a door on the fifth floor, which probably hid the office of a film company.

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Prisoners Pass in Review. Cordes guarded the prisoners while Cronin slipped out and telephoned the West Forty-seventh street station, and in a few minutes two patrol wagons clanked through the streets and backed up to the theatre building. By this time the crowd was so large that it jammed Broadway from curb to curb, and traffic was in a hopeless tangle. Traffic men from several blocks up and down came and straightened things out, but it took them half an hour to do it. After considerable difficulty with the crowd the detectives loaded their prisoners into the wagons and sent them to the West Forty-seventh street station, where twenty-two of them were charged with disorderly conduct. The other two were charged with keeping rooms for gambling purposes.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND AGREE ON ARMISTICE

Letvia Signs Treaty With Lenine Government.

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 11.—Russia and Finland agreed upon armistice conditions at Dorpat on Wednesday.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Letvia signed a peace treaty with Russia on Wednesday, says a despatch to the London Times from Riga.

An official despatch received in London Tuesday said peace negotiations between Letvia and Soviet Russia had resulted in an agreement on all outstanding points and that a provisional peace treaty would be signed immediately.

FRANCE SPLITS WITH GREAT BRITAIN; RECOGNIZES WRANGLER; FIGHTS REDS; WILSON NOTE UPSETS PEACE HOPES

BRITAIN AGHAST AT NEW CRISIS

Action of U. S. and France in Denouncing Reds Is Blow to the Nation.

SEE END TO PEACE MOVE

Fear Expressed Soviet Will Accept Challenge and Try to Sweep Over Europe.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Aug. 11.—The action by the United States, when President Wilson in his note yesterday demanded that the Russian Soviet Government be crushed, and by France to-day, when she recognized the Government of Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel, has whether or not connected—and there is evidence from Paris that the two moves were connected—shattered all Premier Lloyd George's peace hopes. It was predicted here to-day that the war party in Moscow would take up the challenge and break off armistice and peace negotiations with the Poles and press on in their attempt to conquer Europe.

Such America and France have forced a transmutation into steel of that sword which Premier Lloyd George tried his best to show members of the House of Commons yesterday was only a supposititious one of lath.

See Grave Peril in East. The Premier in the House of Commons to-night could hardly command his chagrin when he said he had received official information that the French Government had recognized Gen. Wrangel. He insisted that at the Hythe conference no proposal was submitted for recognition of the South Russian leader.

According to the parliamentary lobby correspondents of the London newspapers, the Premier's statement deepened the mystery of the reported recognition of Gen. Wrangel by France.

The Labor members loudly applauded the declaration. A new Armageddon, it is held here, has been brought nearer by the action of Washington and Paris than it has been at any time since 1914, when a Russo-Polish armistice was first sought as a means of stopping the gigantic strides of the Red army toward the Rhine.

Ask if U. S. Will Fight. Many persons here are asking if now that President Wilson has spoken peace, if not, we will make war. "Will she fight with us?" they ask.

The developments in Washington and in Paris came as a shock to war-weary Britons, who were sure that at last peace was in sight. Indeed, these developments threw the Premier's Russian policy back suddenly into Alice's wonderland; and more, the President's declaration, which was sought of even treating with the present Russian Government and France's startling recognition of Gen. Wrangel throws into the doldrums the Premier's stately ship of state.

There is no British opinion this afternoon. Great Britain, in fact, stands aghast at the prospect of a complete domestic or allied split, or both. At the moment of gravest menace since 1914, Downing Street is severely silent.

This morning every London newspaper praised the Premier's speech, declaring he had focused a coherent and effective policy for the Allies, to this effect, "that if the Bolsheviks behave we will make peace; if not, we will make war." It is known here that Mr. Lloyd George has consistently believed that if the Bolsheviks were not irritated from without, they would either behave or perish from within. This policy, and every conclusion based on this premise, has been blown sky high by the crossfire from Washington and Paris.

Nothing could mark which Mr. Lloyd George believed he had worked in agreement with Russia was indicated this afternoon when a member of the Kameneff party said to a reporter for THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: "We have attained our objective. Poland was a mere pawn in the game. What was wanted was to force France to recognize the Soviet Government. This was implied in her adherence to Lloyd George's statement. We will make any reasonable terms now."

The French Foreign Office torpedoed to recognize the Soviet Government. The classed more enraged the Bolsheviks than the recognition of Gen. Wrangel, who is the most dangerous challenger of the supremacy of the Soviet Government.

Already there are plenty of persons who charge that Premier Lloyd George stretched the interpretation of the Hythe decision in favor of his theory and against the French in order to conciliate the bitter labor split, which was never manifested in a wilder fashion than it was in the House of Commons last night.

Premier of Britain Refuses to Believe France Has Recognized Gen. Wrangel

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons to-night made this statement regarding the report from Paris that France had recognized Gen. Wrangel in South Russia: "I feel sure if Premier Millerand had had it in mind to issue a proclamation recognizing Gen. Wrangel he would have intimated it to the allied representatives. Therefore I must come to the conclusion that a very unfortunate mistake has occurred in the report, given through a very reliable agency (Reuters), and that the French Government has not authorized it."

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to admit conflict of views between the French and British Governments respecting Gen. Wrangel, but he added that neither Government was under any obligation with respect to Gen. Wrangel, neither to each other nor to Russia.

The Cabinet met to-night, but it was too late to obtain confirmation of the report of the French recognition of Gen. Wrangel either from the British Ambassador in Paris or from the French Embassy in London.

The Daily Mail will say that Premier Lloyd George expressed to his colleagues the belief that the report of Gen. Wrangel's recognition emanated from some official of the French Foreign Office. He pointed out that Premier Millerand was absent from Paris Wednesday. Another opinion expressed was that the permanent staff of the French Foreign Office was in rebellion against the Government's policy, a similar incident having occurred there recently from this cause.

It will be recalled that in the British note to Moscow, suggesting a peace conference in London Mr. Lloyd George stipulated Gen. Wrangel be invited to attend. To this the Soviet Government contemptuously refused to agree. A Paris despatch yesterday said Premier Lloyd George had been notified on Tuesday of France's action regarding Gen. Wrangel.

SUBMERSION OF LEAGUE FEARED

Wilson Will Fight to Keep All Attention on His One Pet Project.

Rumors Persist That Nominee Feels He Has Done Full Duty to Executive.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Wilson, bent on making the election this fall a "solemn referendum" on the League of Nations question, is running into difficulties which he will strive to overcome by taking a hand in the campaign from his place on the back porch of the White House. The President will endeavor in every way he can to keep attention focused on the league issue and prevent any divergence from that issue by the candidates.

Two announcements have come to Washington which have been seriously disturbing to the President. One of these is that Gov. Cox feels that he has done his full duty to the league issue in his speech of acceptance and henceforth he will concentrate his efforts on other issues. This would be in keeping with the statement made by George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the "paramount issue" would be "progressivism" and not the Wilson League of Nations.

The other word which has trickled to the Presidential ear and caused a disturbance is the announcement that Administration would be a blanket issue with the League of Nations as a part of the issue, but not an issue by itself, as Mr. Wilson would have it.

Mr. Wilson would have it, that the League made more important by the Republican candidate instead of merely using it as a sample of the way the Administration has abandoned the interests of the American people in the years he has been in the saddle.

The Administration crowd now feel that they might rest easier about their fight about Article X. This, attributed to the President as the "heart of the covenant," Gov. Cox did not go into detail about, merely making the amalgamated statement that the Monroe Doctrine is the "very essence" of the Article X. No one here has pretended to understand just what this means.

The President, beset by the lingering fear that the candidate of his party will gradually grow colder and colder toward the League issue, may resort to keeping the League before the public in connection with the European situation similar to the present Russian-Polish and to writing statements during the campaign, constantly putting the League up as the one big idea all voters should have in mind next November.

REDS SEND THREAT ON TRIAL IN HUNGARY

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 11.—A wireless despatch received here from Berlin says M. Tschertcher, the Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a wireless communication to the Hungarian Foreign Minister, saying: "In view of the forthcoming trial of sixty members of the former Hungarian Soviet Government, whom Russia is protecting, Russia has interned 1,000 Hungarian officers as hostages. They will receive the same punishment as the Hungarian Soviets."

BRITISH LABOR IN SOVIET GRIP

Threat of Strike as Protest Against Aid to Poland Is Traced to 'Red' Funds.

PERIL GROWING IN EAST

Distrust of Bolshevik Envoys Grows in London—Both Seek German Alliance.

While it is impossible to obtain proof of exactly where this money went, one of the highest police officials here informed the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD there was no doubt that Bolshevik money has come into the British Isles and has been scattered throughout the British East. This official who more than any other has been charged with the investigation of these funds, expressed the conviction that there was a well formulated plan in Moscow to break up the British Empire in the East.

While the eyes of the world have been fixed on Poland the Bolsheviks have practically captured Persia, Arabia and Afghanistan and have constituted themselves a really serious menace in India," he asserted.

No Way to Check Move. This assertion was confirmed in other quarters, where it was learned that every officer in England on leave from the Near East and Far East was summarily ordered this afternoon to rejoin his command at the earliest moment possible.

In connection with the spread of radical doctrines in England, attention was called to the fact to-day that this country, unlike the United States, has no power to deport undesirable aliens. A high official, discussing the situation, said that this was greatly to be regretted. He said also that while the police put a stop to the importation of gold from the Bolsheviks in the course of the famous Zacharias case last fall, they admitted they had no power to prevent the transfer of credits from Russia to British banks, whence they can be withdrawn for any purpose. The police, he said, were confident that large sums of money have come into England in this way.

Distrust of Leo Kameneff and Leonin Kraasine, Soviet envoys now here, increased when the Government examined police reports developing from the one time connection of Kraasine as the Russian agent of the German Siemens Company. These reports align him definitely with the Leon Trotsky party in Russia—a party which dreams of world conquest by the amalgamation of Russia through German organizing efficiency and under a German prince if necessary.

"Lenine's High Priests." On the other hand, Kameneff belongs to the Nikolai Lenine party, which believes in the Bolshevik conquest of the world by propaganda, but which is equally amenable to an alliance with Germany. Trotsky's alliance would be in this way.

Continued on Second Page. New Gardens Inn, New Gardens, L. I. Residential hotel, American plan. Keett Met—Ad

Paris Directs Ambassador in London to Avoid Soviet Envoys.

BITTER OVER DELAY

Action of Cabinet Upsets Lloyd George's Declaration of Accord.

BLOW TO LONDON PARLEY

France to Send Military Aid to Forces in South Russia and Assist Poles.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Aug. 11.—Whatever may be said by Premier Lloyd George in England, France and Great Britain stand very near the parting of the ways regarding Russia. The sentimental French nation is aroused over Poland's plight, and with the exception of the extreme radicals they are holding a theory respecting the Soviet menace to Europe entirely different from that which is dictating the British policy.

Apparently France seems resolved upon a more or less independent policy to protect her interests, which makes the entente seem little more than a name. This conclusion seems inescapable after several developments to-day and following the publication of the Lloyd George speech in the House of Commons yesterday, where he implied that France and Great Britain were still in accord.

Developments Come Quickly. Chief of these developments were: 1.—The official announcement that France had decided immediately to recognize Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel as the head of the de facto government in South Russia and to supply him forthwith with munitions and military aid.

2.—The sending of instructions to the French Ambassador in London, Paul Cambon, to stay away from all economic conferences wherein Leonin Kraasine and Leo Kameneff, Soviet envoys in London, might participate. M. Cambon was told not to attend these conferences even as an observer.

While these developments in the French policy took first place, also significant in the comment in official circles here on the British Premier's speech and indications that what purported to be a summary of the Soviet terms to the Poles would bring forth a strong French protest. All this had for a background an increasingly bitter comment by the French press against England.

The Cabinet held an important meeting this morning. After the meeting the official announcement was made of the decision to recognize and to aid Gen. Wrangel without waiting for the final negotiations or England's decision in the matter.

Conference Hopes Spoiled. This action by France seems to spell an end to the British mission for a London conference, and it can be interpreted only as France's defiance of the various notes by Georgievitch Tchitcherine, Soviet Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to England, demanding as conditions for the conference that Gen. Wrangel either surrender or leave Russia, and with the further suggestion that the French be called off from giving more assistance to Gen. Wrangel, which England stopped doing last February.

The presence of Kraasine and Kameneff in the strangers' gallery of the House of Commons yesterday aroused the French Government to emphasize the instructions sent to its Ambassador in London to have no relations with them.

Should the Poles accept for Poland a Soviet Government in any form the French, it was stated, would break off all relations with them, even though Great Britain might decide that the Allies could not be more Polish than the Poles.

"We are tired of waiting for Great Britain to prove her antipathy for the Soviet Government and have decided to act for ourselves by recognizing Wrangel, thereby showing that France has confidence in the Russian people, but is utterly opposed to the Soviet," was the statement made to the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD to-day by a high French official.

In so far as the Bolshevik peace terms to the Poles are concerned, the French see in the railroad clause a move which is to Germany's interest and in the proposal to indemnify the Polish nation a design by Lenin to win the Polish peasants to Bolshevism.

FRENCH WILL RUSH HELP TO WRANGLER

Commissioner Will Go at Once to Sebastopol.

By the Associated Press. PARIS