

CRISIS IN POLAND IS EXPECTED SOON

Armistice Negotiations Delayed and Polish Delegation Is Sent Back To Warsaw.

RUSSIANS NEAR WARSAW

Americans There Have Been Given Intimation That They Stay At Their Own Risk—Soviet Government Set Up At Moscow.

All advices indicate that the situation in Poland, from the Polish-allied standpoint, is approaching a crisis.

The Polish delegation, which went to Baronovitchi to negotiate an armistice, not only failed to obtain terms from the Russians, but was sent back to Warsaw by the Soviet authorities, who demanded that the emissaries obtain a mandate to take up peace negotiations. This will delay even the beginning of the armistice negotiations until tomorrow at the earliest.

Meanwhile the resistance of the Polish army, which apparently had been stiffening, has again relaxed under the tremendous pressure of the Bolshevik armies. Warsaw, from which the Russians are now only 60 miles distant, seems critically menaced, if not doomed to capture.

Americans remaining there have received official intimation that they stay at their own risk.

Coincident with the serious military developments comes an announcement from Moscow that a Soviet government has been set up in the portions of Poland which the Bolsheviks have overrun.

WARSAW, Aug. 5.—The breaking off of the negotiations between the Poles and the Bolsheviks, out of which it had been hoped would come an armistice and the early resumption of hostilities was due to a misunderstanding, according to the contention of the Russian Soviet authorities in wireless dispatch received here today. The latest communication from the Soviet suggests that negotiations both for an armistice and for peace be held in Minsk Wednesday.

It asks that the Poles send a delegation to Minsk invested with all the necessary credentials to negotiate for peace. The Poles contend that it will be physically impossible for them to comply with this proposal.

While the Polish delegates are retracing their steps homeward from Baronovitchi, where the conference with the Bolsheviks ended so abruptly, the Bolshevik troops are reported everywhere to be pressing their attacks on the entire battle line from the East Prussian front on the north to the region adjacent to Lemberg, in Galicia, on the south.

Inside the great battle are the Poles are hurriedly preparing defenses.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The occupation of Warsaw by the Bolsheviks has been fixed for August 9, says a dispatch to the London Times from Berlin quoting a wireless dispatch received by the National Zeitung.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—With the desperate plight of Poland emphasized in dispatches foreshadowing the imminent fall of Warsaw and telling of the proclamation of Polish disasters of the governments, the position of the United States toward the swift development of events in Europe today engaged the serious consideration of officials of the government.

Despite appeals to the United States government by Poland through its minister, Prince Lubomirski, for extension of moral if not material aid, there has been evidenced as yet no disposition among officials to reflect a departure of the United States from the neutral position assumed at the beginning of hostilities between Poland and Russia.

No Cotton Oil Dividend.
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The board of directors of the American Cotton Oil company today decided not to declare any dividend on the common stock until the prices of commodities and general business conditions shall be more nearly normal.

LANCASTER COUNTY COTTON 74 PER CT.

Statistician Hare Gives This As Condition July 25, Compared With 73 Per Cent Last Year.

54,000 ACRES PLANTED

Condition In State Is 77 Per Cent, Compared With 71 Per Cent. On Same Date Last Year—Present Per Centage Indicates Yield of 1,300,000 Bales In State.

The report issued by B. B. Hare, agricultural statistician of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the condition of cotton in South Carolina on July 25 to be 77 per cent of normal, as compared with 68 per cent. on May 25 and 70 per cent. on June 25, 1920, and 71 per cent July 25, 1919, the ten-year average on July 25 being 75 per cent.

A condition of 77 per cent. on July 25 indicates a yield per acre of about 227 pounds and a total production of approximately 1,300,000 bales. That is, the final out-turn will be larger or smaller according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. The production last year was 1,422,000 bales, while in 1918 it was 1,570,000 bales and 1,237,000 bales in 1917.

Acres and condition are reported by counties as follows:

County	1920	Condition	July 25	June 25
Abbeville	62,000	79	76	76
Aiken	83,000	72	70	70
Allendale	41,000	74	73	73
Anderson	166,000	82	78	78
Barnberg	46,000	73	72	72
Barnwell	57,000	72	71	71
Beaufort	10,000	60	60	60
Berkeley	28,000	79	78	78
Calhoun	62,000	80	77	77
Charleston	23,000	77	76	76
Cherokee	82,000	81	80	80
Chatham	78,000	77	76	76
Cherokee	64,000	80	78	78
Clarendon	69,000	77	72	72
Colleton	35,000	76	74	74
Darlington	72,000	79	78	78
Dillon	61,000	77	76	76
Dorchester	32,000	71	70	70
Edgefield	54,000	78	76	76
Fairfield	56,000	75	72	72
Florence	74,000	78	77	77
Georgetown	11,000	76	75	75
Greenville	104,000	81	79	79
Greenwood	77,000	76	74	74
Hampton	28,000	71	70	70
Horry	19,000	78	74	74
Kershaw	65,000	77	75	75
Lancaster	54,000	74	73	73
Laurens	107,000	80	78	78
Lee	71,000	78	75	75
Lexington	64,000	76	72	72
McCormick	43,000	73	70	70
Marion	35,000	77	75	75
Marlboro	98,000	83	80	80
Newberry	77,000	76	74	74

THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION IS TO COME TO LANCASTER

Will Be Entertained Here Tonight and Will Look Over Charlotte Road.

The state highway commission, which is holding a meeting in Rock Hill today will come to Lancaster from that city and will be entertained at a luncheon at the Olympia cafe. The commission will take a look at the "Charlotte road," which becomes a part of the state system to be taken over and maintained by the state under an act of the last legislature, coming from Rock Hill by way of Fort Mill. The members of the commission will be taken to Kershaw later in the evening where they will be entertained by John T. Stevens.

The members of the state highway commission are R. Goodwyn Rhett, of Charleston, chairman; C. O. Heaugh, of Spartanburg; A. B. Langley, of Columbia; R. Ligon, of Anderson; W. S. Rents, of Varnville; N. G. Walker, of Rock Hill; Frank Manning, Jr., of Bennettsville.

Attending the meeting in Rock Hill are county engineer H. H. Kester, T. Y. Williams, chairman of the board of county commissioners; John T. Stevens, J. H. Witherspoon and Hiram Steele.

NEW RATES GO INTO EFFECT AUGUST 26

Tariffs Not Ready and Railroads Not Prepared To Put New Fares In Force.

MONEY FOR UNCLE SAM

Increased Revenue Of \$100,000,000 Annually Will Accrue To Treasury As Result Of Advance Through War Tax Paid On Fares.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—New freight rates and passenger fares will be made effective on August 26, instead of on August 20, for passenger fares and August 25 for freight tariffs, railroad officials have announced.

At the same time it was announced that the American railroads would ask the Canadian railway commissioners for permission to make the new rates effective on transportation from the United States to the dominion.

Decision to postpone the putting into effect the advance charges authorized last Saturday by the interstate commerce commission from the dates announced yesterday was reached today after tariff experts of the carriers had informed Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the Association of Railway Executives that it would be impossible to have the blanket schedules ready before August 21. Under the orders of the commission the new schedules must be filed five days before they become effective.

Application of the new schedules to transportation to Canada, officials said, will mean that shippers will pay freight charges under the new tariffs for their classification territories unless the shipment passes through more than one group before crossing the line in which case the inter-territorial rate, which is to be advanced 33 per cent, will apply. Canadian railways, it was said, will apply to the interstate commerce commission for authority to make the new charges effective on transportation from the dominion into the United States.

JEWEL LADEN BAG STOLEN AT DEPOT IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mrs. W. M. Fulghum Loses Valuable Possessions While Waiting For Train.

The Wilmington, N. C., Morning Star, of August 4, says:

A traveling bag containing valuable jewels was stolen early yesterday morning from Mrs. W. M. Fulghum, of Birmingham, while waiting for her train at the union station. The bag contained one diamond solitaire, three bracelets set with diamonds, several small bracelets, a wedding ring, two diamond brooches, and an antique locket.

Mrs. Fulghum left her bag for a moment and when she returned it was gone. She immediately gave the alarm and the detective bureau of the Coast Line at once began work on the case. The thief as yet has not been apprehended, but the bureau is in possession of a clue which may lead to the recovery of the stolen bag and the capture of the thief.

The bag was of brown leather, with red satin lining and ivory fastenings engraved with the letter "G." Besides the jewels the bag contained wearing apparel and toilet articles.

Mrs. Fulghum has been at the Oceanic hotel at Wrightsville Beach. She was leaving for her home in Alabama when the theft of her bag occurred.

THERE ARE 54,000,000 GALLONS IN COUNTRY
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Officially, there are 54,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bonded warehouses in the United States, a dwindling of about 15,000,000 gallons since January 16, when prohibition became effective, according to John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner. He announced today that no more permits would be granted to persons to deal in whiskey in large quantities in this vicinity.

IRISH SITUATION IS TENSE; EXPECT WAR

General Civil Conflagration Feared By British As Small Battles Rage Daily.

NOTHING IS SAFE NOW

Police Men Are Enraged By Continued Attacks On Members Of Their Forces and Feeling In Island Is Bitter—Reprisals Are Expected.

DUBLIN, Aug. 5.—Fears that the Irish situation, which is daily growing more intense, may burst into a general conflagration at any moment are expressed in responsible quarters here. At the present there is virtually no civil law south of the Boyne river, except that administered by republican courts.

It is estimated there are between 60,000 and 80,000 fully equipped British soldiers in Ireland, and they are being reinforced daily by men arriving from across the channel. As a result, there are more frequent and more stubborn battles between the troops and the republican volunteers, who for a time had things their own way. There have also been more arrests for carrying arms and seditious literature, as reports to courts-martial show. It is expected the number of these arrests will increase if the government succeeds in carrying its "drastic measures" in the house of commons next week.

Reprisals by policemen and soldiers on villages suspected of harboring men responsible for attacks against the armed forces of the crown, are also expected here, the police being particularly aroused over the attacks made on their fellow members. In the meantime, the Sinn Feiners, in carrying on their campaign, have virtually cleared the county of barracks. They are now turning their attention to country houses, and a number of these have been burned during the last ten days. Attacks on coast guard stations for the purpose of capturing explosives have been stopped, it having been established that this practice was imperiling the lives of seamen, who could not be warned of marine dangers except by these guards. Hopes of coast guards are not immune, however, and a number of these have lately received attention. In fact, it is commented, nothing in Ireland is safe at present that might either be used against the republican movement or that might assist it.

Irish banks, which do business with the Bank of England and necessarily make periodical shipments of bullion to the latter institutions, have called on the military authorities for armed guards for the lorries that move the bullion at night. This has led to reports that bank reserves are being moved to England.

In Dublin crowds gather on the streets at night, impeding traffic and frightening nervous persons on the slightest provocation, and the police stand idly by, seemingly realizing that interference might lead to something more serious. Just before midnight, the curfew hour, the orderly elements stream away to their homes.

At street corners, night or day, can be seen numerous "gun men" representing both sides of the conflict. They are ready for action at a moment's notice. Some of these have come from the United States and Canada.

TIRZAH PICNIC WEDNESDAY PROVES A BIG SUCCESS

YORK, Aug. 5.—J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the American cotton association and Mrs. G. H. Mathis, noted woman orator and farmer, of Gadsden, Ala., addressed a meeting held at Tirzah, six miles east of here, in the interest of the American Cotton association today. Approximately 10,000 farmers and business men and their wives were in attendance.

Upon recommendation of President Wannamaker, a resolution was introduced and adopted providing for the purchase of the Tirzah picnic ground with the idea of holding annual meetings there in the interest of establishing a free system of world-wide trade for American agricultural products.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED KEEP BRITISH CABLE SHIPS AWAY

PONZI PAYS CLAIMS TO MANY INVESTORS

Long Line Still Outside When Offices Are Closed For Night In Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The offices of the company, headed by Charles Ponzi, whose alleged operations in foreign exchange are under federal and state investigation, were closed late today after another all day run by investors, with the announcement they would be opened tomorrow morning and payment in full continued to depositors who desire to have their funds returned.

When the offices were closed for the night a long line of investors was still outside, the last of hundreds who had come there during the day for the return of their funds after reading in a morning newspaper a statement by the publicity agent, formerly employed by Ponzi, alleging that the company was insolvent.

All claims were paid in full today, it was announced, the principal being returned to holders of 90 day notes which had not matured, and principal and 50 per cent interest being paid on matured notes. Ponzi estimated that he had paid out \$3,500,000 during the run, which began on his office one week ago, but insisted that he was solvent and that there was plenty of money to meet all demands.

Boards were nailed over windows and doors of the offices tonight and police placed on guard as a precaution. It was explained, against breaking and entering. Those who had been unable to force their way to the doors were dispersed without difficulty, apparently reassured by the readiness with which all claims were met and by the eagerness of speculators to buy up claims.

A number of conferences were held today between federal and state officials but without definite development. Ponzi was closeted with Attorney General Allen, of Massachusetts for more than an hour tonight, but neither would make any statement upon the conference.

CANDIDATES SPEAK AT HOPEWELL SAME DAY HOLD PICNIC

Rain Yesterday Prevented Them From Holding Meeting Scheduled at Tradesville Today.

The county candidates will speak at Hopewell, Wednesday August 11, same day the Camp Dixie Confederate veterans will hold their reunion and picnic. The rain yesterday prevented the holding of the meeting scheduled at Hopewell. The soldiers' reunion promises to draw a large crowd and it is planned to have a basket picnic. The candidates appearing at the same time will increase the crowd and a big day is looked for.

Today the candidates are at Tradesville.

HESTER PLACES 1919 COTTON CROP AT 12,519,000 BALES

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The commercial cotton crop for the season of 1919-20, which ended Saturday, was placed at 12,519,000 bales, in figures issued today by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans exchange. This crop was somewhat larger than expected and compares with a crop last year of 11,640,000 and 11,907,000 two years ago.

Total consumption for the year was counted at 12,735,000 bales against 10,600,000 last year and 12,282,000 two years ago. Foreign consumption of American cotton increased to 6,634,000 bales against 4,566,000 bales last and 4,867,000 two years ago.

The total quantity of cotton carried over from last year is estimated at 6,086,000 bales, a somewhat smaller total than most cotton traders looked for. A year ago the carry-over was 6,844,000 bales and two years ago it was 4,422,000.

First Bale From Georgia

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—The first bale of cotton of the season 1920-21 arrived this morning from Tifton. It will be sold tomorrow at public outcry at the cotton exchange. The bale was grown by J. R. O. Lindsey, of Omega, Ga. It is two days later than the first bale last season.

SEEKING TO LAND A WESTERN UNION CABLE AT MIAMI

Government Desires To Know Effect Upon South American Monopoly.

IS AGAINST AMERICAN LAW

Four Destroyers Are Acting Under Direct Orders Of President Wilson and Guard Harbor Entrance—Would Connect British Line Barbadoes to South America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Four destroyers are patrolling the entrance to the Miami, Florida, harbor under orders from President Wilson, to prevent, by force if necessary, the landing of a cable the Western Union Telegraph company is having laid from Barbadoes, a British possession in the West Indies.

A British cable ship, the *Colonid*, has been chartered by the Western Union company to land the American end of the cable which would connect with a British cable line from the Barbadoes to South America. At the state department it was stated today that the British embassy had been asked to inform the master of the ship that such a landing would be in violation of American law. Officials explained that there was no significance in the fact that the vessel was British; that she probably was the only cable craft available to the American company when she was chartered.

Work on the cable from Barbadoes was begun last summer. Some time ago the Western Union company applied to the state department for an executive permit to land the wire at Miami, but officials said action on it had been delayed pending the holding of the international communication congress, called to meet in Washington September 15.

A British cable company, it was explained, now has a monopoly of cable rights in Brazilian waters. An American concern desires to construct a direct cable line from the United States to Brazil and it was stated that the American government desired to know before issuing the permit to the Western Union company whether the arrangement entered into by that company with the British concern, the Western Cable company, controlling the line from Barbadoes to Brazil, would add to this monopoly.

In this connection, it was asserted that at the forthcoming international communications congress, the whole theory of international communications was to be examined "in a very different temperament" from that existing in the past.

There were reports today that after the Western Union company filed its application for a permit the state department requested that a copy of the contract with the British cable concern also be filed and that the company had refused to comply. No information as to this was obtainable at the department.

While there is a direct cable line between the United States and the Pacific coast of South America, cable communication between this country and Brazil is possible now only by way of London unless the messages are sent to the west coast and relayed overland. A direct cable line to Brazil, officials said, is much to be preferred as it would afford a means of faster and probably cheaper communication.

Some officials expressed doubt today whether there was a law requiring permits for the landing of cables in the United States, but when questioned as to this, state department officials declared emphatically that there was such a law.

The orders from the President which resulted in the destroyers being assigned to patrol the three mile limit off Miami were issued, it was said, after reports had reached the government that the company planned to complete construction of the

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