

WIZARD MAY YET PROVE TO BE SOLVENT

His Debts Seem Not to Exceed Three Million Dollars.

A VICTIM, TOO

He Lost Thousands by the Raising of His Notes.

Boston, Mass., despatch: Charles Ponzi enticed the day's developments in his case by charging that he had been robbed of thousands of dollars through means of forgery. He declares hundreds of his notes were raised by means of forgery from their face value to ten times that value. He charges that notes for \$100 were changed until they called for \$1,000, and notes for \$50 were raised to \$500. The wizard asserts that although every precaution was taken to guard against such trickery, such as inscribing the amounts into the notes with check protectors, and special care was exercised during the run to prevent such notes being accepted, nevertheless clever swindlers succeeded in the rush in getting many of them by. He is unable as yet to give any accurate estimate of the amount of his loss by these means. The "coupon king" declares some of his own agents were in on the game and profited to a large extent thereby. One of these agents is now a fugitive from justice.

The one-time money king figures that these forgeries to a large extent account for the discrepancy between his estimate of \$500,000 liabilities and the estimates of Federal Auditor Pride and State Attorney-General Allen. The Federal Auditor's figures of \$7,000,000 are more than 100 per cent. larger than those of the State Attorney-General. Ponzi states to-day that he figures his liabilities at \$3,000,000. He bases these figures on notes that have been turned in at the State House, both in person and by letter, but admits that there are several hundred letters yet to be tabulated. The turning in of notes in person has practically ceased, although the Attorney-General believes that there are still several hundred out, held by persons who would rather pocket their loss than admit they had been gulled enough to go into the scheme. He believes the major part of these will yet come in.

Internal Revenue agents raided Ponzi's palatial residence in Lexington today, and seized some one hundred gallons of Italian wines. It was hinted that the raid and seizure was but the pretext for seeing if the house contained any hidden cash, securities or data that would be valuable to the Government in the case against the wizard. Every nook and corner was gone into. Mrs. Ponzi, the girl-wife of the "coupon king," assisting the officials in every way during the search. The State, through Attorney-General Allen, moved for a single receiver, Ponzi, through his counsel, favored three receivers, asserting the possibility of his solvency being established, and desiring that his own interests be looked after by one of the receivers. The court barred any suggestions as to the party to be selected as receiver, and took the case of appointment under advisement, notwithstanding the State's urging that prompt action be taken that the interests of the 10,000 creditors be safeguarded.

Ponzi's counsel served notice that he would oppose the partnership petition filed against his client, as he has the latter's assurance that he had no partners. Counsel for various municipalities named as Ponzi's partners also opposed to any action on the partnership petition, asserting that their clients had not been partners, and that no partnership had been shown.

Ponzi's hint at solvency raised considerable hope in the breasts of the investors who did not get out in time. It is understood that it is based on the acknowledgment by the State that his liabilities, including the 50 per cent. interest on notes, are but \$3,000,000, which, with the 50 per cent. interest cut off, reduces these liabilities to \$2,000,000. Against these figures there is Ponzi's certificate of deposit with the closed Hanover Trust Company for \$1,500,000, reduced to \$1,000,000 by a \$500,000 loan; alleged gilded securities held by Ponzi, estimated by his counsel at \$2,500,000; his palatial residence in Lexington, and a fleet of fine limousines.

Mrs. Ponzi, wife of the wizard, today had her permit to visit her husband at the East Cambridge prison revised, so as to be good for one week, whereas they are usually issued for a day at a time. This action was taken to mean that Ponzi has actually abandoned his fight to get out on bail, feeling that he is unequal to overcome the Government's desire to hold him as against the State's desire to get him in its hands.

Turning in of profits made under the Ponzi scheme continues, one of today's contributions being a cheque for \$1,150 from a waiter from the Hotel Lennox. These returns of profits now total several thousand dollars. Mrs. Ponzi and her mother-in-law announce their willingness to turn over all they have to Ponzi's creditors.

FATAL ITALIAN RIOT.

London, Aug. 27.—Serious rioting has occurred at Abbazia, near Siena, Italy, resulting in the death of seven persons, and the serious injury of several others, according to a Central News despatch from Rome. Following a speech at a mass meeting by a Socialist Deputy, disturbances developed among the crowds and peasants broke into churches in the town. A monk, a child, one soldier and four socialists were killed.

12,000,000 WAR ORPHANS

Paris cable: Twelve million children in Europe lost one or both parents during the war. It is shown by compilations gathered by representatives of the American Red Cross in 18 countries. Russia leads with four million, and France has one million. Albania is last on the list with seventeen thousand.

FARM CONDITIONS

Cereal Crops Are a General Success.

The following is a summary of the weekly reports made by the Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

The general success of the cereal crops is one of the leading features of the season. Barley and oats are spoken of by most representatives as being worthy of being classed as unimportant crops, and the quality of both these grains is well up to the standard. Unlike fall wheat, the spring grains have plenty of straw. Waterloo speaks of some oats standing between five and six feet high and as thick as they can grow. Straw will be a most welcome commodity after last year's scarcity.

Grain cutting started in the New Liskeard district on August 4th on the Demonstration Farm, where a field of A. C. No. 3 oats was cut that had matured in seventy-five days.

Fall wheat is threshing out better than was expected by some. Sugar beets are likely to make a record for generous yield. Just now all classes of roots are making rapid growth under most favorable conditions.

Potatoes will also give good results. Prices have already gone as low as \$1.25 a bag in Greenville.

Apples are plentiful, especially the fall varieties. Wentworth reports that the Hamilton market is being flooded with early apples.

Peaches are being marketed, and will be fairly plentiful. Live stock continues in good general condition owing to the favorable state of pastures.

The milk flow continues to be strong for the season.

Hogs are being marketed steadily, many being rather light.

In the counties where the Hessian fly appeared this season there is a disposition to sow less fall wheat—or, if not less, to sow later than usual. Elsewhere a normal acreage is likely to be put in.

Wentworth states that the local farm labor shortage is being further influenced by the Western farm excursions.

LLOYD GEORGE TO COME HERE

Coming to Confer With Premiers of Empire.

New York report says: (Canadian Press.) A special despatch from Washington, printed in the World today, declares that Premier Lloyd George is to discuss the Anglo-Japanese treaty with the Premiers of the British Dominions... a conference to be held in Vancouver this autumn. The World says:

Premier Lloyd George will cross the Atlantic in October to meet the Premiers of all the British Dominions on the Pacific for a conference on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This conference will probably be held in Vancouver.

"During his stay in Canada the Premier will be invited to Washington. There are innumerable questions besides the Japanese situation in which this country and England are both interested, and a face-to-face conference with the President or Secretary of State, or both, might be expected to accomplish in an hour what may take weeks of diplomatic exchange to effect."

The conference is said to be the result of an interpellation made during Lloyd George's presentation to Parliament of the renewal of the treaty.

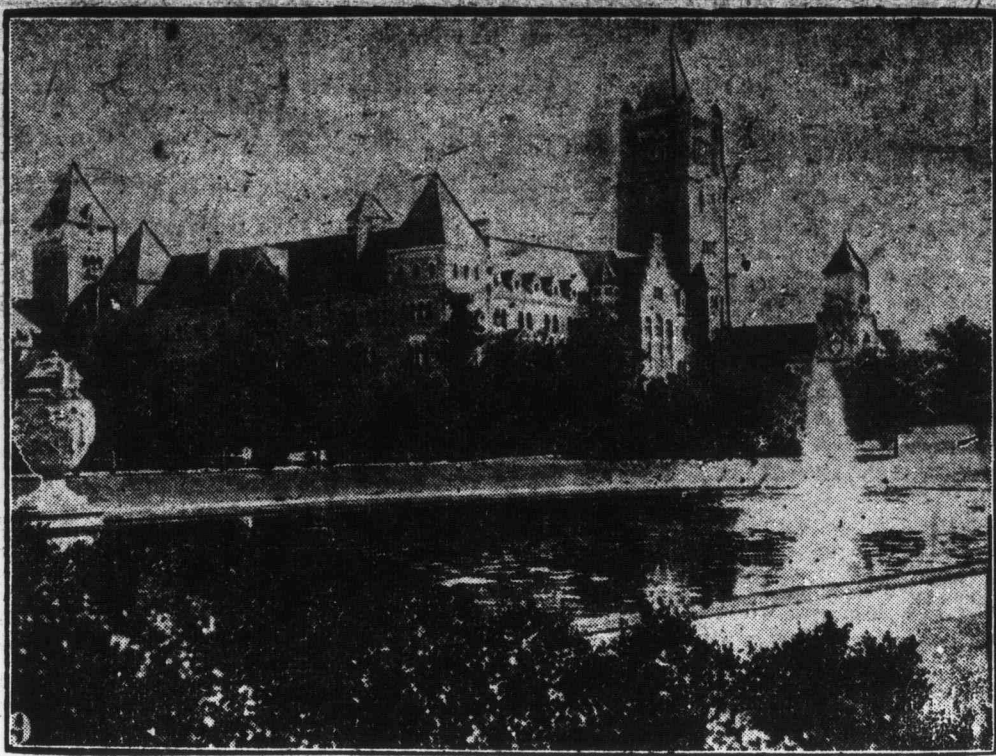
"Australia, New Zealand and the western provinces of Canada are as much worked up over the Japanese infiltration as is California, and for the same reason. Some of the Canadian laws are even more drastic than the California statute barring the Orientals from holding or leasing agricultural land, which is causing so much concern both here and in Tokio.

"The Australians, moreover, are exercised over the mandates Japan has for the former German islands north of the equator, which were put in her charge by the Treaty of Versailles. The mandate committee has not yet clearly defined the powers and privileges of a mandate power."

"Officially this country has no information about the coming conference. Unofficially it is known that, because of the identity of interests of the western states with British Dominions in the Japanese question, these states were to be invited to have an observer present at the sessions. Similarly, the Japanese have been advised of the Premier's conference."

OTTAWA IN IGNORANCE

Ottawa report: (By the Canadian Press.)—Nothing is known at present here of any arrangements for a meeting of the British Premier with Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, as announced in a despatch from New York to-day. There is a general understanding among Government members, however, that a conference of Premiers of the Overseas Dominions is likely to be held some time this year to discuss the Anglo-Japanese alliance.



MAY BECOME POLAND'S CAPITAL.

The palace at Posen, to which city the Polish Government was expected to move, in view of the Bolsheviki advance.

POLISH FORCES ARE STILL DRIVING BOLSHEVIKI BACK

Paris, Aug. 27.—The Polish counter-offensive, with Thorn as its base, has successfully cleared the Danzig corridor of Russian troops, according to a report received from the French mission in Poland to-day.

The Polish forces are still driving eastward, the report says.

MORE POLISH GAINS.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A telephone message from Posen last night stated that the Poles had succeeded in forcing the Russians back from the Vistula for a distance of 15 kilometres.

A Konigsburg despatch reported success for a Polish counter-attack along the line Plousk-Novo Georgievsk, proceeding from Ciechanow.

A Bolsheviki attempt to cross the Vistula north of Invangorod was reported frustrated, and the Poles were said to have resumed counter-operations southeast of Warsaw.

SOVIET LEADERS ALARMED.

Warsaw, Aug. 27.—Bolshevik forces advancing into Poland march ahead without any concern for their lines of communication, according to statements of refugees gathered by the Warsaw Gazette.

"A vigorous effort on the part of the Poles would be sufficient to inflict a decisive defeat upon the Soviet armies," the newspaper declares. "That is why the Bolsheviki high command is so anxious to finish the struggle against Poland as quickly as possible. Soviet officers who have been taken prisoners confirm this information, adding that the successes gained by General Wrangel in Southern Russia are causing considerable anxiety in the ranks of the Bolsheviki army. The Russian Bolsheviki Government, therefore, wants to finish with the Poles so that it may turn its attention to General Wrangel before the autumn rains make campaigning in Southern Russia impossible."

The Bolsheviki are hurriedly converting the Vilna-Lida-Baranovitz railroad to a broad gauge system, and are employing thousands of men on this work.

SOVIET CLAIMS.

Moscow, Aug. 27.—The Bolsheviki forces northwest of Warsaw captured 1,200 prisoners and seven guns in a battle in which they lost and regained the town of Ciechanow, 65 miles from the Polish capital, according to Tuesday's official communique issued by the Soviet Government.

Occupation of a number of points in other sections is announced in the communique.

Ally Chief at Danzig Blocks Aid to Poland

Monday, Aug. 27.—A despatch to the London Times from Danzig, dated Monday, says it is reported that Sir Reginald T. Tower, High Commissioner at Danzig under the League of Nations, has issued an order that no ships with munitions for Poland shall be permitted to enter Danzig.

FRANCE TO PROTEST.

Paris, Aug. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The French Government intends to protest energetically against the decision of Sir Reginald Tower, Allied High Commissioner at Danzig, who yesterday forbid further debarkation at Danzig of French munitions for Poland, it was learned to-day.

Several French munition ships now are anchored outside Danzig. Sir Reginald, according to a report from the French Ambassador to Poland, takes the attitude that he has not sufficient Allied troops to preserve order if further munitions are unloaded at Danzig.

Sir Reginald has asked the Supreme Council for new instructions, pending the arrival of which he will maintain his decision, but the Council of Ambassadors, which is acting as the Supreme Council, does not meet again until early in September.

The French military mission reports that munitions might be unloaded for the Polish front at the Port of Putzig, but that their transport through Danzig, which would be necessary, might also be prohibited.

BRITISH LABOR IS STILL UGLY

London cable: The "Council of Action" of the British Labor party today, after a long discussion, issued a new manifesto to the workers of Great Britain, declaring that the danger of war was not over.

"This," the manifesto said, "is not the time to be deceived by seeming fair words. . . . Why does not the Premier announce the terms on which England will make peace with Russia? . . . Why is the position with regard to the adventurer Wrangel so ambiguous?"

LITTLE ENTENTE IN THE BALKANS

Rome cable says: An agreement has been reached by the Prague, Belgrade and Bucharest Governments, called the "Little Entente," for the self-protection of Czechoslovakia, Serbia and Roumania against Russia or enemies in the Balkans, according to the Giornale d'Italia to-day. To make this coalition more effective, says the newspaper, the "Little Entente" is anxious to have the Adriatic problem settled, so that Serbia may be free from any threat on the part of Italy.

GERMANY WILL PROTECT BORDER

Paris cable: The German Government has decided to take immediate steps for the protection of the East Prussian frontier, according to a note received at the French Foreign Office here to-day from Berlin.

The note states that as the Franco-British difficulties regarding Poland apparently prevent the Allies from attending to the urgent matter of protection of the German frontiers, already seriously threatened since the Red invasion of the plebiscite district, Germany has decided to wait no longer and will recruit and arm a special militia competent to cope with any eventuality.

In consequence of the alarming development of chicken pox in various parts of Jamaica, there is a likelihood that the Prince of Wales will not carry out his proposed visit to the colony next month. Final decision, it is announced, will be reached this week.

Domestic will be brought by the Provincial Government from Great Britain.

HUGE SUPPLIES FOR POLISH ARMY

Cars of Munitions Literally Dot All Europe

And Labor Everywhere is Blocking It.

Paris cable: It was learned that France, Germany, Belgium, England, Switzerland and Australia are literally dotted with cars of munitions held up because they were en route to the Polish front.

The moment it became known that France was to ship immense quantities of munitions to Warsaw the word was passed out from the Central Labor Committee in London:

"Do not allow a single cartridge to go through."

The order was immediately put into effect by the well-olled labor machine in Germany as well as in the Allied countries, rapidly constituting a most effective "labor blockade," whereby France was prevented from rendering aid to Poland.

No less than 240 cars loaded with munitions were held up at Carlsruhe, Germany, yesterday by workmen refusing to run the trains. At the same time, 4,000 dock workers at Antwerp dropped the work of loading two vessels when they learned that the cargo marked "planes" and "canned goods" were actually cases of munitions.

Dock workers at Brest, Havre and Bordeaux have already taken similar action.

A Danube gunboat yesterday seized a barge outside Vienna which was conveying machine guns and ammunition. The war materials were allowed to be French, and were said to have come via Bavaria on their way to Roumania for shipment to Gen. Baron Wrangel, the anti-Bolsheviki leader in South Russia. The cargo was confiscated.

68,857 CAME IN THE SIX MONTHS

And of These Settlers Over Half British.

Ottawa report: More than one-half of the immigrants who entered Canada during the six months ended June 30th, came from the British Isles. During the period 68,857 persons arrived in the Dominion to make their homes here. The total is 17,667 more than that reached during the first half of 1919. From the British Isles in the six months of 1920 came 37,261 compared with 16,801 in the same period of 1919; from the United States, 25,153 as compared with 28,623 between January 1st and June 30th; from other countries, 6,413 as compared with 3,766 in the 1919 period. The new comers all had at least the amount of money required under the provisions of the Immigration Act and all passed the necessary strict medical examination. In June, 1920, 9,844 immigrants came from the British Isles, of whom 6,658 were English, 2,586 Scotch, 793 Irish, mainly from the North of Ireland; 1,489 from the Continent of Europe, 27 from China, and 48 from Japan.

During the six months' period admission was refused at ocean ports to 56 prospective settlers and at points on the boundary between Canada and the United States to 1,799. Twenty-four former residents of the British Isles and 60 persons hailing from the United States were deported because they had become charges on the public. The persons refused admission were rejected because they lacked money to tide them over until they secured employment, were unable to pass the medical examination or had bad records in the lands whence they came. It is believed that arrangements can be made for medical examination of prospective emigrants from the British Isles before they leave England. Such an arrangement can hardly be made for persons in continental Europe because the Governments of those countries do not care to encourage or countenance emigration to other lands.

U.S. ADMIRAL OFF TO DANZIG

Washington report says: Admiral Hues, commanding all United States naval forces in European waters, received instructions to-day to proceed from London to Danzig. He will sail on the armored cruiser Pittsburg, and will report at once upon the necessity for further United States naval forces at that port. The admiral has been given authority to divert the cruiser St. Louis and six destroyers are about to start from the Black Sea to Danzig. He is also authorized to summon any additional ships now in Europe the crisis at Danzig may require.

EX-FOES INVITED

To International Financial Conference.

London cable: Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy have been invited by the League of Nations to participate in the financial congress, to be held in Brussels on Sept. 24.

The international financial conference at Brussels will be the first conference since 1914 to include the countries which recently were at war. It is possible Turkey will also be invited. The United States has accepted the invitation to send delegates.

Reparations and cognate subjects will be excluded from the discussion, which is to be devoted to exchange problems and other international financial and commercial matters.



ALLIED DELEGATES AT SPA.

A group of allied delegates photograph held at Spa during the recent conference with Germany. Premier Lloyd George may be distinguished by his silk hat.