

oners. "It had not decided at all that was when I left," said the Senator. He said he brought no official messages from the Soviet government. He declared he found conditions in Russia improving despite the famine.

Senator Harrison reiterated his belief that there should be an immediate resumption of trade relations between the United States and Russia.

"After three weeks devoted to about the hardest work I ever expect to do, literally filled with interviews with the executives of the Central government of Moscow, with the examination of records, and with the limited time permitted, with personal investigation of basic conditions, I can confirm the impression I had on entering that the United States should immediately resume trade relations with Russia," a statement issued by the Senator said.

"My own belief is that the resumption should be of diplomatic relations, but I prefer to have that recommendation come from the commission which we would have to send to negotiate a trade agreement. I am certain that any commission would see that prompt resumption was desirable.

"I find no indication whatever that Russia is getting in a worse condition, but, on the contrary, I feel that the government officials are in harmony and working steadily and intelligently to bring about order and industry. Recent decrees have inspired confidence on the part of the Russian people, and any contact with the outside world will be of great benefit."

British Trade Seekers Active

"Neither England nor Germany hesitates to extend this aid, and I don't see why America should. In fact, as I crossed the border coming out of Russia, I met a special train of sleeping cars, baggage cars and flat cars carrying red automobiles, which bore the British coat of arms. It was a British trade delegation going into Russia, and I thought there was no doubt that the British will be the first to go where the British lion dares venture."

In reply to a question as to whether the Moscow Bolsheviks were trying to revolutionize the world, including the United States, Senator Harrison said: "I know nothing about the Third International. But no man worthy of any attention over here should propose that the world should be revolutionized. Conditions are not propitious, history shows."

The Senator talked with both Lenin and Trotsky and was impressed by them. He found that the Russian government is handling the situation in a statesmanlike way. Lenin is much interested in American relations. The Russian factories have not all ceased operating; many are working well. They are short of raw material, but that is not their fault. The peasants are working the lands and the farms are prosperous, where they are not in the famine and drought belt."

Abundant Exports Predicted

The Senator mentioned furs as one of the possible products of trade with the United States, and asserted that there would be plenty of exports when the factories were equipped and agricultural needs were supplied from abroad. He thought a commission of American experts would be welcomed, but contended that Russia should have the right to send one to America also.

"I am convinced that Russia will carry out any American commission made in return for credit," the Senator declared.

Describing his visit, he said he was free to move about and see what he liked, and that government officials do not conceal their anxiety. Just how bad it is I do not know. I have no first-hand information. The fact that the Gorky committee is making its appeal with the Associated Press, and for a time, up to last October, these messages were virtually the only first-hand news received in the United States from the isolated capital of Soviet Russia.

Mrs. Harrison was taken into custody by the Soviet authorities in June, 1920, just as she was about to leave Russia. She was released not long afterward, but was arrested for the second time last October 24, and since then has been held prisoner.

Talks of Prejudice

"I cannot comment on the reports that the terms of the American Relief Administration have been accepted, except to say that any friendly contact between Russia and America will be of immeasurable benefit to both countries.

"America has been denied uncolored information about Russia, for most people in a position to give first-hand information are prejudiced witnesses either on one side or the other. I tried to be impartial, for my sole interest is in America, and without restriction I can say I believe friendly relations should be established for the sake of America, particularly to sell the American goods, which are rotting and start the fires by the furnaces of the American factories which are idle."

Hoover Ready to Begin Relief Work in 2 Days

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Official word of the Russian Soviet authorities' decision regarding the American relief administration's offer to furnish food to starving Russian children, conditioned on the release of American pris-

oners, and the State Department's decision to their release, still was lacking late today. The State Department, however, was officially informed late in the day of the arrival at Riga of Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison, of Baltimore, one of the American prisoners.

Beyond press dispatches announcing the Soviet government's acceptance of the relief offer and its willingness to free American prisoners, Secretary Hoover, chairman of the relief administration, was without a reply to his telegram sent last week to Maxim Gorky. Receipt of the telegram was acknowledged several days ago.

Mr. Hoover indicated that relief work could begin within forty-eight hours from the time American prisoners were out of Russia and representatives of the administration would be sent at once to Riga to negotiate the details of food distribution.

On the basis of press reports that the reply was being sent by way of London, officials here declared that the answer might be expected at any time. State Department officials, on the other hand, suggested that no formal answer would be made to the demand of the American government for the release of its citizens held by the Soviet, but if they were freed under the conditions of Secretary Hoover's offer the Russian authorities would be expected to stand as speaking for itself.

Release of Mrs. Harrison announced was said to indicate the possibility of such a course.

In the absence of an official answer to the relief administration's offer, Secretary Hoover withheld comment.

Petrograd May Be Proclaimed Free City

Special Cable to The Tribune

CONVOYED, July 30, New York Tribune Inc.

BERLIN, July 30.—The Moscow Bolshevik government may proclaim Petrograd a free city, according to reports received here today. The British have agreed to send relief supplies if the old capital is opened to the world.

The non-partisan, non-political relief committee, headed by Leo Kamenoff, is preparing an appeal to the world for aid. This will be carried to Europe and the United States by Maxim Gorky.

The sixty-three members of this committee, although working hard, have been able to accomplish little, because there are no supplies or materials with which relief can be given. Nothing can be done until these supplies begin to come in from the outside world. The executive committee consists of Kamenoff, Rykoff, Prokopovitch, Kiskin, Koroboff, and Cherkasoff. Vladimir Korolenko, the noted author, has been named honorary chairman.

Silesian Crisis Peace Terms With Germany Are Settled

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entitled to all the rights and privileges which were granted to it as one of the five principal allies and associated powers" under the various provisions of that treaty.

This much has been essentially recognized by some of the powers, and indeed the only objections which have been made to a full enjoyment of these rights and privileges by any powers have been based, not on the fact that this country did not ratify the treaty, but on differences of contention as to what the terms of the treaty meant.

This would seem, at least, to lay the foundation for a contention that the present situation of this country after the treaty now being negotiated with Germany is approved in practically the same as though it had ratified the Versailles Treaty, so far as any advantages of this country in the treaty are concerned, while at the same time this government had not entered into any of the obligations, such as membership of the League of Nations, or approval of any of the actions objected to, such as Shantung and the Polish corridor, to which objection was made in the Senate during the peace treaty fight.

The United States is still fighting, however, to obtain the rights to which the Versailles Treaty, this is the whole controversy in the present situation. The demand for equal rights and opportunity in other mandate territories, such as Mesopotamia and the Caroline and other islands, and in the allocation of the German colonies.

BERLIN, July 30. (By The Associated Press).—The German Foreign Office expresses belief that negotiations between Elis Loring Dresel, the American Commissioner in Berlin, and Dr. Rosan, the Foreign Minister, have progressed sufficiently to warrant the conclusion that a general working basis has been established for the conclusion of a formal peace treaty between Germany and the United States at an early date.

It is understood in well-informed quarters that the German government has assented to propositions submitted by the American State Department through Mr. Dresel, in the way of informal inquiries based upon the essential principles enunciated in the Porter-Knox peace resolution. None of these it is said, have been opposed by the Wirth Cabinet, which is expected to be wholly in accord with the American attitude on the prerogatives and privileges and various rights under the Treaty of Versailles to which the United States is entitled by virtue of America's participation in the war.

Ready in a Few Days

The conclusions reached as a result of Mr. Dresel's negotiations are being formulated in the manner desired by the Washington authorities and an official memorandum, it is forecast, will probably be ready for publication within a few days. Upon this memorandum, it is understood, the formal treaty will be based.

The question as to who shall be the German Envoy in Washington meanwhile remains in abeyance, as the American government prefers to await the appointment of her representative in Berlin. It is a matter of conjecture in official circles whether accredited ambassadors will be appointed to either post immediately, the inclination being to believe that the first stage in the resumption of relations probably will call for the naming of charges equipped with far-reaching credentials, after which the regular diplomatic procedure will be followed by the selection of ambassadors.

The German government still is experiencing difficulties in its efforts to induce any of the leaders of finance or commerce to accept the Washington appointment, which apparently is viewed by the leaders of big business as anything but a sinecure. For this reason the probability seems to be that Germany will be compelled to resort to the academic world where several candidates are in sight.

The proposition is being made that an economic commission in charge of a professional diplomat be dispatched to Washington for a beginning as it is recognized that the resumption of relations will involve the settlement of numerous post-war economic issues for which the ordinarily equipped Embassy would not suffice.

The government also is manifesting anxiety on the question of the cost of maintaining diplomatic and consular services in America in the face of the depreciated mark.

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Court Cuts Lawyer's Fee Because of Bad Spelling

Lawyers who file carelessly drawn, misspelled and ungrammatical legal papers were rebuked strongly yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Frank S. Gannon, when he handed down a decision in Brooklyn granting alimony and counsel fees to Mrs. Dora Spector, pending trial of her suit for a separation. In announcing an allowance of only \$25 for counsel fees, Justice Gannon commented:

"This is many times the value of the services, as indicated in the moving papers. They are absurdly drawn, ungrammatical and misspelled. Under the heading of 'other and further relief,' the court is almost justified in ordering a substitution of attorney."

Abraham S. Cohen, of 275 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared as Mrs. Spector's attorney. The complaint contended that as a result of the conduct of Samuel Spector, who is a tailor, "the plaintiff has become and still is nervous," and has suffered "severe injuries."

Troops Rushed To Suppress Hunger Revolt

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been provided with arms to keep off the hunger-maddened crowds at the stations. Armored cars have accompanied some trains.

Reflecting the panic which has seized the Soviet government because of its inability to cope with the famine, the Pravda, official Moscow newspaper, virtually admits that the Bolsheviks do not dare enter certain districts without military aid.

According to radio dispatches received from Moscow, by way of Vienna, the population of nine Russian provinces is moving on the Red capital. Banditry and robbery are increasing on a colossal scale.

The Pravda, wringing its hands in distress, says that the Soviet government is unable to reach the starving masses in the interior of Russia with relief measures and must therefore concentrate its efforts on the cities along the railway lines. The newspaper continues:

"As a result of certain causes separate from the famine and cholera which are still ravaging the country, our activities must be limited to the districts in which a sufficient number of troops is stationed."

Afghan Prince Leaves Suddenly for His Home

Prince Mohammed Wali Khan, minister of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who came here a month ago, accompanied by his staff and several members of his household, sailed for home via Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic.

His hasty departure was unexpected, as it was announced by his representatives when he came here that he was to stay in London until the Secretary of the State Department and establish a legation in Washington.

Neither the prince nor any of his party would speak of their mission, but the American press has learned of the diplomatic nature and that it had not been completed.

Reservations on the Baltic were made in Washington on Friday, and the prince and his suite arrived here shortly before the vessel sailed.

Among others on the Baltic were Carl E. Akeley, a hunter of big game who is on his way to Africa for the Museum of Natural History; Lutz Anderson, Robert R. Patterson, Major Alfred Pemberton and Wellington Francis.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam left port yesterday for Rotterdam with 2,264 passengers, an unusually large eastbound list for this season.

Among the saloon passengers were Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Colonel and Mrs. E. St. J. Chaffee, Montague Flagg and D. H. Andrea.

Stranger Fires Four Shots On Street; Two Hit Target

An unidentified man, just after 5 o'clock last night, drew a revolver and fired four shots at Anthony Bove, of 52 Roosevelt Street, while the latter was standing in front of 20 James Street. One of the shots struck Bove in the right arm and another entered his left side. Following the shooting the assailant escaped.

Bove was removed to Volunteer Hospital, where his condition was reported as serious. He told Detective William Roy, of the Oak Street Station, that he did not know who his assailant was.

No Independence, Governor Reily Tells Porto Ricans

Old Glory Will Wave Over Island as Long as Over U. S., He Declares in His Inaugural Address

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 30.—Governor E. Mont Reily, the newly appointed chief executive of Porto Rico, was inaugurated today, and in the course of his address declared strongly against any agitation for independence of the islands, which, he said, came largely from foreigners.

"So long as Old Glory waves over the United States it will wave over Porto Rico," declared the Governor. He continued:

"I want you to be fully aware that there is no room in Porto Rico for any foreigner who is not willing to support and uphold our established government. There is no sympathy or possible hope in the United States for independence for Porto Rico, from any individual or from any political party."

"The last two great national conventions held in the United States, Democratic and Republican, declared unanimously against independence for Porto Rico. Neither, my friends, is there any place in these islands for any flag save the flag of our beloved and common country, the Stars and Stripes, and there never shall be."

Suggests Statehood.

"If a majority of the people of these islands desire a change in their government, I would suggest that they advocate statehood. Plan to place yourselves in the same condition and situation that obtains to-day in New York, Missouri and California, and trust the American people for a perpetual square deal. If you can bring this happy condition about, you can then elect your own Governor, your own Congressmen, your own United States Senators, and then you can fully enjoy the privileges and fruits of the liberty of statehood."

Wood Slated As Governor Of Filipinos

(Continued from page one)

nations concerned in the Far East. The future of the islands is closely involved with the settlement of the Pacific problems which are to be taken up at the forthcoming disarmament conference. President Harding, it is well known, takes this view. It can easily be perceived that with the United States definitely set on holding the Philippine Islands and with a man such as General Wood in the office of Governor General, the United States is in better position to talk over Pacific problems with the powers than if Philippine independence were left up in the air and a Governor General of a weaker type were at Manila.

In this connection, it is recalled that the new Governor of Porto Rico, E. Mont Reily, in his inaugural address at San Juan, last July, told the people of Porto Rico that "so long as Old Glory waves over the United States it will wave over Porto Rico."

Here it is felt that Governor Reily was expressing not merely the view of the Administration as to Porto Rico, but as to the insular possessions of the United States in general.

Resignation of Kemal Cabinet Is Threatened

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—The success of the Greek offensive in Asia Minor has so impaired the position of the Turkish Nationalist Cabinet that it contemplates resigning.

ESKI-SHEHR, Asia Minor, July 30.—By the Associated Press.—The broken forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, numbering now less than fifty thousand men, have taken up positions on a range of hills about forty miles east of Eski-Shehr. Watching them are several powerful Greek divisions, some of which are only a few miles distant.

The Turks have no prepared defensive positions and it is not regarded here as likely that they will essay another offensive against the Greeks.

An Investment in Good Taste



Rare indeed is the occasion when you are privileged to purchase Antique Furniture, by Old-Master Cabinet-makers, authentic, rich in romance and the luxury of beautiful design—at prices WITHIN REASON.

There has always existed an "aristocracy of Price" in such furniture. Many persons, really desirous of enriching their homes, piece by piece, or in sets, have been deterred by the FEAR that they could not AFFORD to do so.

And now comes a dignified event in the AUGUST Sale of very fine Antiques and equally desirable Modern pieces. There are many exquisite Dining Room and Bed Room Suites, and odd pieces of every description—in fact, the assortment is a very remarkable one.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE
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MARVELOUS, SENSITIVE DEVICES

record the playing of such masters as Rachmaninoff, in absolute perfection, to the most exquisite detail.

The AMPICO
Reproducing Piano

with these marvelous recordings brings the music of the masters to the entire world.

You are invited to hear the Ampico

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5th Ave. at 39th St.

August Sale of Gunther Furs

This sale presents an unusual opportunity for early purchasers to secure the new Fall Models at great concessions

To again restore the fur business to a sound basis the fur industry accepted, far in advance of many other lines, severe losses, which indicates that fur deflation has reached bottom.

Furthermore—the condition of the raw skin market today, which is the barometer of the fur business, shows a tendency toward higher prices.

We are offering marked reductions from our present price levels; therefore, these facts indicate that our August Sale Prices are lower than will prevail during the coming season.

Coats--Capes--Scarfs

Hudson Seal Coat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs.....	\$335.00
Hudson Seal Coat, trimmed with Skunk Collar.....	365.00
Hudson Seal Coat, Plain.....	335.00
Mole Coat.....	385.00
Mole Cape, trimmed with Monkey.....	485.00
Gray Squirrel Coat.....	575.00
Mink Coat.....	995.00
Gray Caracul Coat.....	575.00
Stone Marten Scarfs.....	35.00
Natural Baum Marten Scarfs.....	55.00
Natural Fisher Scarfs.....	80.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs.....	85.00

During the first week of this sale we will make, to individual order, Alaska Seal Coats and Wraps at the following special prices:

36 inch length	40 inch length	45 inch length
\$600.00	\$645.00	\$695.00

Purchases made during this sale will be stored free of charge until November 1st.

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391 FIFTH AVENUE AT 36th STREET