

Further Cuts In Tax Levies Agreed Upon

House Committee Votes to
Repeal Transportation
Tolls; Family Heads to
Get Double Exemption

555 Million Will Be Saved Yearly

45 Million Revenue Is
Expected From Change
in Investment Tariff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Even more extensive changes in tax levies than were agreed upon at the White House conference between President Harding and Republican leaders of the House of Representatives were voted tentatively to-day by the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee. The reductions, amounting to \$555,000,000, were made possible by a decision to repeal the excess profits tax, remove the tax on transportation, and double the exemption allowed under the normal income tax for dependent persons.

These cuts, worked out in an all-day session, took the committee a long way toward fulfilling its promise to report the tax bill to the House next Monday. Additional smaller reductions may yet be agreed on, and passage of the measure by the House is now expected before August 20. If it goes through by that time, and the far-north bill also is passed by the House by that date, Congress will take a thirty-day recess.

Recess Plans Discussed

Senators Lodge and Curtis discussed recess plans with President Harding to-day at the White House. They found the President insistent that the House pass the tax and export bills before recess, in addition to the grain futures conference report, the emergency tariff resolution and the anti-herb bill conference report. The rail bill, it is understood, will go over until after the recess.

The reductions agreed to by the committee, as summarized in a formal statement, included:

Repeal of the excess profits tax, effective January 1, 1921.

An increase of the income tax on corporations from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, with the \$2,000 exemption retained, effective January 1, 1921.

Repeal of all taxes on the transportation of freight and passengers on sea and berths, effective January 1, 1921.

An increase in the exemptions to heads of families on account of dependents to \$400 for each dependent, instead of \$200 as at present, effective January 1, 1921.

Repeal of the so-called luxury taxes on clothing apparel, effective January 1, 1922.

Exemption from income tax of the first \$100 of income from stock held in building and loan associations.

Revisions of existing taxes included: Repeal of the tax on fountain pens and the substitution of a flat tax of 10 cents a gallon on all fountain pens, to be levied direct by the manufacturer or maker.

Repeal of Stamp Taxes

Repeal of the stamp taxes on perfumes, extracts, tooth paste and other toilet preparations and proprietary medicines, and the substitution of a manufacturers' tax of 5 per cent on the sale price.

Removal of the 15 per cent manufacturers' tax on carbonated beverages and other soft drinks, to be levied on the sale price.

Substitution of a manufacturers' tax of 2 cents a gallon for the present tax of 3 cents a gallon on certain classes of grapejuice and 2 cents a gallon on other classes, in lieu of the present tax of 10 per cent on the sale price.

It was also agreed to levy five cents a pound on carbonic acid gas, sold to manufacturers of carbonated waters.

Members of the committee estimated roughly that these changes would result in a total saving of \$555,000,000 in the total yearly tax. This is \$450,000,000 below the estimate reached at the White House conference, but it is estimated that the estimated revenue from corporations will be \$45,000,000 greater than heretofore reckoned by reason of the repeal of the excess profits exemption of \$5,000 plus the increase in the corporate tax to 15 per cent.

When the bill was voted down, but tentative agreement was reached to increase the exemption of heads of families to \$2,000. This action was rescinded later, however, and the exemption of dependents was doubled.

Members opposing the other changes were understood to have argued that this would relieve those more in need of relief than would the other proposals.

Representative Garner, Texas, the ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, issued a statement during the day attacking the tax reduction proposals as agreed upon at the White House conference last night.

Six Bedraggled Americans, Freed by Reds, Reach Revel

Prisoners, whose Liberty Is to Be Paid for With
Food for Starving Russians, Dine and Clothe
Themselves in Estonia's Capital

REVEL, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The six Americans released from Moscow prisons at the demand of the American Relief Administration arrived here this morning. They passed the day shopping and outfitting themselves after shedding their prison clothes and undergoing the cleansing necessary to comply with health regulations.

The men who have received their freedom are Captain Emmet Kilpatrick, of Uniontown, Ala.; William Flick, H. J. La Mar and Dr. W. B. Estes, of New York; X. B. Calmatiano, of Racine, Wis.; and Russell P. Tinger, of San Francisco. All voted to remain in Revel for several days before going to Riga, and sent cablegrams to their families in the States, asking for replies in care of the Red Cross at Revel.

The Americans presented a different appearance after they had been relieved of their shaggy beards, uniforms and their filthy, ragged clothing. They were greatly reduced in flesh and ravenously hungry and were unable to pass a food shop without stopping in apparent amazement.

The Bolsheviks sent the Americans by special car from Moscow to Narva, where the barbed wire gates dividing the Soviet Republic from Estonia swung open and permitted the car to be transferred to Estonian territory.

When the disheveled and ragged Americans looked from the car windows and saw the half-starved Bolsheviks gazing at the east side of the line, while well-fed and well-dressed Estonians controlled the west side, they chafed the Bolsheviks, telling them that what is communism does for people.

By courtesy of the Estonian government the Americans were not (Continued on page three)

U. S. Supplies To Be Hurried Into Russia

Freeing of Six and Guar-
anteeing All Americans Can
Leave Soviet Territory
Cause Hoover to Act

Harding Approves
Course Adopted
Harvey Will Tell Allies
of Plans Made to Send
Food to Starving Hordes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Events moved swiftly to-day in the plans of the American Relief Administration to obtain Russia's starving millions and to help the release of all Americans held in Russia against their will. The chief developments were:

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, after a conference with President Harding, announced that the actual dispensing of relief would proceed immediately.

America and Russia came into their closest contact since the Red revolution with the opening conference in Riga between Walter Lyman Brown, European director of American relief, and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet envoy.

Mr. Brown insisted that all Americans now in Russia, whether in or out of prison, be permitted to leave as a condition to the continuing of negotiations. Litvinoff pledged that this would be done.

Six Americans liberated from Russian prisons, most of them half-starved and in rags, were escorted to Revel, making the total of Americans thus far liberated seven.

Ambassador Harvey, representing the United States in the Allied Supreme Council meeting in Paris, agreed to present to the Council full details of the American relief plans to aid the Council in determining its course in relation to famine relief.

May Use German Loans

Secretary Hoover expressed the opinion to-day, after he had received news of the arrival at the Russian border of six more Americans and the pledge of the Bolshevik government to furnish sufficient good faith to warrant moving American supplies into Russia. Difficulty would be encountered, he said, in transporting foodstuffs into Russia, but the Russian problem was presented by Mr. Hoover in a cablegram to former President Ador of Switzerland, in which he declared that famine in Russia was beyond the reach of charity and would not be relieved until that country's economic system is changed.

Mr. Hoover's cable was in reply to an invitation sent by Mr. Ador to all relief workers to meet in Riga, Estonia, for a conference at Geneva on August 15. The American Relief Administration would endeavor to send its representatives, he said.

The famine in Russia, Mr. Hoover said, "is of an extent entirely beyond the resources of all available private charities of the world, especially in these times of economic hardship. Even the funds which have been raised for the relief of Russia involve the rehabilitation of transportation, of agriculture and industry, necessitating measures again beyond the reach of charity."

Relief a Heavy Task

However, he continued, private charity should not be renounced in saving all the lives possible, though the funds in this country had been subscribed almost exclusively for children and medical relief.

"We have," Mr. Hoover stated, "on the assumption of satisfactory arrangements with the Soviet authorities, already sent a large shipment to save as many children as our resources will permit. We can also secure some support to adults."

Secretary Hoover's plans for famine relief in Russia have been outlined only in a very general way. Officials said to-day in commenting upon dispatches from Paris stating that Ambassador Harvey had agreed to present the plans to the Allied Supreme Council. It may be months, they added, before final details of the methods to be employed are worked out.

Richard to Go to Geneva

PARIS, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, director-general of civilian relief for the American Red Cross, and Dr. Albert R. Hill, director of the American Red Cross in Europe, will proceed to Geneva Saturday to represent the American Red Cross at the conference of the state governors and the strictest (Continued on page three)

Crazed Plane Observer
Fights Pilot in Midair

Attacks British Officer When
Driven Mad by Failure of
Oxygen Apparatus

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—An airplane observer went temporarily insane through failure of the oxygen apparatus at a high altitude to-day and battled with his pilot as the latter struggled to bring his plane to earth. The pilot, Lieutenant Paul W. S. Bulman, managed to make a safe landing at Alderney, but it was evidently a dangerous feat to descend. As the machine glided toward earth Bulman suddenly received a terrific blow on the head from behind, dealt by his companion, who had fainted. The observer was dazed.

"Even after landing the observer continued his attacks on the pilot until he was subdued by mechanics.

While
You're Away

Make sure of having The
Tribune every morning by asking
your newsdealer to make
arrangements with us to
deliver The Tribune to your
summer address. Or if you
prefer telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

U. S. Supplies To Be Hurried Into Russia

Freeing of Six and Guar-
anteeing All Americans Can
Leave Soviet Territory
Cause Hoover to Act

Harding Approves
Course Adopted
Harvey Will Tell Allies
of Plans Made to Send
Food to Starving Hordes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Events moved swiftly to-day in the plans of the American Relief Administration to obtain Russia's starving millions and to help the release of all Americans held in Russia against their will. The chief developments were:

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, after a conference with President Harding, announced that the actual dispensing of relief would proceed immediately.

America and Russia came into their closest contact since the Red revolution with the opening conference in Riga between Walter Lyman Brown, European director of American relief, and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet envoy.

Mr. Brown insisted that all Americans now in Russia, whether in or out of prison, be permitted to leave as a condition to the continuing of negotiations. Litvinoff pledged that this would be done.

Six Americans liberated from Russian prisons, most of them half-starved and in rags, were escorted to Revel, making the total of Americans thus far liberated seven.

Ambassador Harvey, representing the United States in the Allied Supreme Council meeting in Paris, agreed to present to the Council full details of the American relief plans to aid the Council in determining its course in relation to famine relief.

May Use German Loans

Secretary Hoover expressed the opinion to-day, after he had received news of the arrival at the Russian border of six more Americans and the pledge of the Bolshevik government to furnish sufficient good faith to warrant moving American supplies into Russia. Difficulty would be encountered, he said, in transporting foodstuffs into Russia, but the Russian problem was presented by Mr. Hoover in a cablegram to former President Ador of Switzerland, in which he declared that famine in Russia was beyond the reach of charity and would not be relieved until that country's economic system is changed.

Mr. Hoover's cable was in reply to an invitation sent by Mr. Ador to all relief workers to meet in Riga, Estonia, for a conference at Geneva on August 15. The American Relief Administration would endeavor to send its representatives, he said.

The famine in Russia, Mr. Hoover said, "is of an extent entirely beyond the resources of all available private charities of the world, especially in these times of economic hardship. Even the funds which have been raised for the relief of Russia involve the rehabilitation of transportation, of agriculture and industry, necessitating measures again beyond the reach of charity."

Relief a Heavy Task

However, he continued, private charity should not be renounced in saving all the lives possible, though the funds in this country had been subscribed almost exclusively for children and medical relief.

"We have," Mr. Hoover stated, "on the assumption of satisfactory arrangements with the Soviet authorities, already sent a large shipment to save as many children as our resources will permit. We can also secure some support to adults."

Secretary Hoover's plans for famine relief in Russia have been outlined only in a very general way. Officials said to-day in commenting upon dispatches from Paris stating that Ambassador Harvey had agreed to present the plans to the Allied Supreme Council. It may be months, they added, before final details of the methods to be employed are worked out.

Richard to Go to Geneva

PARIS, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, director-general of civilian relief for the American Red Cross, and Dr. Albert R. Hill, director of the American Red Cross in Europe, will proceed to Geneva Saturday to represent the American Red Cross at the conference of the state governors and the strictest (Continued on page three)

Crazed Plane Observer
Fights Pilot in Midair

Attacks British Officer When
Driven Mad by Failure of
Oxygen Apparatus

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—An airplane observer went temporarily insane through failure of the oxygen apparatus at a high altitude to-day and battled with his pilot as the latter struggled to bring his plane to earth. The pilot, Lieutenant Paul W. S. Bulman, managed to make a safe landing at Alderney, but it was evidently a dangerous feat to descend. As the machine glided toward earth Bulman suddenly received a terrific blow on the head from behind, dealt by his companion, who had fainted. The observer was dazed.

"Even after landing the observer continued his attacks on the pilot until he was subdued by mechanics.

While
You're Away

Make sure of having The
Tribune every morning by asking
your newsdealer to make
arrangements with us to
deliver The Tribune to your
summer address. Or if you
prefer telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

U. S. Supplies To Be Hurried Into Russia

Freeing of Six and Guar-
anteeing All Americans Can
Leave Soviet Territory
Cause Hoover to Act

Harding Approves
Course Adopted
Harvey Will Tell Allies
of Plans Made to Send
Food to Starving Hordes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Events moved swiftly to-day in the plans of the American Relief Administration to obtain Russia's starving millions and to help the release of all Americans held in Russia against their will. The chief developments were:

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, after a conference with President Harding, announced that the actual dispensing of relief would proceed immediately.

America and Russia came into their closest contact since the Red revolution with the opening conference in Riga between Walter Lyman Brown, European director of American relief, and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet envoy.

Mr. Brown insisted that all Americans now in Russia, whether in or out of prison, be permitted to leave as a condition to the continuing of negotiations. Litvinoff pledged that this would be done.

Six Americans liberated from Russian prisons, most of them half-starved and in rags, were escorted to Revel, making the total of Americans thus far liberated seven.

Ambassador Harvey, representing the United States in the Allied Supreme Council meeting in Paris, agreed to present to the Council full details of the American relief plans to aid the Council in determining its course in relation to famine relief.

May Use German Loans

Secretary Hoover expressed the opinion to-day, after he had received news of the arrival at the Russian border of six more Americans and the pledge of the Bolshevik government to furnish sufficient good faith to warrant moving American supplies into Russia. Difficulty would be encountered, he said, in transporting foodstuffs into Russia, but the Russian problem was presented by Mr. Hoover in a cablegram to former President Ador of Switzerland, in which he declared that famine in Russia was beyond the reach of charity and would not be relieved until that country's economic system is changed.

Mr. Hoover's cable was in reply to an invitation sent by Mr. Ador to all relief workers to meet in Riga, Estonia, for a conference at Geneva on August 15. The American Relief Administration would endeavor to send its representatives, he said.

The famine in Russia, Mr. Hoover said, "is of an extent entirely beyond the resources of all available private charities of the world, especially in these times of economic hardship. Even the funds which have been raised for the relief of Russia involve the rehabilitation of transportation, of agriculture and industry, necessitating measures again beyond the reach of charity."

Relief a Heavy Task

However, he continued, private charity should not be renounced in saving all the lives possible, though the funds in this country had been subscribed almost exclusively for children and medical relief.

"We have," Mr. Hoover stated, "on the assumption of satisfactory arrangements with the Soviet authorities, already sent a large shipment to save as many children as our resources will permit. We can also secure some support to adults."

Secretary Hoover's plans for famine relief in Russia have been outlined only in a very general way. Officials said to-day in commenting upon dispatches from Paris stating that Ambassador Harvey had agreed to present the plans to the Allied Supreme Council. It may be months, they added, before final details of the methods to be employed are worked out.

Richard to Go to Geneva

PARIS, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, director-general of civilian relief for the American Red Cross, and Dr. Albert R. Hill, director of the American Red Cross in Europe, will proceed to Geneva Saturday to represent the American Red Cross at the conference of the state governors and the strictest (Continued on page three)

Crazed Plane Observer
Fights Pilot in Midair

Attacks British Officer When
Driven Mad by Failure of
Oxygen Apparatus

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—An airplane observer went temporarily insane through failure of the oxygen apparatus at a high altitude to-day and battled with his pilot as the latter struggled to bring his plane to earth. The pilot, Lieutenant Paul W. S. Bulman, managed to make a safe landing at Alderney, but it was evidently a dangerous feat to descend. As the machine glided toward earth Bulman suddenly received a terrific blow on the head from behind, dealt by his companion, who had fainted. The observer was dazed.

"Even after landing the observer continued his attacks on the pilot until he was subdued by mechanics.

While
You're Away

Make sure of having The
Tribune every morning by asking
your newsdealer to make
arrangements with us to
deliver The Tribune to your
summer address. Or if you
prefer telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

U. S. Supplies To Be Hurried Into Russia

Freeing of Six and Guar-
anteeing All Americans Can
Leave Soviet Territory
Cause Hoover to Act

Harding Approves
Course Adopted
Harvey Will Tell Allies
of Plans Made to Send
Food to Starving Hordes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Events moved swiftly to-day in the plans of the American Relief Administration to obtain Russia's starving millions and to help the release of all Americans held in Russia against their will. The chief developments were:

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, after a conference with President Harding, announced that the actual dispensing of relief would proceed immediately.

America and Russia came into their closest contact since the Red revolution with the opening conference in Riga between Walter Lyman Brown, European director of American relief, and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet envoy.

Mr. Brown insisted that all Americans now in Russia, whether in or out of prison, be permitted to leave as a condition to the continuing of negotiations. Litvinoff pledged that this would be done.

Six Americans liberated from Russian prisons, most of them half-starved and in rags, were escorted to Revel, making the total of Americans thus far liberated seven.

Ambassador Harvey, representing the United States in the Allied Supreme Council meeting in Paris, agreed to present to the Council full details of the American relief plans to aid the Council in determining its course in relation to famine relief.

May Use German Loans

Secretary Hoover expressed the opinion to-day, after he had received news of the arrival at the Russian border of six more Americans and the pledge of the Bolshevik government to furnish sufficient good faith to warrant moving American supplies into Russia. Difficulty would be encountered, he said, in transporting foodstuffs into Russia, but the Russian problem was presented by Mr. Hoover in a cablegram to former President Ador of Switzerland, in which he declared that famine in Russia was beyond the reach of charity and would not be relieved until that country's economic system is changed.

Mr. Hoover's cable was in reply to an invitation sent by Mr. Ador to all relief workers to meet in Riga, Estonia, for a conference at Geneva on August 15. The American Relief Administration would endeavor to send its representatives, he said.

The famine in Russia, Mr. Hoover said, "is of an extent entirely beyond the resources of all available private charities of the world, especially in these times of economic hardship. Even the funds which have been raised for the relief of Russia involve the rehabilitation of transportation, of agriculture and industry, necessitating measures again beyond the reach of charity."

Relief a Heavy Task

However, he continued, private charity should not be renounced in saving all the lives possible, though the funds in this country had been subscribed almost exclusively for children and medical relief.

"We have," Mr. Hoover stated, "on the assumption of satisfactory arrangements with the Soviet authorities, already sent a large shipment to save as many children as our resources will permit. We can also secure some support to adults."

Secretary Hoover's plans for famine relief in Russia have been outlined only in a very general way. Officials said to-day in commenting upon dispatches from Paris stating that Ambassador Harvey had agreed to present the plans to the Allied Supreme Council. It may be months, they added, before final details of the methods to be employed are worked out.

Richard to Go to Geneva

PARIS, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, director-general of civilian relief for the American Red Cross, and Dr. Albert R. Hill, director of the American Red Cross in Europe, will proceed to Geneva Saturday to represent the American Red Cross at the conference of the state governors and the strictest (Continued on page three)

Crazed Plane Observer
Fights Pilot in Midair

Attacks British Officer When
Driven Mad by Failure of
Oxygen Apparatus

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—An airplane observer went temporarily insane through failure of the oxygen apparatus at a high altitude to-day and battled with his pilot as the latter struggled to bring his plane to earth. The pilot, Lieutenant Paul W. S. Bulman, managed to make a safe landing at Alderney, but it was evidently a dangerous feat to descend. As the machine glided toward earth Bulman suddenly received a terrific blow on the head from behind, dealt by his companion, who had fainted. The observer was dazed.

"Even after landing the observer continued his attacks on the pilot until he was subdued by mechanics.

While
You're Away

Make sure of having The
Tribune every morning by asking
your newsdealer to make
arrangements with us to
deliver The Tribune to your
summer address. Or if you
prefer telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

U. S. Supplies To Be Hurried Into Russia

Freeing of Six and Guar-
anteeing All Americans Can
Leave Soviet Territory
Cause Hoover to Act

Harding Approves
Course Adopted
Harvey Will Tell Allies
of Plans Made to Send
Food to Starving Hordes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Events moved swiftly to-day in the plans of the American Relief Administration to obtain Russia's starving millions and to help the release of all Americans held in Russia against their will. The chief developments were:

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, after a conference with President Harding, announced that the actual dispensing of relief would proceed immediately.

America and Russia came into their closest contact since the Red revolution with the opening conference in Riga between Walter Lyman Brown, European director of American relief, and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet envoy.

Mr. Brown insisted that all Americans now in Russia, whether in or out of prison, be permitted to leave as a condition to the continuing of negotiations. Litvinoff pledged that this would be done.

Six Americans liberated from Russian prisons, most of them half-starved and in rags, were escorted to Revel, making the total of Americans thus far liberated seven.

Ambassador Harvey, representing the United States in the Allied Supreme Council meeting in Paris, agreed to present to the Council full details of the American relief plans to aid the Council in determining its course in relation to famine relief.

May Use German Loans

Secretary Hoover expressed the opinion to-day, after he had received news of the arrival at the Russian border of six more Americans and the pledge of the Bolshevik government to furnish sufficient good faith to warrant moving American supplies into Russia. Difficulty would be encountered, he said, in transporting foodstuffs into Russia, but the Russian problem was presented by Mr. Hoover in a cablegram to former President Ador of Switzerland, in which he declared that famine in Russia was beyond the reach of charity and would not be relieved until that country's economic system is changed.

Mr. Hoover's cable was in reply to an invitation sent by Mr. Ador to all relief workers to meet in Riga, Estonia, for a conference at Geneva on August 15. The American Relief Administration would endeavor to send its representatives, he said.

The famine in Russia, Mr. Hoover said, "is of an extent entirely beyond the resources of all available private charities of the world, especially in these times of economic hardship. Even the funds which have been raised for the relief of Russia involve the rehabilitation of transportation, of agriculture and industry, necessitating measures again beyond the reach of charity."

Relief a Heavy Task

However, he continued, private charity should not be renounced in saving all the lives possible, though the funds in this country had been subscribed almost exclusively for children and medical relief.

"We have," Mr. Hoover stated, "on the assumption of satisfactory arrangements with the Soviet authorities, already sent a large shipment to save as many children as our resources will permit. We can also secure some support to adults."

Secretary Hoover's plans for famine relief in Russia have been outlined only in a very general way. Officials said to-day in commenting upon dispatches from Paris stating that Ambassador Harvey had agreed to present the plans to the Allied Supreme Council. It may be months, they added, before final details of the methods to be employed are worked out.

Richard to Go to Geneva

PARIS, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, director-general of civilian relief for the American Red Cross, and Dr. Albert R. Hill, director of the American Red Cross in Europe, will proceed to Geneva Saturday to represent the American Red Cross at the conference of the state governors and the strictest (Continued on page three)

Crazed Plane Observer
Fights Pilot in Midair

Attacks British Officer When
Driven Mad by Failure of
Oxygen Apparatus

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, Aug. 10.—An airplane observer went temporarily insane through failure of the oxygen apparatus at a high altitude to-day and battled with his pilot as the latter struggled to bring his plane to earth. The pilot, Lieutenant Paul W. S. Bulman, managed to make a safe landing at Alderney, but it was evidently a dangerous feat to descend. As the machine glided toward earth Bulman suddenly received a terrific blow on the head from behind, dealt by his companion, who had fainted. The observer was dazed.

"Even after landing the observer continued his attacks on the pilot until he was subdued by mechanics.

While
You're Away

Make sure of having The
Tribune every morning by asking
your newsdealer to make
arrangements with us to
deliver The Tribune to your
summer address. Or if you
prefer telephone Beckman 3000.

New York Tribune

U. S. Supplies To Be Hurried Into Russia

Freeing of Six and Guar-
anteeing All Americans Can
Leave Soviet Territory
Cause Hoover to Act

Harding Approves
Course Adopted
Harvey Will Tell Allies
of Plans Made to Send
Food to Starving Hordes

WASHINGTON