

### Famine Causes Revolt in Three Russian States

Soldiers Sent to Put Down  
Rebels Refuse to Shoot;  
American Food Is Being  
Rushed to Cars at Riga

### Milk on Way to Moscow

Allied Commission Is Told  
American Relief Will Be  
Conducted Independently

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The famished people in the Russian government of Tambov, Voronezh and Orel are rebelling, says a Central News Dispatch from Copenhagen quoting Helsingfors advices.

The dispatch adds that troops sent to quell the disturbances have refused to fire upon the people.

RIGA, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—American food for the starving Russian children is rapidly being unloaded at Riga and Reval. Eleven cars, carrying fifteen tons each, left Riga last night, with facilities for shipment increasing daily.

Each ton of food is sufficient to feed 1,000 children one week. At the rate the American supplies are being forwarded to Moscow, that base will have enough in the first shipments to feed approximately 30,000.

The first shipment of 4,000 cases of milk left Reval yesterday, and a relief ship was being unloaded at Petrograd to-day.

In one of Russia's starving regions, the Tartar Republic, even the children will receive no food after to-morrow, according to an announcement published by the Izvestia to-day.

Tartar Food Reserve Exhausted  
Twenty-five thousand children maintained by the state institutions will be dismissed, while 200,000, fed under the card rationing system, also have received their last supplies, the announcement said.

The monthly reserve of the Tartar government, to the amount of seventy cars of bread, seven cars of sugar, and two cars of sugar, has been exhausted, and no further supplies are in sight.

Physical evidences of suffering in the famine region of Russia, which are now observable in Moscow, have been published for the first time by the "Pravda," a Moscow Soviet organ, a copy of which was received here to-day.

The newspaper describes groups of fugitives from a famine area, seen in the streets of Moscow and sitting in large numbers in the lobbies and anterooms of the various state institutions.

No Centralization  
PARIS, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—After the definite announcement before the sub-committee on coordination for Russian relief by Walter L. Brown, European director of the American relief administration, that his organization would not submit to any central authority and intended to carry out the work independently, the Allied representatives at the session of the International Relief Commission today made it clear that they thought it best that their respective governments should confine their relief work in Russia to national organizations, such as the Red Cross.

Plus the prospects for international cooperation in aiding the famine stricken people of Russia are greatly diminished.

The commission decided to send a delegation to Moscow asking permission for a commission of inquiry to enter Russia without restrictions, pointing out that the purpose of the body is solely to inquire as to the best and quickest means for giving assistance in the famine area. It was also agreed that the commission in addition to delegates from the Allied powers, should include agricultural and railway experts.

Agreements Differ  
The American government formally will be asked to name a delegate on the commission, but in American circles it is believed quite unlikely that the United States will be represented.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the agreement entered into by Dr. Nansen with Moscow differed radically from the American relief administration agreement, inasmuch as it gives to the Soviets control of the distribution of relief supplies. From the American point of view, he declared, it was essential to retain full control of all supplies. This statement followed a suggestion by one of the delegates that these two agreements were identical.

Attention has been called at the meetings of the commission to the possibility that failure of the powers to reach an understanding on cooperation might result in the famine area being divided into districts, each government wishing to aid being assigned definite territory.

May Set an Example  
The Allied delegates are keenly disappointed because the American relief administration will not pool its work in a central scheme. It was explained that the independent action of the Americans may serve as an example to other countries, some of which are eager to centralize its efforts without the participation of the Americans.

The commission to-morrow will discuss the question of finding money for relief work. It was hoped that America would take an active part in this discussion, but Mr. Brown's refusal to alter his position as that of an unofficial observer precludes this possibility. The commission probably will adjourn to-morrow.

Brand Wants Deputies to Give Him Arms Parley Authority  
PARIS, Aug. 31.—Premier Brand wishes to obtain a vote in the Chamber

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L. I. City, Bridge Plaza North.  
St. George, S. L., 90 Bay St.

### U. S. Buys \$5,000,000 Worth of Diesel Motors

GENEVA, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—It is announced that the engineering firm of Sulzer, at Interthur, has received an order from the American government for \$5,000,000 worth of Diesel motors for submarines. An order for \$6,250,000 for similar motors was received a few weeks ago by the same firm from the Japanese government.

The Sulzer firm makes a specialty of Diesel and other large motors for submarines.

of Deputies giving him sufficient authority to represent France at the coming arms parley in Washington. This was announced by "L'Homme Libre" to-day. The newspaper says that so far as is known, no decision has been reached relative to the date upon which Parliament will be called to convene.

### Viscount Bryce in New Role

Eschews Politics and Discusses Enjoyment of Nature  
Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 31.—Viscount Bryce, who, with Viscountess Bryce, is visiting friends on Mt. Desert Island, gave a lecture to-day. His subject was "The Enjoyment of Nature," and in this field Viscount Bryce is as thoroughly at home as he is in the science of politics. The lecture was attended by a distinguished assemblage.

Viscount Bryce closed his address with an appeal for the continued friendship of English-speaking peoples.

Viscount and Viscountess Bryce have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Montague at Beaulieu, Seal Harbor, since Sunday.

To-day they were guests of Dr. William W. Keen at the Seaside Inn, Seal Harbor. Beginning Saturday, they will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Elliot at Northeast Harbor. Among those giving dinners for the Viscount and Viscountess were Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Dr. and Mrs. William Adams Brown and Mrs. Mark Hanna. A reception Monday afternoon given by Mr. and Mrs. Montague was the largest and the most brilliant affair of its kind given here this season.

### British War Rules Expire

Midnight Merks End of Conflict, Except in Turkey's Case  
From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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LONDON, Aug. 31.—Midnight to-night marked the official ending of the World War for Great Britain, except in the case of Turkey. War measures came to an end.

The thirty now can obtain liquor during most of the day and night, under the strict wartime regulations the hours were limited. Military authorities no longer can invade the Englishman's "castle" without due process of law, and Germans now can buy on the Stock Exchange and travel without restriction.

Another effect which will be felt by millions of workers is the reduction of war-time wage bonuses.

Middies Back From Europe  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The battleships Connecticut and South Carolina, first of a fleet returning from European waters with midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day. The battleships Michigan and Minnesota are expected to-morrow.

From The Tribune's European Bureau  
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LONDON, Aug. 31.—While the British delegation to the arms limitation conference will await the lead of the American hosts in the matter of publicity at the council, it is no secret that British officials regard open diplomacy in such parleys with distrust. The view prevails here among the negotiators preliminary to the formulation of the Versailles Treaty that many deadlocks arose in the Paris conference due to the insistence upon full publicity during that assembly's early stages. There also is a disposition here to regard the Washington conference as something from which not every one can emerge fully satisfied, and the belief is held that concessions can be better made and obtained if original viewpoints are not emphasized by publication.

Regarding British opinions of the matters at issue little has been divulged here. Britain is committed to the "one-power standard" as regards her navy, but this is susceptible to wide interpretation. There are certain issues on which dominion influence will be felt, and one of these is against heavy reduction in sea power, Australia being especially insistent.

A. J. Balfour, Lord Lee of the Admiralty, and Lord Beatty are the persons most prominently spoken of just now to head the British delegation. Mr. Balfour's successful American trip in 1917 weighs heavily in his favor; Lord Lee's position as a naval expert would have much influence, but it is not known whether Lord Beatty's health would permit the trip and the consequent labor.

There will be two or three foreign office experts, and including secretaries and clerks, there will be about fifty in the delegation which will arrive in Washington the first week in November.

It may be regarded as settled, barring unexpected contingencies, that neither Premier Lloyd George nor Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, will attend. The former can find excuses in the Irish and domestic problems and the new wave of unrest which is sweeping continental Europe, while Lord Curzon, as an expert on Eastern matters, probably will be engrossed in problems affecting India and Asia Minor.

### Hungarian Revolt Planned

Reds and I. W. W. Accused in Extensive Plot  
BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—The discovery of a secret organization plotting a revolution in Hungary was announced by the police to-day.

Fifty-six arrests have been made and papers confiscated which, the police say, prove the connection of the organization with foreign Bolsheviks, and the Industrial Workers of the World who, according to the police, provided the funds used by the plotters.

### Fall Kills Noted French Flyer

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Lieutenant Henri Roget, aviator, died to-day after a long illness due to a fall while flying at Monaco seven months ago. Roget was the only man to cross the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Algiers and return on the same day. This he accomplished in 11 hours 40 minutes.

### British Favor Keeping Arms Debate Secret

Contention Is Powers Will Be More Likely to Yield on Some Points if First Stands Are Not Printed

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### 200,000 Cheer Free Germany, Back Republic

Huge Berlin Crowds Hear Speakers Denounce Reactionaries and Call on People to Defend Liberty

BERLIN, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—The demonstration of loyalty to the republic for which preparations have been going on for some days, drew a crowd estimated at 200,000 to the Lustgarten this afternoon. The approaches to the old Royal Palace, which is now a museum, and the steps of the cathedral and buildings were thronged. Everywhere republican and Red flags were flown.

Those who took part in the demonstration preserved remarkable order and discipline, the police having left the maintenance of order to the organizers of the great assembly. Considerable police forces were held in readiness in case of necessity, but their services were not required. Only in the precincts of the Reichstag were police guards posted.

Numerous orators addressed the gathering. In all sixty speakers, representing the Socialist and Communist parties, began at the trumpet call at 4:30 o'clock and for twenty minutes inveighed against the reactionary movement, calling upon their followers to come to the defense of the republic "for which your blood has been shed."

Urges Support for Republic  
The Communist speakers urged the workmen to support the republic. "This government," said one of the Communists, "is full of faults, but we must support it against the reactionary elements which again are seeking power in order to exploit labor and re-establish militarism and oppression. We must protect the republic against such a movement, and when it is on a firm foundation we will seek the institution of a Red republic with Russia's assistance."

The representatives of labor in denouncing the monarchical agitation, however, at the same time attacked the present government, declaring the courts were filled with reactionary judges, and that many members of the Administration were holding fast to "Kaiserdom" and must be cleaned out.

During the demonstrations scores of pamphlets and handbills were scattered about. These branded General Ludendorff and other militarists with cowardice and profiteering, and other crimes. The handbill attacking Ludendorff urged him to appear in person and deny the charges made against him.

Roll of Leaders Assassinated  
Many of the speakers read a roll of labor leaders alleged to have been assassinated recently, ending with the name of Matthias Erzberger. They called upon the government to put an end to further murders.

Thousands of women and girls marched in the parade, and when the throng became dangerously dense men carried the women on their shoulders. Young Communists climbed upon the nearby statues and waved red flags. Red banners floated from the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial, which faces the Schloss, the former imperial residence.

Erzberger's body was placed at noon to-day in a mausoleum at Biebrach in the presence of a great throng. Special trains brought large numbers of mourners, including several members of the Wurtemberg and Baden governments.

Oltwig von Hirschfeld the student who eighteen months ago attempted to murder Erzberger, was locked up in the Berlin police headquarters last night awaiting a further investigation of his movements during the last ten days.

### Turks in Retreat; Line Crushed in 7 Days' Fighting

Enemy's Resistance Broken North of Rivers Gheuk and Katrandji, Athens Reports; Greeks in Pursuit

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—The official silence was broken to-day by a communique announcing that after seven days' desperate fighting on strongly fortified heights north of the Rivers Gheuk and Katrandji—on a line sixty kilometers in extent—the Turks have given way and have begun a retreat to the northeast. The Greek troops are in close pursuit.

Another communication given out by the official news agency says that, according to the war correspondents, "the resistance of the enemy is broken." "It is declared from an authoritative source," adds the statement, "that the operations are developing in our favor and successfully. All Turkish reports concerning their pretended victories are unannounced."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—The Greek troops

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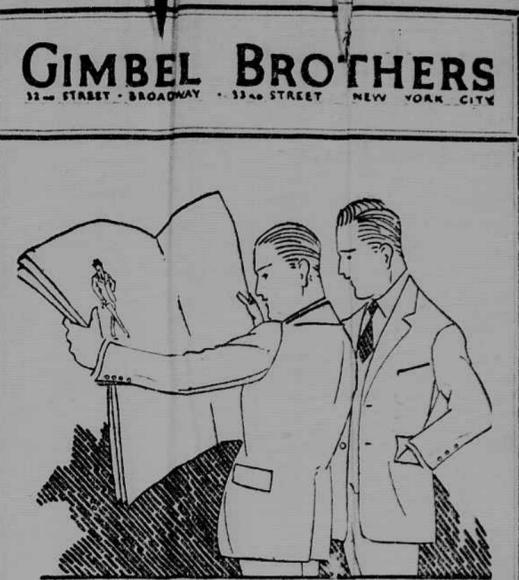
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### Shark Kills Soldier Bather

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 31.—Private Marcelus T. Abernathy, 2nd Coast Artillery, was so severely bitten by a shark while bathing in Manila Bay, that he died afterward. Abernathy was rescued by a seaplane and taken to the Corregidor Hospital, where an operation was performed without success. His nearest kin is Miss Mildred Abernathy, a sister, at Forsyth, Ga.



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