

Hoover Warns Russia to Speed Relief by Cash

America Ready to Feed Starving Children, but Soviet Must Expend Hoarded Gold for Adults' Supplies

Haskell Off To-morrow

Unemployment in U. S. Will Not Permit Unrestricted Aid, as Was Given in 1919

Notice that the Soviet government will be expected to expend whatever gold and other resources it has for the purchase of food supplies for its adult population while America feeds the starving children in Russia was served by Secretary Hoover yesterday in final instructions to Colonel William N. Haskell, director of the American relief administration's mission to Russia. Colonel Haskell will sail on the Olympic to-morrow.

Mr. Hoover declared that in view of unemployment in this country it seemed to him fundamental that Soviet Russia should be called upon to expend what money it has for foodstuffs for its adult population. In view of economic conditions here, he added, this country cannot be expected to make sacrifices for Russia on a scale equal to that which it made for Europe during the winter following the armistice.

Reception to Colonel Haskell
A reception was given for Colonel Haskell and his staff yesterday at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. Representatives were present from the American Friends Service Committee, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Federal Council of Churches in America, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"I am glad to take this opportunity to wish you and your staff Godspeed on your mission," said Mr. Hoover in his instructions to Colonel Haskell. "While the situation in Russia is terrible indeed, the difficulties are not as great as those we confronted and overcame in Europe during the armistice winter.

"On the other hand, at that time the United States still had the economic resources with which to meet the greatest famine of history. In our present economic situation and in the face of great unemployment we cannot summon the volume of sacrifice that we then made. At that time our government, assisted by American private charity, carried almost unaided the whole burden of European shortages.

"I believe American charitable organizations can find out of their prospective resources the necessary margin of food and clothing which can contribute material aid in medical supplies. We will indeed do everything we can to strengthen your hands beyond this. But to meet the whole problem of the children, after the great discount of current propaganda, is beyond our resources.

"In the matter of adult relief you are aware that the Soviet authorities have still some resources in gold and other metal. It seems to me fundamental that the world should urge upon them that they should expend these sums at once in the purchase of breadstuffs abroad. Indeed, there are surpluses in the Balkan States that could be made available in a few days, pending imports from further afield. While even these resources will be insufficient to cover the whole of the necessities of Russia they can scarcely expect the rest of the world to make sacrifices which have exhausted their every resource.

"The service which we are able to perform must be given in the true spirit of charity. There must be no discrimination as to politics, race or creed. Charity can take no interest in international politics, and any individual who does not so conceive his work should be immediately withdrawn upon your initiative. We wish nothing to obscure the eloquence of American gifts to children."

Famine Supplies Move Rapidly Into Russia

Twenty-eight Cars of Sugar and Rice Going to Moscow; Nansen Brings Guarantees

RIGA, Sept. 1.—The movement of American famine supplies to Moscow is increasing. Twenty-eight cars of sugar and rice are leaving to-night in charge of representatives of the American Relief Administration. Automobiles also are being shipped.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen arrived in London to-night, bringing guarantees from the Russian Soviet government that the funds provided for famine relief in Russia will be controlled by those countries that provide them. In an interview Nansen said that in his opinion should any system of control break down in any direction and the supplies fail to reach the proper quarters all relief immediately should be withdrawn.

PARIS, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press).—A refusal by the Russian Soviet government to admit into Russia without restrictions a fund for the inquiry of the International Relief Commission probably would cause an indefinite suspension of all plans for assistance now under consideration by the Allied powers. This was indicated plainly after this morning's session of the International Commission, at which the text of a message to George



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Tehticherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, was approved. The telegram, which may be made public to-morrow, is said to leave no doubt that a refusal by the Soviets would, in the opinion of the Allies, place the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the Moscow administration.

The commission decided it was absolutely necessary that any big relief measure should be preceded by an investigation of conditions in Russia. This decision is believed to have been taken because of the receipt of information indicating that the famine reports had been exaggerated. It was explained that there unquestionably was much suffering, but that it was vital to know just what situation existed in the famine area before definite steps should be taken or public treasuries further strained by diverting large sums for relief work.

The delegates accepted the American Relief Administration's point of view that the Soviets should be prevented from having any control of the distribution of food supplies, so as to prevent the possibility of the supplies being diverted to the Soviet armies.

The commission further recommends that the Allies send all available medical supplies to Russia. The committee inquiry, it has been decided, will include many other countries than those represented on the international commission. Each nation will be allowed to appoint five members, and it is hoped the committee will depart for Russia about September 15. It has been estimated that this committee will take a month to report and that there is little likelihood of the national Red Cross societies in Russia can boast of a greater number of well-dressed women now than ever before.

"Russia is normal in this respect," said Mrs. Harrison. "Girls in the Soviet offices use powder puffs and keep hair mirrors in their desks. Besides the clothes given out by the government, young women spend their extra rubles on furs, jewelry and other pretty things. Luxuries, as well as necessities, are much more evenly distributed than in the old days."

Styles of 1921, however, Mrs. Harrison asserted, have not reached Russia yet. Necessity is the sole arbiter of fashion there now.

"For instance, bobbed hair is the prevailing mode of hairdressing," said Mrs. Harrison. "The reason for this is that during the typhus epidemic many were forced to have their hair cut. Then, too, facilities for dressing and caring for one's hair are scarce. It is difficult to secure hot water and soap. A 'well-dressed' woman, as described by Mrs. Harrison, might wear a lovely gown, cut after the lines of three or four years ago, handsome furs, socks and canvas slippers or shoes minus stockings.

"Finery of all kinds may be purchased at the Soukharevka, the market place, including everything from household furniture, hats, gowns and shoes to false hair. Members of the old aristocracy sell all their old clothes of three or four years back at this market and live on the money secured from the purchasers.

"Everything is extremely expensive, while shoes and stockings are particularly hard to buy," continued Mrs. Harrison. "A woman otherwise handsomely gowned may be seen frequently with the most atrocious looking shoes and socks, or even may go barelegged. Very handsome furs are available and some spend as much as 2,500,000 rubles for a set of furs. Shoes cost about 500,000 rubles, while dresses are as high as 1,000,000 rubles."

Assassination Of Eight Soviet Chiefs Charged

Reds Assert American and French Intelligence Services Participated in "White Terrorist" Plot

Tried to Rob Gold Train Attempts Declared to Have Been Made to Kill Zinovieff and Maxim Gorky

RIGA, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Eight Russian Communist leaders at Petrograd have been assassinated within the last two months in connection with the "white terrorist" plot, it was revealed by Leon Trotsky in a speech before the Moscow Soviet meeting last Tuesday night, according to a Rosta News Agency dispatch received here to-day. The plotters are reported to have monarchist leanings.

The dispatch added that attempts had been made to assassinate M. Zinovieff, chairman of the executive committee of the Third Internationale; Maxim Gorky and M. Ansholich, president of the Petrograd trade unions, and to rob a train loaded with gold and other valuables on which Leonid Krassin, the Soviet trade representative, was riding.

United States Participation Charged
Details of the alleged plot, reported by the Cheka, or Bolshevik inquisition, and carried by the Rosta News Agency and wireless dispatches, charged that the plot was participated in by the American Intelligence Service, the French Secret Service and the Finnish General Staff, together with General Baron Wrangel and a number of Russians in Paris. All the active participants within Russia, says the Rosta dispatch, "suffered the deserved penalty." The dispatch added that the armed revolt was planned in Petrograd for late August at the time of the collection of the natural taxes.

The names of those said to have been assassinated were not announced. Dynamite Used by Plotters
The wireless dispatches say that the plotters obtained from Finland and Petrograd their grenades, dynamite and arms. In their first activities they blew up the Volodarski statue and attempted to carry out assassinations. They also tried to burn oil stores and blow up the train on which Krassin was riding.

The largest organization, the radio dispatches assert, was called the "Petroleum fighting organization," which had connection with secret Germanophile organizations.

Riga newspapers to-day carry Moscow dispatches reporting the first clashes in the Ukraine between Soviet troops and the entire White Guard corps, which is understood to have been formed in Russia. The Bolsheviks, the newspapers assert, contend that France and Rumania are promoting aid for the White Guard movement.

Italy Accepts Invitation To Disarming Council

Formal Notification Complete List of Participants; Cruiser to Bring French Envoys

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Italian government has formally accepted President Harding's invitation to participate in the Washington conference for international limitation of armaments and discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions. The acceptance completes the list of nations invited to participate, Great Britain, France, China and Japan already having favorably answered the invitation.

Notice of Italy's acceptance was cable by Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador at Rome. The Italian government merely notified the Ambassador and requested him to transmit the information to Washington without the formality of writing the usual note of acceptance.

Sues Her Landlord Husband Asks Larger Alimony on Basis of Rental Profits

On the basis of her husband's alleged profits from real estate rentals, Mrs. Johanna Froelich yesterday applied to Justice McCrate, in Brooklyn Supreme Court, for an order requiring August Froelich to show cause next Monday why he should not pay her \$750 a month alimony and \$2,500 counsel fees pending her action for a separation.

Indict Cibrario In \$1,800,000 Red Film Deal

Soviet Agent, Charged With Dissipating Money for Purchase of Supplies, To Be Arraigned To-morrow

Four Counts Against Him Accused of Forming Dummy Companies to Withdraw Funds for Own Purposes

Jacques Roberto Cibrario, purchasing agent in America for the Russian Soviet government of motion picture machinery and films, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday for grand larceny. He is to appear in court to-morrow under agreement with his counsel, George Gordon Battle, who said last night that his client would plead to the four indictments.

Cibrario is accused of having dissipated \$1,800,000 which had been deposited in the National City Bank to the credit of the Russian government. It was alleged on August 1, the date of his arrest, that the money had been drawn out of the bank by Cibrario and "expended." Miss Rose Weiss, appearing as attorney for the Russian government, in a specific complaint, charged him with having stolen \$138,000.

Cibrario was appointed in 1919 by the Soviet Department of Public Instruction to buy films in America, which were to be used in making pictures for the education of the peasants in Communist doctrine. It was pointed out that the Soviet rulers had been much handicapped by inability to reach the peasantry through ordinary educational propaganda, since only a small proportion of the public could read. It was therefore decided to place the Soviet's case before them in pictorial form. To this end Cibrario was instructed to purchase films, many projecting machines and all other material essential to the enterprise.

It was alleged that Cibrario organized six dummy companies, controlled by him through dummy officers, and that one of these organizations, the Standard Cino Company, with offices at 729 Seventh Avenue, was used to appropriate \$138,000. Miss Weiss charged that Cibrario obtained this sum from the National City Bank through checks drawn on the Standard Cino Company by offering as authority a letter alleged to have been written by an officer of the company to him, demanding an advance payment on an order for projecting machines.

No material of the sort he was empowered to purchase went to Russia, Miss Weiss continued, until after his arrest on August 17. It was charged also that two days after the payment of the \$138,000 by the National City Bank to the Standard Cino Company, the money was turned over to Cibrario. When arrested Cibrario lived in an expensively furnished apartment at 370 Central Park West, and possessed several automobiles. He was held in \$10,000 bail by Judge Alfred J. Talbot. The same bail will apply when he appears for pleading to-morrow.

Baby Killed Chasing Cat

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 1.—Lillian Post, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Post, of 68 River Drive, was struck and killed by an eastbound passenger train to-day while pursuing a cat across the rails. The child had followed the animal from the house, which is adjacent to the Erie Railroad, and in trying to follow it over the tracks was hit by the locomotive and hurled about fifty feet.

Duke Case Is Postponed

Set for Sept. 14 When Defense Asks Further Time

Magistrate Peter A. Hattings, in West Farms court yesterday adjourned, for the fourth time, the hearing of the homicide charges against Angier B. Duke, Henry Haupt, of 266 Madison Avenue, and his negro chauffeur, Joseph Palmer, of 185 Waverly Street, Yonkers. The hearing was set for September 14, at the request of Charles D. McLaughlin, Duke's attorney, who said he needed more time to prepare his case.

Duke, who lives at 1078 Fifth Avenue and whose right hand is off at the wrist, was arrested August 15 with Haupt and Palmer on charges of felonious assault, growing out of the fatal injury, of Owen Keaton, a pedestrian, 54 years old, of 238th Street and Riverdale Avenue, during a collision of automobile driven by Duke and Keaton. George Hoffman, of 69 Buchanan Place, the Bronx, is the only witness for the state. It was said by Mrs. Keaton's attorney. No testimony was taken yesterday.

Hylan Clique Eager to Cast O'Malley Out

(Continued from page one)
committee, and the associate counsel will be conferred with, as they are familiar with all details of the facts. Their cooperation will be appreciated and any suggestions from them which will aid in the preparation of the cases will be welcomed. George N. Brothers will have charge of the cases. He has been given plenary power in the conduct of the proceedings. The District Attorney will ask permission of the court to bring to immediate trial any persons against whom indictments may be found.

Among the charges that the grand jury will be asked to look into are: That George H. Lewis Sons, Inc., paid John L. Luger, a former Tammany district captain, \$1,650 as "expenses" for obtaining market and permit from Commissioner O'Malley.

That Stephen Woolsey paid "a stranger on a corner" \$450 for the transfer of a permit. That Charles A. Winter, general inspector in the Department of Markets, demanded \$1,000 from Joseph Heineman.

That Winter demanded \$1,000 from Mrs. Bertha Louise Katenkamp, a widow. That James R. Turner paid Winter \$500 for a market stand permit. That Christian Haslob paid Winter \$450 for a similar purpose.

That Thomas J. McManus, Tammany leader, persuaded O'Malley to grant a stand permit to Adolph Kahn, and that latter drew checks of \$8,000 and \$500 the day the permit was obtained as "part of the stand investment."

That O'Malley asked Barnet Cohen how much he could invest in the matter of acquiring a stand in Washington Market, and the Commissioner refused Cohen the permit because "he was not a good customer of the Commission."

That O'Malley accepted \$1,500 as his share of the commission on the sale of a property to the New York Telephone Company forced upon a standholder. The committee was to have had a hearing yesterday, but it adjourned shortly after meeting at 10:30 o'clock in City Hall because of the illness of Mr. Brown, Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chairman of the committee, said that it was planned to begin inquiry of the Board of Education and that Anning S. Frail, president, and other board officials had been subpoenaed to appear, but that it was impossible to go ahead with the investigation in the absence of the chief counsel. The committee, he announced,

will resume hearings next Thursday morning. Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld continued his counter-investigation of the markets department, with Raymond Smith, the former examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, still furnishing testimony. Smith repeated his charges that the "food trust" was behind the Meyer committee's attack on Commissioner O'Malley. He added to this some matter regarding the alleged relations of Raymond Pierson, former Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture, with the Chicago packers and the latter's interest in the oleomargarine laws.

The purpose of his testimony was to show that Mr. Brown, the committee's chief counsel; Governor Miller and various up-state politicians were on friendly terms with the attorneys for the Chicago packers and the so-called "food and dairy trust." He will continue his testimony to-day.

Assemblyman Frederick L. Hackenbush issued a statement yesterday attacking Mr. Brown for his alleged drafting of the Gibbs water power bill, which passed the Legislature on August 16. Hackenbush said the bill, which he opposed, gave many millions of dollars resources to private corporations. A large portion of his statement was devoted to profane abuse of Mayor Hylan.

State Seeks \$300,000 Hotel Property Won in Elks' Raffle

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1.—Action was begun by Attorney General Morgan in the Circuit Court of Chippewa County to-day to have a \$300,000 hotel property raffled by the Elks Club, of Chippewa Falls, in July, forfeited to the state under the lottery laws. The property is now in the hands of the holder of the winning ticket.

The move of the Attorney General was explained by him as the first step in a general clean-up campaign of lotteries which, he says, appear to be sweeping the state. If the state action is successful it will result in the hotel property being turned over to the school fund, which is empowered to sell it and use the money for school purposes.

Lighten the Tax Burden

You can't increase your strength by overtaxing the digestive organs. Strength comes from food rich in tissue-building elements that are easily digested. Lighten the tax burden by eating

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a pure whole wheat food prepared in a digestible form. You will also lighten the burden of the housewife and mother because it is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat—no worry or work.

Two Biscuits with milk make a nourishing, satisfying meal and cost but a few cents. Delicious with raisins, prunes, sliced bananas, peaches or other fruits.



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