

COUNCIL DECIDES ON RUSSIAN RELIEF

Briand Proposes Allies Join in United States Measures.

LLOYD GEORGE AGREES

Latter Points Out Cooperation With Soviet Government Is Necessary.

COMMITTEE TO BE NAMED

Lord Curzon Tells How India Might Help in the Crisis.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The American Ambassador took part twice in today's sessions of the Supreme Council, once in replying to Premier Lloyd George that he agreed that America's traditional policy gave traders the right to sell arms to either belligerent in the Near East, and again, in replying to inquiries by the Prime Minister respecting Secretary Hoover's Russian relief plans.

Premier Briand began the discussion of the Russian famine by saying that the Russian people, who had fought with the Allies in the beginning of the war, might justly look to them now for help.

"I propose that all the Allies join with the United States and the other nations who are interesting themselves in the administration of relief through Red Cross societies and other private sources," said M. Briand.

"Must Cooperate With Soviet."

"I heartily agree to this," exclaimed Mr. Lloyd George. "But I wish to point out," he added, "that such efforts could not reach many of the sufferers. Relief must be organized immediately on a great scale, not only for the sake of Russia, but for the sake of the world, because typhus, cholera and other plagues incident to famine would cause more losses than the last war."

"I have no admiration for the Soviet Government," Mr. Lloyd George continued. "But relief is impossible without its cooperation inasmuch as it controls transport and all the official machinery. No one could move about Russia without its permission. I think for this purpose, and for this purpose only, the Allies should make some arrangement with the Soviet Government."

Mr. Lloyd George said he had been informed that some of the Russian provinces had surplus grain, but the peasants would not release it except in exchange for goods which they required. He suggested that the Supreme Council consider at once whether steps could not be taken to obtain grain in this manner for the famine areas. The question was not a political, but a humanitarian one.

A Voice From India.

The British Prime Minister suggested it would be advisable to hear Lord Curzon, who, as Viceroy of India, had directed the feeding of 7,000,000 famine-stricken people. Lord Curzon said substantially:

"I deem three things essential: First, assistance of the Soviet Government; second, formation of some international relief authority; third, enlistment of men of experience, such as those who cooperated with Mr. Hoover in his great work and such as the British Empire could supply from India and other places."

The French point of view, as indicated by Premier Briand, while favoring international cooperation, proposed that "the Allies join great humanitarian societies, such as the Hoover committee, without, however, such participation being official."

He suggested that the Allies associate themselves with the American Relief Association and enter into relations with the Russian people through the assistance of the Czechoslovak Government.

The experts at work on the Silesian problem were not able to complete their task today, but will report on the proposed boundary to the council tomorrow evening.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The Breslau correspondent for the Vossische Zeitung today reported that Polish bands crossed the Upper Silesian frontier last night near Rosenberg, but that they were driven back after an encounter with the police and British troops. The latter suffered some losses, according to the despatch.

Newspapers of all shades of political opinion today relayed the additions by Premier Lloyd George before the Allied Supreme Council in Paris, in which he urged moderation in the solution of Upper Silesian questions. Formerly referred to the British Prime Minister's remarks as a repudiation of "French sabre rattling." The Deutsche Zeitung said: "At last there is a power which has had the nerve to talk French violence."

PREMIER SAYS JAPAN WILL SHOW SINCERITY

Maintenance of Peace Declared to Be Her Aim.

By the Associated Press.

SAPPORO, Japan, Aug. 10.—Addressing a meeting of 3,000 members of the Seiyukai, or government party, Premier Hara today said he wanted to emphasize the fact that the Japanese authorities were determined to attend the forthcoming Washington armament conference "with all sincerity, because they bow to the conviction that the realization of limitation of armaments is a really broad step toward the promotion of world peace."

The maintenance of peace in the Far East, he said, has been the constant aim of the Japanese nation. He added it was true that Japan has sometimes laid herself open to misunderstandings in the estimation of foreign powers in regard to her policies in the Far East, but that since the establishment of the present ministry the attitude of those countries had been conspicuously peaceful.

The Premier said the Japanese authorities are prepared to attend the Washington meetings with confidence regarding the results of the conference.

LITVINOFF GUARANTEES RELEASE OF AMERICANS

Continued from First Page.

afternoon with Walter L. Brown, European director of the American Relief Administration, over the question of American relief for famine stricken Russia.

It was understood that Director Brown had made it a condition of opening the negotiations for relief that to all Americans in Russia be given a chance to leave that country.

The question of the acceptance of the guarantee rests with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and head of the American Relief Administration, who is expected to act in concurrence with the American State Department.

Mr. Brown in informing Litvinoff that the United States was ready to go ahead with relief measures if all Americans in Russia were released, added:

"Of course we would not tie up the conference for several months while some lone American in Siberia was deciding whether or not he wanted to go home."

Mr. Brown said there was sufficient food, probably enough to feed a million children for one month, now in the American Relief Association headquarters in Danzig and Hamburg and ships ready to load it, and that it could be laid down in Petrograd, Riga or Revel within a fortnight.

M. Litvinoff did not attempt to negotiate anything except relief, said Mr. Brown after the conference.

The conference was marked by good feeling, though Mr. Brown made it extremely plain to Litvinoff that Mr. Hoover's note concerning the release of Americans in Russia meant those outside as well as those inside prison. Litvinoff guaranteed that any American desiring to do so could leave Russia.

After the conference M. Florinsky, who was Russian Vice-Consul in New York in the days of the empire, expressed the opinion that the entire matter of relief would be successfully settled on Friday, the date of the next conference. The American participants and the official Government representatives were less outspoken. They said the decision rested with Washington.

HOOPER SAYS FAMINE WILL OCCUR YEARLY

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Famine in Russia is beyond the reach of charity and will recur yearly until that country's economic system is changed, Secretary Hoover declared in a cable to former President Ador of Switzerland, in reply to an invitation sent to all associations interested in Russian relief, for a conference at Geneva August 15.

"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. The relief of Russia involves the rehabilitation of transportation, of agriculture and industry, necessitating measures again beyond the reach of charity."

Private charity, he said, should not be remiss in saving all the lives possible, though the funds in this country had been subscribed almost exclusively for children and medical supplies and certain large shipments of relief supplies already had started.

Discussing the coordination of charitable bodies in the famine relief, Mr. Hoover declared against the delegation of responsibility among the different nationalities, saying: "The responsibility involved in the administration in famine areas cannot be carried on with any degree of efficiency and discipline in the hands of mixed boards."

The most constant service which could come from the Geneva conference, he said, would be the requirement of a definite statement as to exactly how many persons each national association would undertake to guarantee in substance until the next harvest, at what date they could undertake actual relief, and the amount of money resources of such associations definitely available for this purpose.

Secretary Hoover's own plans for famine relief work have as yet been outlined only in very general form. Upon conclusion of a satisfactory agreement with the Soviets, Administration agents would be sent into Russia to determine the areas most in need of such a relief programme to adopt in providing for food distribution. Whether the American relief work will be conducted from north Russia or the South yet remains to be determined.

CHILDREN'S BODIES DOT RUSSIAN ROADS

By the Associated Press.

ON THE LATVIAN FRONTIER NEAR ZILUTE, Latvia, Aug. 10.—Even their own children are being left behind to starve by the hunger maddened peasants fleeing to Siberia or the Ukraine from hunger and death in the German Volga colony, which is the worst affected of all the places in the Russian famine zone, according to German colonists arriving at the frontier here today.

"The roads along which swarms of people are migrating are literally sprinkled with the bodies of children," the colonists said. "Cholera is not much in evidence, but death from hunger is threatening everybody."

Both Senators Lodge and Johnson admitted that they had a conversation regarding the German negotiations. It was denied, however, that it was more than a casual talk and Senator Johnson while frankly admitting that he wanted all the information possible regarding the progress being made with the German pact, specifically disclaimed that he had any right to know. He and Senator Lodge recognized the right of the President and the Secretary of State to negotiate the treaty. After it is negotiated, it is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

OPEN ARMS PARLEY URGED BY JOHNSON

California Senator Denies Any Hostility Toward Harding Administration.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.

Open sessions at the conference on limitation of armaments, the return of American troops from Germany and greater light on the adjustment of debts between the United States and foreign governments were advocated today by Senator Johnson (Cal.) in a Senate debate involving also the progress of negotiations regarding the treaty with Germany.

Senator Harrison (Miss.), in an evident attempt to create the impression that there is friction between President Harding and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over the alleged secrecy regarding the German treaty, provoked a spirited exchange. He quoted from various newspaper articles which purported to give as his relations with the President and the Secretary of State are concerned they "will take care of themselves" without any interpretation "on the part of Senator Harrison or any one else."

Senator Johnson, while criticizing some phases of the foreign situation, denied that his remarks were any evidence of hostility on his part toward the Administration and accused Senator Harrison of "distortion" of the situation.

Incidentally Senator Harrison sought to show that President Harding is maintaining secrecy over the German treaty than President Wilson displayed regarding the Versailles treaty. On that point Mr. Lodge entered a denial and asserted that so far as his relations with the President and the Secretary of State are concerned they "will take care of themselves" without any interpretation "on the part of Senator Harrison or any one else."

Both Senators Lodge and Johnson admitted that they had a conversation regarding the German negotiations. It was denied, however, that it was more than a casual talk and Senator Johnson while frankly admitting that he wanted all the information possible regarding the progress being made with the German pact, specifically disclaimed that he had any right to know. He and Senator Lodge recognized the right of the President and the Secretary of State to negotiate the treaty. After it is negotiated, it is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

It is understood here that Berlin is anxious to issue interest bearing long term bonds for the cost of the armies of occupation and which shall not become payable until the entire reparation indebtedness to the Allies is paid off.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

Until it is known, however, whether the American-German peace treaty would admit of such a settlement of America's share it is not likely that any decision of this kind will be taken by the Allies.

Invitations to Arms Conference Drafted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department today drafted notes of invitation to the five Powers that are to be asked to participate in the conference for a limitation of armaments. It is understood that the communications were brief and set forth in general terms the purposes for which the Powers are requested to send delegates to meet in Washington on November 11. While the notes were in process of formation the Department is understood to have consulted with diplomatic representatives regarding the number of principal delegates each is to send to the conference.

Other things the Senator said he was "curious about" included adjustment of debts between this country and foreign nations, the payment of \$2,000,000 to England for transportation of our troops, another payment of \$6,000,000 of interest and still another he had been told of amounting to \$100,000,000 for the same purpose, all paid, he said, notwithstanding England's much greater debt to us.

LEGION DELEGATION DELAYED ON OCEAN

Bad Weather Holds Back George Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 10.

Bad weather has delayed until Friday the arrival of the S. S. George Washington, which is bringing a delegation from the American Legion to attend the dedication of the French monument to the American Expeditionary Force, according to a radio message received at Cherbourg this afternoon.

The French Ministry of Marine as a prelude to the official welcome, has sent a greeting by wireless to Major John G. Emery, national commander of the American Legion expressing warm wishes "extended by France to the American Legion members who have fought on France's soil for a common ideal."

The S. S. Adriatic also is reported to have been delayed.

GREECE GETS FREE HAND AGAINST TURK

Allies Recognize War in Asia Minor by Declaring Neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Aug. 10.

Brushing aside the League of Nations covenant and its automatic war clauses, the allied nations in the Supreme Council all went on record today as recognizing that a perfectly good and legal war exists at present between Greece and the Turkish Nationalists to the extent of requiring the nations to maintain rigid neutrality.

This neutrality is to follow exactly the lines of the United States policy before the entered the world war, meaning that while the European Governments themselves cannot supply arms or money to either of the belligerents, their nationals can sell them to both parties.

The Sevres treaty was labelled by no less an authority than the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, as scrapped, with the war in the Near East going on for the present as if the League of Nations or the Treaty of Sevres had never existed, Greece being left to indulge in her Alexandrian dreams and to reap the benefits of victory—if victory is to be hers.

George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, who is "sitting in" at the council for the United States, was brought into action today for the first time, particularly as exponent of America's neutrality procedure. Although breaking his silence, Ambassador Harvey was careful to keep within the limits of his role, and he took pains to correct the French version of the proceedings, that he had assented by his silence to the council's resolution on the Greco-Turkish war.

"Silence in my case did not mean consent, but non-participation," he explained when this was reported to him. The action by the Allies today means that Greece should be able to carry on her now legalized warfare in Asia Minor with the advantage of having munitions from private firms, which until now have been holding back from her, fearful of incurring their Government's disapproval. Apparently British, if not other firms, will now engage in a scramble to sell her arms. Although a League member, Greece has not even gone through the motions of getting the Council's sanction, nor was any mention made today of any other member bringing this war before the League.

The British policy regarding Greece triumphed here today, Mr. Lloyd George neatly turning the tables against M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, and declaring that M. Briand's dictum yesterday, that the victors were entitled to the benefits of victory, should be applied to the Near East just as much as to Europe.

When the question of neutrality came up Mr. Lloyd George called attention to the fact that the United States insisted on her right to sell munitions to both sides before she entered the world war, and he asked Ambassador Harvey if this was not true. Mr. Harvey replied by saying that this had been the traditional policy of the United States.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION. We have been so long and so conspicuously identified with successful building operations that the Thompson-Starrett sign on an Owner's site has come to be regarded as the sign-manual of success. THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY Building Construction

Peck & Peck. Light wool stockings for crash "knickers". MADE OF THE lightest of wool, these golf stockings from Peck & Peck are as cool, as comfortable and as popular as the crash knickerbockers with which they are worn. In sizes for both men and women, they may be had in the approved solid colors of Black, Navy Blue, Oxford Gray and Camel. They are priced at \$5.50 and \$6.50. PECK & PECK 586 Fifth Avenue 501 Fifth Avenue ALSO AT 4 NO. MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO Palm Beach Southampton Newport

AUGUST SALE OF MEN'S SUITS. which continues through this week. Every suit of the thousands offered splendidly styled, well tailored, good fabrics, all from our regular stock of Kuppenheimer and Brill suits: 310 SUITS WERE \$40.00 360 " " 45.00 450 " " 50.00 370 " " 60.00 \$27.50 260 SUITS WERE \$60.00 230 " " 65.00 190 " " 70.00 \$43.50 HOT WEATHER TOGS Linen Golf Knickers..... \$6.50 Palm Beach Suits..... 15.00 White Flannel Trousers..... 10.00 Brill Brothers Broadway at 49th Street 47 Cortlandt St. 279 Broadway 44 E. 14th St.

Stern Brothers. West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street. Now in Progress: OUR IMPORTANT SALE of Men's Made-to-Measure Suits. Unrestricted choice of our entire stock of recently arrived, high-grade woolen fabrics—Especially Low Priced at \$43.50 (The usual value would be \$65.00). A wide variety of distinctive patterns to select from in Finished Worsteds Pencil Stripes Unfinished Worsteds Cassimeres Also Blue and Black Woolens Tailored to your own individual requirements and measurements in genuine custom fashion. MEN'S CUSTOM-TAILORING DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR.

Flint's Fine Furniture. Annual Summer Sale. FLINT QUALITY DEPENDABLE FURNITURE. We have a standard, unaltered by 80 years of specializing. Before you buy furniture, "shop" and compare. Whether Flint's first or Flint's last, you will buy here if value decides you. Flint & Horner Co. Inc. 20-26 West 36th St. Conveniently near Fifth Ave.

LOUIS BERG Golf Suit is athletic—it has a chest—snug hips—free, full shoulders and arms. Enduring as a sport suit can be made and as low in cost as the Best can be priced. It is a luxury at the cost of a necessity, as you'll agree. LOUIS BERG Tailor to The Four Thousand 745 FIFTH AVENUE Master Tailored Business Suits Eighty Dollars

J.M. Gidding & Co. 564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46th STREET NEW YORK. PARIS. "THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA". New Location in the Autumn Fifth Avenue at 56th and 57th Streets— Reductions Become More Drastic as Removal Sales Progress! The timeliness of the styles and the advance character of models in the darker shades render many selections highly desirable for prolonged wear. Tailored and Costume Suits Formerly \$75 to \$350 at \$35, \$45, \$75 and \$95. A resume of various lines, including everything from strictly tailored town or country suits to handsomely embroidered two- and three-piece costumes. Street and Sport Coats Formerly \$95 to \$150—at \$38 and \$55. A grouping of many remaining lines. Gowns and Dresses Formerly \$95 to \$195—at \$45 to \$85. Afternoon and evening styles, in the favorite silks and sheer, soft fabrics. Light Summer Frocks Formerly \$55 to \$125—at \$25 and \$35. Gingham, linens and sheer materials. Remaining Summer Hats Formerly \$15 to \$45—at \$7.50, \$10, \$15. Of felt, straw and in hand tailored fabrics. Fur Coats and Wraps are included at Removal Prices. Prominent among which are a limited assortment of Natural Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Skins, which will be mounted to your individual order at \$95---\$110---\$125---\$175 Values \$165 to \$295