Says He Saw 278,000 Krupp Rifles Here

Witness Unable to Locate Warehouse Where They Were Stored

Report Credited By State Official

Inquiry Into Luessing's Alleged Offer of Million Guns Continues

Investigation of the report that the German War Office had cached somewhere in this country one million rifles, one million bayonets, one billion cartridges and thousands of machine guns was begun yesterday by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis in the offices of the Attorney General here.

This amazing story, which has been the subject of investigation by Secret Service agents of the Russian, British and American governments for nearly three years, is now being looked into in open session at the request of Major Nicholas Biddle, head of the United States Army Intelligence Bureau.

The central figure in the hearing yesterday was Gustav Luessing, a naturalized American of German origin, who, on the strength of his story that he was the agent for the owners of the rifles, has held parleys with foreign diplomats, financial magnates and other important personages—parleys that seldom fall to the lot of a small farmer who ekes out the scanty living he gets from the soil by a side line of insurance.

Luessing, with a typical German cast of countenance, his ruddy complexion heightened by a close cropped, grayish blond mustache and thin iron gray hair, listened with seeming unconcern as witness after witness testified that Luessing had said that he could produce the million rifles and all that went with them if the cash to complete the sale were produced. The cash was never produced.

Prosecutor Credits Report

Assistant Attorney General Becker, who conducted the examination, with the aid of a lawyer for the United States government who requested his name not be used, said at the close of yesterday's session that there were excellent reasons for believing that the arms were in existence.

"We purpose to subpœna every one who is credited with knowing about these rifles, guns and ammunition, and examine them under oath," said Mr. Becker.

One of those who will be subpœnaed, Mr. Becker announced last night, would be Mrs. Hugo Reisinger. The day after the United States entered the war Secret Service agents visited Mrs. Reisinger's home, in Fifth Avenue, opposite the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in search of a powerful wireless plant which was reported in operation there when Count von Bernstorff, Captains Boy-Ed and van Papen, Geheimrat Albert and other German spy masters frequented the house. Mrs. Reisinger is the daughter of the late Adolphus Busch, the millionaire St. Louis brewer. Two of her sisters are the wives of Prussian army officers, and her son, Kurt, was treasurer of "The Fatherland" before George Sylvester Viereck changed its name to "Viereck's Weekly."

About two months ago Mrs. Reisinger was interrogated by agents of the Department of Justice as to her associations with Count Robert de Clairmont, a Mme. Nix and others of an alleged spy ring rounded up by Federal agents.

What Mrs. Reisinger may be able to tell Mr. Becker refused to reveal.

Says He Saw Rifles

One witness, who was in the employ of the Russian government for a time, testified yesterday that he had seen and examined three cases of the rifles which Luessing is said to have offered for sale. This witness, Francis L. Judd, a mechanical and mining engineer, of 224 West Fifty-second Street, said he saw these rifles in an East Side storehouse. They were all Mauser rifles, as Luessing is reported to have said.

"Colonel Kolontieff, of the Russian government, asked me to complete the sale on behalf of his government," said Mr. Judd. "I went to 42 or 52 Broadway and there met an American Jew. I have forgotten his name. He told me a Philadelphia banking house had loaned money on the rifles and that money must be produced before the rifles would be delivered. Together we went to an East Side warehouse. On the ground floor there was a very old Gatling gun, a couple of Colt machine guns and a one-pounder. The rifles were on the second floor. They were new. I was told that the cases piled round the floor and elsewhere in the building contained 287,000 rifles."

Fails to Locate Warehouse

Mr. Judd said he made a report in writing to Colonel Kolontieff, and had kept a carbon copy, which he could not find. In company with an agent of the Army Intelligence he left the stand to find the warehouse. A three hours' search proved fruitless.

Edgar A. Holmes, a builder, of 314 West Seventy-first Street, testified that he had written to Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner, that he would sell to him and his associates 1,000,000 rifles at $78 each. Dr. Darlington was then associated with Ivan Narodny in a company which sought to get munition contracts from the Russian government. Mr. Holmes said that he made the offer on the strength of representations made by William H. Ford, Luessing's attorney. He said that another, James H. Corssley, told him he saw 280,000 of the rifles and that they were marked "Krupp—Essen."

Mr. Holmes said he later met Mr. Luessing, who told him he knew the owners of the rifles, but was bound not to reveal them.

"I firmly believe," said Mr. Holmes, "that the rifles were shipped to this country to be used in the event of Germany's success in Europe for the purpose of Germanizing the United States."

Mr. Ford, Luessing's attorney, was one of the early witnesses called. Luessing released him from all obligations. Luessing, he said, told him he had the 1,000,000 rifles and 1,000,000,000 cartridirges, or, rather, was empowered to act by the owners of the munitions to sell. Luessing never revealed the owners' names, he said, as he said he was in honor bound not to do so. Luessing, he said, had told him that he had seen the rifles.

Soldiers' Relatives Can Get Free Trips To Yaphank Sunday

Do you need a lift to Camp Upton Sunday? If you are the relative of a fighting man at Yaphank and cannot afford the expense of a trip there, here is your chance.

James A. Hemstreet, New York touring manager of the American Automobile Association and director of the Yaphank transportation service, announced last night that he will be able to carry 200 persons to camp on Sunday.

Thus far applications for only 125 seats have been received. So there is room for just seventy-five more. If you want to be one of the seventy-five send your application at once to Mr. Hemstreet at the headquarters of the A. A. A., 501 Fifth Avenue. It must be in by noon to-morrow.

Motor car owners who wish to register their machines for these runs also may communicate with Mr. Hemstreet. Contributions to the American Defence Society's 'bus fund, used for hiring motor 'buses for the runs, may be sent to William Guggenheim, chairman of the society's army and navy committee, 44 Twenty-third Street.

Calls on House To Punish Creel For Slurring It

Continued from page 1

would show finally toward the mistakes of government in making war.

"They will say we could not get ready in a minute, we had to have experience, we had to have preparation, we were not ready, and there was not any of them, so far as I know, thank God, except Creel—and if I wanted to give any advice to this Administration I would say take Creel by the seat of the breeches and the nape of the neck and throw him into space."

If "The Record" truthfully records what happened at that point, when it appears to-morrow, it will say "Applause and laughter." The Congressman from Illinois punctuated that part of his address by remarking, "So much for that," at which there was renewed chuckling.

Senator Smoot promises to take up Creel in a more serious light shortly, chiefly from the standpoint of the expenditures of the Creel bureau and a measure of its accomplishments.

"George Creel takes himself altogether too seriously," said Senator Smoot. "Before long he will learn that he isn't the government of the United States."

Congressman Borland said to the Tribune representative that, "if what Creel is reported to have said is true, it is absolutely indefensible. If he said it in intended pleasantry he ought to apologize. I don't think the House will take any notice of it."

Senator Wolcott said:

"If Creel said what the papers report him as having said about slumming in the hearts of Congress, he is guilty of an insulting and unpardonable reference to the Congress of the United States. It seems inconceivable that he should have said such a thing."

May Investigate Creel

Congressmen allow themselves a little greater latitude in talking about Creel when they know they will not be quoted. Most of them display rich and unexpected powers of expression. There seems to be general agreement, however, that Creel's position as spokesman for the Administration puts him into a place of authority from which it is difficult to dislodge him. Congress has no authority over the President's contingency fund. Congress can investigate, however, and there are indications that after the other investigations have been put away on the shelf, Congress may find time for it.

As for prosecution, unless the Department of Justice undertakes it voluntarily, Congress might bring pressure only by an investigation and exposure of Creel's attitude toward the government. Some members realize the case involves perplexities and contradictions. Creel is employed by the President and speaks for him. How can he be convicted of insulting the government?

One Senator from the Pacific Coast remarked that he thought too much attention had been paid to Creel, anyway.

"It gives him an importance in the public mind that actually he hasn't and never could command by his own efforts."

Ain't It a Grand and Glorious Feelin'? By BRIGGS

Mt. Vernon Bars Hearst's Papers For Disloyalty

Continued from page 1

can' and 'The New York Evening Journal,' are deemed by this Common Council properly to be classified as newspapers and publications harmful to the best interests of this nation in the prosecution of the war; now, therefore, be it ordained and enacted as follows:

"It shall be unlawful when this ordinance takes effect and until the end of the present war within the City of Mount Vernon for any person, firm, corporation or association to print, publish, circulate, sell or distribute or cause to be printed, published circulated, sold or distributed, any newspaper or publication printed in the German language:

"And it shall further be unlawful within the City of Mount Vernon for any person, firm, corporation or association to print, publish, circulate, sell or distribute, or cause to be printed, published, circulated, sold or distributed, certain newspapers or publications or any copy or issue thereof which have heretofore been known and designated as 'The New York American' and 'The New York Evening Journal.'"

Before the measure was put to a vote Alderman Carey moved that it be laid on the table.

"I am convinced," he said, "that Hearst is the most monumental faker of the age, but I believe that we should go slow in this matter."

The motion was put to the board and was voted down amid loud applause.

A man who styled himself a "representative of Mr. Hearst" called Mr. Caygill up at his office yesterday, the Alderman said last night, and urged him to vote against the ordinance.

"He offered to put me in touch with the chief editor," said Mr. Caygill, "and said that the fault was due to a printer's error in setting up the President's message. I told him that that was a pretty flimsy excuse, and too thin to hold water with me."

Jersey Ruling Opens Way To Crush Pro-Germanism

Lawyers See in Revocation of Disloyalist's Citizenship Powerful Weapon to Stamp Out Disloyalty Hidden Under Cloak of Americanism

A weapon that will strike at the root of pro-Germanism in this country and should result in elimination of every form of disloyalty from the American body politic—such was the construction eminent jurists and lawyers in this city yesterday put on the decision whereby Judge Thomas G. Haight on Monday revoked the citizenship of Frederick W. Wursterbarth, naturalized German, former postmaster of Lakeview, N. J., and for thirty-five years a voter under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

Not since the big trust case decisions came up from the Supreme Court has such interest been manifested in legal circles here.

"This," said Assistant United States Attorney John E. Walker, "is the thing we have been waiting for. The precedent is invaluable. We have numerous cases that have long been under investigation which we shall now push to the uttermost."

Affects Many Under Suspicion

At the Department of Justice, too, the indications are that from to-day onward full speed is to be the watchword in a wholesale round-up of objectionable citizens who have heretofore been able to cloak their pro-Germanism under the mantle of naturalization certificates. The case of Johannes Herman Martin Augustus von Tiling, the physician from Riga who is said to belong to the notorious group of Poughkeepsie pro-German sympathizers, will be the first of these to come up for hearing. At the same time Charles De Woody, in charge of the Department of Justice's bureau of investigation here, said that investigations into a long list of naturalized enemy aliens who are down on the suspected list will be vigorously followed up.

In legal circles particular stress was laid upon the fact that, according to the precedent Judge Haight has established in the Wursterbarth case, it is not necessary to show any overt act in order to prove a man unfit for American citizenship. A demonstrated sympathy for the enemy, a thing of purely mental quality, is hereby, it is held, sufficient to place him beyond the pale.

Precedent in Seattle Case

"The case that we cited as a precedent at the Wursterbarth trial," said Assistant United States Attorney Charles J. Lynch, of the prosecution, "did not strictly apply, perhaps, in the action in question. But the fact that the whole decision in that instance, the entire reason for the revocation of the man's citizenship, rested upon the fact that he was an avowed Socialist, is extremely significant. It might conceivably form a basis for action against a number of Socialist agitators."

The man in question was one Leonard Olsson, who obtained his citizenship certificate in the State of Washington on January 10, 1910. Almost immediately thereafter he began publicly to advocate Socialist principles of the most rabid sort. On May 11, 1912, he was brought to trial before District Judge Hanford, Assistant United States Attorney W. G. McLaren, of Seattle, prosecuting.

The government's contention was that, since Olsson, in obtaining his citizenship papers, had sworn adherence to the Constitution and laws of the United States, whereas in reality he did not at that time believe in any of the property protections the Constitution provides, he had been guilty of obtaining citizenship by fraud.

At the trial the prisoner denied being an anarchist, denied being opposed to organized government or in favor of overthrowing this government by force or violence; but he omitted to make any declaration affirming his loyalty to the Constitution, and on cross-examination his answers to questions on this subject "were all evasive." The court accordingly took away his American citizenship.

Weapon to Curb Socialists

"Why should we not now investigate anti-war Socialist agitators on the same ground?" asked Mr. Lynch.

"That is the next proper step to take," said Maurice Leon, the international lawyer. "These men call themselves 'internationalists.' That means that having taken a nationalistic oath, they disregard its obligations. In other words, they are not, and never have been, Americans in spirit. They give without receiving. Action in the cases of such men has been deferred long enough."

"This decision of Judge Haight's represents an important step in the right direction," declared Everett P. Wheeler, chairman of the executive committee of the American Constitutional League. "Each nation is bound to protect its citizenship. These stealthy, silent German sympathizers are traitors within the camp, whether they resort to open deeds of a traitorous nature or not. For the health of the nation, of American life as a whole, they should be eliminated. This step brings their ultimate, complete elimination nearer."

Henry N. Tifft, Assistant Attorney General under President Cleveland, pronounced Judge Haight's decision legally sound. He was merely one of a large company who were inclined to dismiss any suggestion that the higher courts may reverse the judgment on the appeal which Wursterbarth's attorney declares he will take.

"When a man takes out citizenship papers," said Mr. Tifft, "he enters into a contract under definite stipulations. One of those is to uphold the Constitution and adhere to it. If at the time he does not adhere to it, if he has some mental reservation, his whole action is rooted in fraud. It is as if a married man took some job where the specifications called for a single man, he swearing that he was such. Thereafter he might fulfil his job very well and do nothing actively objectionable. But his status would be fraudulent none the less, and if he were discovered he would have to go. The case is exactly parallel."

Charles Stewart Davison, trustee of the American Defence Society, declared that all naturalization proceedings were essentially in the nature of a trial. On this account, unless the man is dead, he holds, it is perfectly regular to set the original trial decision aside once it is proved wrong.

Actors, Out of Work, Loafers? Broadway, Nervous, Wants to Know

Swann Relieves Anxiety Somewhat—Chief Quarry Will Be I. W. W.'s, the Rich-and-Lazy, "Hoofers" and Poolroom Chair Warmers

Broadway sent an emissary to the Criminal Courts Buidling yesterday to ack District Attorney Swann if the Robinson anti-loafing act would be construed to apply to actors without summer engagements. This ambassador, who said he represented "The Dramatic Mirror," pleaded with Judge Swann to interprete the "work or jail" provision of the new law.

"If this law means that a chorus man, disengaged, must take any sort of job outside the profession just to be working thirty-six hours every week," the visitor suggested, "you might just as well sell them down the river like a lot of slaves."

"Well, we'll hardly do that," replied Judge Swann, "but persons who refuse to go to work will certainly be sent up the river."

Judge Swann then explained that the law would be interpreted with a reasonable amount of latitude with regard to students, teachers and jobless Thespians, but that the I. W. W., idling away his moments in Second Avenue, spending a "hay stake" gained in the harvest fields, and the man with a rich wife and conscientious scruples against work would feel the teeth in the law just as soon as its present state of suspended animation is quickened by a proclamation by Governor Whitman putting it in force.

To Exterminate "Hoofers"

"Hoofers" are about to be exterminated. This is the breed that used to be known as lounge lizards. They snatch a livelihood by acting as dancing partners for fat women in various restaurants and cabarets, receiving in exchange one 75-cent meal each day, at least one drink and $15 a week from an ungrateful employer.

Idlers whose sole occupation is the lurid spending of generous bequests or the money gained in a quick clean-up in Wall Street also will have to render an accounting of their time to the District Attorney. Anonymous letters are expected to supply "tips" as to the identity of such as these.

In ending the interview with the man from "The Dramatic Mirror" Judge Swann said:

"Of course, the presumption that a man is innocent until proven guilty will apply in case of suspected loafers."

Chief Inspector Daly, answering telephones with both hands and carrying on two conversations simultaneously, explained to a group of reporters that orders have been issued to every policeman to list the men on his beat who seem to be without a useful or lawful occupation. "I think every policeman will be able to find fifteen or sixteen men in his territory whose plentitude of leisure might be considered open to suspicion," said the chief.

"How about Greenwich Village poets?" one gifted seeker after truth asked Chief Daly. "Suppose a policeman watches one of these do nothing all day, and then grabs him, only to be told that the poet was generating inspiration? What then?"

The chief inspector surreptitiously pressed a buzzer under his desk. "That's the Commissioner calling me," he said, and made a very clumsy getaway.

In Brooklyn Sheriff Griffin lost no time in starting after the idlers. Eight men were arrested in short order and they are to be shipped to a farm at Corning, N. Y. They will labor for $30 a month and keep.

Army Bill Calls For $11,771,666,848

Secretary Baker's First Estimate Is Increased by $4,743,230,929

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House Military Committee to-day began passing finally upon items in the annual army appropriation bill to be reported to the House this week. It is expected that the measure will be reported substantially in its present form, carrying $11,771,666,848. This is an increase over the original estimate of $4,743,230,929 to meet the expenses of the increased war programme. Appropriations for the support of the army during the present fiscal year were a little more than $5,000,000,000.

The largest increase in Secretary Baker's latest estimates over those formerly submitted is $706,486,991 for ordance stores and ammunition. Three large items were decreased, the original estimate of $1,832,515,020 for clothing and camp and garrison equipage being cut by $602,324,932, the $1,138,240,315 for army signal service by $98,752,211 and the $6,018,000 for civilian military by $3,378,000.

New items inserted since Secretary Baker's recent statement to the committee include $15,762,000 for maintenance of the Provost Marshal General's office, $500,000,000 as authorization for ordnonce supplies in addition to the direct appropriation and $143,603,037 for storage and shipping facilities as part of the army subsistence plan.

Study of German To End in Schools Of Philadelphia

Board of Education Finally Indorses Patriotic Demands

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

PHILADELPHIA, May 14. — The Board of Education to-day elminated the German language as a study in the high schools. This action was taken in response to demands made by citizens, patriotic societies and newspapers. The agitation against the study of German had been going on several months.

The resolution, which the board adopted unanimously, read:

"Resolved, That at the close of the term ending next month the study of the German language be discontinued in all the high schools under the charge and control of the board."

Members of the various patriotic societies demanding the elimination of German were present at the meeting. The petitions were from the Fraternal Patriotic Americans, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Order of Independent Americans, Rotary Club, Society of the Sons of St. George, United Spanish War Veterans and the Philadelphia County branch of the Woman's Suffrage party of Pennsylvania. They had come expecting to hear the matter debated, but were disappointed. Even Vice-President Simon Gratz voted for the resolution. He was the official charged by other members of the board with failure to call a meeting to authorize the censoring from German textbooks of portions lauding the Kaiser.

Superintendent of Schools John P. Garber and Gratz at the last meeting of the board were both outspoken against doing away with German language study, and in this they were upheld by the other members.

Two weeks ago both branches of City Councils passed resolutions rebuking the school board for its failure to act. The board tried to get from under by immediately calling a meting, but on account of the illness of a member it had to carry the rebuke burden until to-day.

200 Edison Employes Strike

ORANGE, N. J., May 14.—The employes of the tube operation department of the storage battery works at the West Orange plant of the Edison company went on strike this morning. Nearly 200 men refused to report for work. They demand an increase of five cents an hour and refused to accept a compromise offer.

What Is Going On To-day

ONE MEAL WHEATLESS.
WAR SAVINGS STAMP DRIVE.

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoological Park, the Van Cortlandt Park Museum, the American Museum of Safety and the Aquarium.

Meeting of the Surety Association of America, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 a. m.

Convention of the American Booksellers' Association, Hotel Astor, 10 a. m.

Parade drill of the United States army and Red Cross nurses, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 a. m.

Opening of Air Mail Service; machine leaves Belmont Park at 11:30 a. m.

Address by Frank Dixon, Red Cross Commissioner to France, on "Personal Experiences Over There," at the luncheon of the New York Jovian League, Hotel McAlpin, 12:15 p. m.

Luncheon of the Industrial Organization, American Red Cross, Waldorf-Astoria, 12:30 p. m.

Business meeting of the Rainy Day Club of New York, Hotel Astor, 2:30 p. m.

Lecture by Maurice Leon on "Alsace-Lorraine," downtown building, College of the City of New York, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 8 p. m.

Lecture by P. M. Raskin on "Americanization" before the Educational Alliance, headquarters, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, 8 p. m.

Opening of free nautical school, Bronx Young Men's Christian Association, 161st Street and Washington Avenue, 8 p. m.

Address by Major Francis R. Stoddard on "How Germany Fights" at meeting of the Greenwich Home and School Association, Public School 36, Greenwich Avenue, 8 p. m.

Addresses by the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Robert George Patterson and Henry C. Quimby at mass meeting, under the auspices of the American Defence Society and the American Relief Legion, to advocate suppression of the German press, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:15 p. m.

PUBLIC LECTURES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 8:15 P. M.

MANHATTAN

"How to Protect Our Greatest City Against Conflagration," Putnam A. Bates, Public School 101, 111th Street and Lexington Avenue.

"Current Events," Nelson P. Mead, Ph. D., Great Hall, Cooper Institute, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue.

"Charles Dickens," Professor J. G. Carter Troop, Public Library, 505 West 145th Street.

"Folksongs of Many Lands," Mrs. Bertha Hirsh, Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th Street.

Shoes and Ships And Sealing Wax

Well, Charles of Austria has received his orders and is about to open a tremendously victorious drive upon the Italian front, and, gosh, how he must dread it!

* * *

The social swim of Brooklyn may now swim along as rapidly as it did until April 18, for Detectives Ford and Christie yesterday recovered the trousers of Judge Norman S. Dike's dress suit, which were stolen from a cleaner's shop on that date. Since then the judge has been staying home of nights.

More than $200 worth of clothing was stolen during that single raid, and all of it had been recovered except the lower half of the judge's "soup and fish." These were discovered yesterday hidden away in a second-hand clothing store and returned to their rightful owner. Edward McNally, of 357 Furman Street, was arrested, charged with the theft. An additional charge of lese majesty may be brought against him, for, according to Sam Friedman, proprietor of the clothing shop, McNally said that the best trousers of the honorable judge were "bell-hop pants" when he sold them.

* * *

'Tis May 15, and summer hats should make a valiant showing. Upon this day the straws will tell which way the wind is blowing.

* * *

The mosquitoes have at last won the bitterly fought battle of Flushing. For several years now, since the Flushing United Association was formed from a body of citizens who desired to spend their nights in slumber and their days without violent slapping, the warfare has been bitter and unrelenting.

On one side were ranged the humming clouds of the Flushing marshes, valiant lancers all. On the other were ranked the much punctured citizens of the association, who violated all Hague conventions in dealing with the foe. Last year victory seemed within the grasp of the human contestants. Now, however, the Kaiser has made a demonstration that has taken the attention of the association away from the pests at home. The body is so busy attending to Wilhelm that it will have no time for mosquitoes this year, so the mosquitoes will have plenty of time for them.

* * *

On a day like this we'd like to shut our eyes and open them again to see Jack George sitting two desks away and making strange motions with his hands behind the screen of his geography. We'd know right away that he meant "let's go swimmin' after."

And then, at 4 o'clock, if we didn't have to write "whisper" 500 times, or bound the New England states, or perform some similar penance, we'd sneak down "back of Washburn's," where we had no business to go, and, dropping our clothes on the violet starred grass, debate at length as to who should go in first.

The water would be as cold as a Prussian's heart, and we would suffer untold agonies as we let ourselves in, frigid inch by frigid inch, and we'd be blue all over when we emerged, and catch sin and probably a cold in the bargain when we got home, but, gee, we wish we could!

Woman Sent to Jail One Year for Sedition

One of the first women in the country to be sent to jail for seditious utterances was sentenced to serve one year in jail yesterday by Recorder John J. Marnell, in the Weehawken Police Court. She described herself as Miss Margaret Davis, forty years old.

The woman has been employed for a year as laundress at the North Hudson Hospital, Weehawken. Recently several convalescent soldiers have been sent to the hospital and her remarks and actions, it was stated in court, have become more and more offensive.

Yesterday, so Recorder Marnell was told, the woman, in the presence of several soldiers, declared the "President was no good," "that the American soldiers were bums" and that "the Kaiser would get them."

Corporal Harry Hall and the chief nurse of the hospital appeared as complainants. Miss Davis denied having made the statements.

Engineer Is Blamed For Central Wreck That Cost 4 Lives

No official explanation was forthcoming yesterday of the cause of the wrecking of the Buffalo Special on the New York Central Railroad at Schodack Landing, twelve miles south of Albany, late on Monday night. Representatives of the road, however, declared a thorough investigation was being made.

The final toll of dead and injured placed the former at four and the latter at fifteen in the hospitals at Albany. Several other passengers who suffered only from shock or slight bruises were able to continue their journeys.

The corrected list of dead follows:

GEORGE W. DRUMMOND, passenger, internal revenue inspector, of 501 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

BENSON HUGHES, passenger, salesman, of 436 East 138th Street.

R. SHERWOOD, engineer, Rensselaer, N. Y.

ALBERT JOSLYN, fireman, Rensselaer, N. Y.

All of those in the Albany hospitals are expected to recover.

The investigations of the cause of the wreck centre chiefly on the condition of a switch a short distance from Schodack Landing station. According to the testimony of railroad men, the crew of a freight train which passed over the switch a few hours before the accident found it could not be locked. A series of block signals, however, was believed to be sufficient to guard trains following from the danger of running over the switch at too high a rate of speed and two other trains did pass the switch before the special without any difficulty.

The wreck is believed to have been due to the engineer, who was killed, running past a signal to slow down. When the engine of the special reached the unlocked switch it left the main tracks and started over to the siding. Its speed was too great, however, and after traveling a few feet the heavy engine left the rails and turned completely over.

The first car of the train was a Pullman horse car, in which there were thirty-three animals. Several were so badly injured they had to be shot.

Drummond and Hughes, the dead passengers, were sitting in the smoking car, which turned over as it jumped the track. They lived only a short time after reaching the Albany Hospital.

Of the six Pullman sleepers, five left the track, but none turned over and their ocupants, with few exceptions, escaped practically unscathed.

51,600 More Drafted Men Are Called

Order Swells Number Summoned to Colors in May to 366,600

New York State's Quota Put at 5,000

Between May 20 and June 2 284,600 Draftees Will Move to Camps

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia were called upon to-night by Provost Marshal General Crowder to furnish for the National Army 51,600 more men qualified for general military service. Of these New York will send 5,000 and New Jersey 500.

Movement of drafted men to the camps under this call is to extend over two periods, from May 20 to 24 and from May 29 to June 2. These dates were fixed because during the five days beginning May 25, approximately 233,000 men called for recently will be moving to the camps.

To-night's call marks further development of the government's plans for hastening men to France and replacing them as rapidly as they vacate the training centres. In all, 284,600 draftees will be journeying from their homes to military camps between May 20 and June2. Including numerous calls for technisal and especially qualified men, the total number summoned during May is something like 366,600, nearly half of the 800,000 expected to be called this year.

While officials did not explain why only half the states were asked to furnish men at this time, it is understood that the sections to be drawn upon were arrived at through consideration of the proportion of quotas already called in some cases and of the location of vacated training camps.

The camps selected for the registrants affected by to-night's order are not all National Army camps, showing that men are to be sent wherever room may be found for them. In several instances men from certain states are ordered to go to camps to which men from their states are not usually assigned.

Three Anarchists Arrested in Plot to Incite Revolution

Three anarchists, with a full-fledged scheme for the overthrow of the government of the United States and a quantity of seditious literature, were seized yesterday by Police Lieutenant George Busby and the bomb squad. The revolutionaries boasted of their affiliation with Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolshevik leaders, and with the leaders of the I. W. W. now on trial in Chicago.

The men arrested were Alexander Derkach, aged thirty-three, a printer, of 64 East 107th Street; Leon Bobkin, nineteen, a laborer, of 315 East Ninth Street, and Ivan Novikoff, thirty-three, of 1427 Wilkins Avenue, The Bronx.

For three weeks the police have shadowed these men back and forth across Manhattan, through the East Side and in The Bronx. Yesterday they were seized in the act of preparing for shipment by express to all the centres of unrest in the United States an anarchistic pamphlet called "The Bell." This was an attack on the Liberty loans and the thrift stamp campaigns. It called on the workers of the nation to revolt.

"Let Anarchy Live," It Says

"Away with private property! Away with governments! Let live national self-control, freedom, equality and brotherhood! Let live anarchy!" the pamphlet preached in bold-faced type.

Lieutenant Busby said he considered the arrests of tremendous importance. He said one article in the pamphlet, of which thousands of copies were seized, mendaciously stated that school children were being terrorized into purchasing and aiding in the sale of Liberty bonds and thrift stamps, under penalty of low marks in their studies and of being deprived of their dinners.

The pamphlet was printed in the Russian language. A translation was made under the direction of Lieutenant Busby, who made public the following excerpts:

"It is self-evident that schools, as well as other institutions, did not remain untouched, and if before the war in the schools they, with all their intrigue, endeavored to inject patriotism into the children, out of them now they are trying to make mental degenerates, organizing humoristic troups or coercing them under the obligation of the loans. And those very children who fail to do this are persecuted and not taught, kept without dinner, are given bad marks and their parents threatened.

"Away With Government"

"Always bad for the workers in the plants and factories at all times, but now more so. If the worker is not a patriot, if he does not buy Liberty loans, there is no place for him, no work and he is thrown out to starve. He is blacklisted and persecuted.

"Make one big stride and you shall be free—free in brotherhood and equality. Eliminate immediately private property and over the heads of all laws and government organize free and independent self-governing communes.

"Away with private property, away with the government; let live national self-control, freedom, equality and brotherhood; let live anarchy."

The cover design of "The Bell," the seized pamphlet, was a picture of a shaggy monster with a rifle on its shoulder, the bayonet dripping gore. Beside this monster was a small child. They represented "Peace" and "Revolution."

The police are particularly anxious to know who supplied the men with money, as all of them had fat rolls of bills. The men will be taken before Assistant United States District Attorney Cotter to-day for further questioning.

Mrs. Harrison Wins Divorce for Desertion

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 14.—Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, was to-day granted an interlocutory decree of divorce in the Superior Court on a charge of desertion.

Mrs. Harrison was awarded two notes in the total sum of $105,000, together with property in trust located at 362 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Pending the filing of trust Governor Harrison is required to pay Mrs. Harrison $1,500 per month in addition to costs.