SLAIN MAN BURIED ALIVE IN CELLAR

Murder Horror Uncovered by Letter Seven Days in City Mails.

WOMAN WITNESS SEIZED

Volpi's Body, Thrice Stabbed, Is Identified by Finger Print.

Truth, which need pay no heed to the literary conventions, has packed New York's newest murder mystery with more horrors, more colorful but gruesome details than fiction would dare appropriate to her needs.

The victim was an Italian saloon keeper, who later turned barber. He was obscure. Crimes in such circles as those in which he moved are too numerous to attract more than passing notice unless they are extraordinary. This one was.

The horror came to light when detectives found the body of Joseph Volpi Thursday night. They identified it yesterday through a fingerprint taken when Volpi was accused of keeping a weapon in his saloon. He was cleared of the charge; it develops now he needed a revolver, whether he had it or not.

For a week, perhaps longer, the body of the barber-saloonkeeper lay under a litter of junk in a dungeonlike recess of a cellar at 216 Thompson street. Above the cellar is a cafe, now closed, and above that five floors swarming with tenement house life. The body was pulled from its hiding place Thursday night, following receipt by Police Captain Dunphy of an anonymous letter. The letter said:

"Mr. Policeman: Go to 216 Thompson street, cafe in the basement. You will find a dead man which has been killed by owner of cafe in basement. They killed a man."

Letter in Mails Week.

Incidentally the letter indicates that the guilty conscience of fiction does sometimes figure in the actual murder case. The haunting thought of that still, stark body wound in its dirty shroud and buried under piles of rubbish had grown too heavy for some one with guilty knowledge of the dead man's presence there.

The letter had been mailed at Station C on January 17, two days after the proprietor of the Thompson street cafe, Giuseppe Christiano, had closed shop and disappeared. On January 24, just seven days later—which points another incidental, the raggedness of New York's mail service—the letter that might well have led to the capture of the murderer or murderers, was delivered to Capt. Dunphy in the Macdougal street station house and was immediately turned over to Inspector Faurot, who sent it to Capt. Deevy of the First Branch Detective Bureau.

Though rather sceptical, Capt. Deevy went with three of his men to the closed cafe, searched the basement, and, finding nothing there, led his little band through the trap door behind the bar and down the narrow stairway that drops into the black pit of the cellar. There in the flickering light of a single gas jet the four policemen tested the dirt floor for signs of earth freshly turned.

They had dug and scratched and rummaged for nearly an hour when Capt. Deevy turned to the junk filled recess at the cellar's end. And there they found the body. An old show case was thrown aside, then a wooden door and finally a marble slab, revealing an ominous looking bundle. The bundle, all that remained of Joseph Volpi, had for its outer covering a long, winding shroud of soiled, tattered, faded awning.

Capt. Deevy sent a man to telephone the District Attorney and the Medical Inspector. In the interval the woman in the case appeared—Marie Marischino, also known as The Maraschino Cherry. She faltered when accosted by Capt. Deevy, and faltering explained she had returned to the cafe "for some things." She was detained, and yesterday was held as a material witness by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions.

Cherry Not Volpi's Affinity.

The Cherry is described by District Attorney and police as the common law wife of Christiano. Reference to her as the woman in the case is not to be construed in the usual sense, however. So far there is nothing to show that Volpi, a married man with children, was interested in The Cherry. In fact the police hold to the other view, claiming to have found another motive, which Inspector Faurot is jealously guarding for the present.

Volpi was stabbed to death. The police learned that themselves before Dr. Schultze and Assistant District Attorney Dineen arrived, but Dr. Schultze discovered something they had overlooked. The man had been stabbed in the back three times, the blade of the knife or stiletto in one of the three lunges having penetrated the left lung. It was this wound that caused death—but not instantly. It is believed the man was bundled into his rude shroud when dying and was buried alive.

Though Inspector Faurot was loath to talk about a motive until the police had made arrests, it is believed the motive runs back to the time when Volpi was keeping a saloon at 846 Greenwich street. Recently he had conducted a barber shop at 212 Third avenue, which naturally suggests Rafaelo Daniello, or Ralph the Barber, who recently confessed to twenty-three murders, as principal or accomplice.

When Inspector Faurot was asked whether he connects the present case with the wholesale zaconet gang murders told of by Daniello he replied that the police have no present knowledge which would establish the fact. His attitude, in fact, was that of one who would belittle motives, for the time being at least.

"You never can tell about these fellows," he said. "They are so hot headed. We had a case the other day where one of them had killed another over a fried egg."

Mail Delay Aided Slayer.

But in the next breath almost he undid his effort to give the impression that the crime was one of hot blood by saying, "We have a motive, all right, but it would be unwise to publish it before arrests are made."

It is scarcely necessary to say the police are looking for Giuseppi Christiano, proprietor of the cafe under which the body was found, but there is slim chance that their search will be speedily rewarded. On the night that Christiano closed shop and went away he sent a messenger back to the Cherry with a request for his diamond ring and the information that he was going to Italy to enlist in the Italian army. If he reaches Italy the officials here will be unable to extradite him.

New Australian Loan Announced.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 25.—Premier Hughes of Australia has announced a new Australian war loan of $200,000,000, it is stated, according to a cable received to-day by the Vancouver World from Sydney, N. S. W.

BURNS SOCIETY TOLD OF WAR'S CLEANSING

Alexander R. Peacock Made Head of Organization.

Alexander R. Peacock, who used to be a partner of Andrew Carnegie and who has three sons in the war, was inducted into the presidency of the Robert Burns Society at Delmonico's last night. The Scotts received him with great acclaim.

In the course of his address Mr. Peacock said:

"For the first time in history the whole English speaking people of the world is united in an alliance in defence of liberty and justice. The end of the struggle must be, will be, the triumph of right. Our programme to-night aims to give enthusiastic recognition to our brave boys on land and sea who are laying down their lives for the principles we all hold true."

John Foord spoke on "The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns," and paid high tribute to the Scotch bard, and then Hugh Thompson Kerr of Pittsburg spoke. In the talk he said:

"America in the war means not only a victorious America but a victorious war. It means that the Allies shall win. It means that Germany shall lose. It means a victory for all who love righteousness and peace. America in the war has simplified the issues. It has lifted the war out of the petty, narrow diplomacy and has brought the war out into the open parliament of public opinion and laid bare before the world the fundamentals of faith and life and duty.

"On the body of a dead French soldier was found a simple creed that met his needs. 'I give my body to the ground, my soul to God, my heart to France.' We, too, have found simplicity and we say, 'I give my body to the work, my soul to God, my heart to America.'"

COY ANITA STEWART KEEPS HER SECRET

Even in Court Film Star Refuses to Satisfy Rialto Gossips as to Wedding.

When former Judge Samuel A. Seabury gallantly accepted the polite refusal of Miss Anita Stewart, the dark eyed film star, to answer a query as to whether she was the heroine of a real romance of the studios, he left cold and blank a passage in the record of the Supreme Court that otherwise would be of the utmost interest to persons who have found her screen love affairs of intense interest.

The Vitagraph Company values the screen romances of Miss Stewart so highly that it refuses to permit her to fade away from fulfilling its understanding of the conditions of a $127,100 a year contract that will run out on January 31.

"Are you married or single?" was the question of Judge Seabury, as counsel for the Vitagraph Company during the trial of the injunction case Wednesday.

Admirers of the actress waited patiently for the answer. More knowing ones looked at Rudolph Cameron, a young film actor, who appeared as the leading man in two of the productions in which Miss Stewart was starred.

"I would rather not answer," said the witness to the lawyer.

"Very well, I will not press the matter," said Judge Seabury.

So an excellent chance was lost to obtain an official disposal of an uncertainty that has been the subject of gossip in the motion picture world for several weeks.

Miss Stewart was indisposed in her hotel apartment yesterday and would not be seen. Her mother, Mrs. Martha Stewart, appeared.

"Is the report true that Miss Stewart is the bride of Mr. Cameron?" Mrs. Stewart was asked.

"I will not confirm it. It is true my daughter and Mr. Cameron are engaged to be married, but no ceremony has been performed so far as I know."

Mr. Cameron could not be reached.

Miss Stewart and Mr. Cameron appeared together in two pictures called "The More Excellent Way" and "Clover's Rebellion." Miss Stewart went from a Brooklyn high school to the Vitagraph studio five years ago.

Decision in the suit was reserved.

WIFE SUES BUSTANOBY AGAIN.

Wants $5,500 From Restaurateur Due on Loan.

Suit was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Bustanoby against her husband, Jacques Bustanoby, the restaurateur, for $5,500, which she claims to be due her for money loaned. Mrs. Bustanoby has a divorce suit against her husband pending in Suffolk county.

Appended as an exhibit to her complaint in the suit for the alleged debt is what is purported to be an agreement said to have been signed by the defendant July 18, 1916. It reads as follows:

"I hereby agree to give to Elizabeth Bustanoby the furniture at 1845 Broadway.

"I hereby agree to provide for her and her daughter until she does not need me any more.

"I hereby agree to repay her in less than one year $5,500, money that she has loaned me or loaned the Bustanoby Corporation."

The money referred to, plaintiff claims, has not been repaid.

CONDUCTORETTE TIES UP LINE BY SWOON

Second in Two Days to Drop at Her Post.

Another thumbnail essay, such as the many on matters of transportation and the travelling public that come from the hand of Mr. Shonts, may in a few days be placed in the surface cars with a theme similar to the following:

> ABOUT CONDUCTORETTES NOW.
>
> When a conductorette faints lady passengers will please keep their seats and please not scream nor please not also faint. Men passengers are requested please to stop the car and please carry the conductorettes out to the air or the nearest drug store. PLEASE.

Thursday night traffic at Forty-seventh street and Broadway was blocked for some time by the commotion caused by a woman conductor's sudden illness, and again last night at 8 o'clock surface cars on the southbound track of the Eighth avenue line were lined up for more than four blocks and for nearly a half hour when a woman conductor, Miss Evelyn Harris, 84, of 202 West 140th street, suddenly fell in a faint.

Dr. Rice of St. Vincent's Hospital, said Miss Harris had stood too long. He ordered her taken to the hospital.

RINTELEN BREAKS SILENCE IN COURT

Attempts to Make Speech When New Bomb Proof Is Offered at Trial.

HISSES WARN WITNESS

Ebling Turns Pale When Demonstration Interrupts His Confession of Conspiracy.

Throughout the four days that he has been on trial, with twelve of his alleged confederates, for conspiracies to place bombs on food ships bound for allied ports Franz Rintelen, German propagandist, has assumed generally a sphynxlike attitude.

The jars of counsel, the thrilling stories of witnesses and the remarks of the court appeared to produce no effect upon him. But yesterday it was learned that behind the features of stone was a spirit that smarted and fumed as again and again there would be an allusion in the testimony to Germany's great crime, the sinking of the Lusitania.

It had been testified that Rintelen's alleged hirelings had boasted that they had put bombs on that vessel. They were of the belief that had not a submarine sent the Cunarder to the bottom their own instruments would have done so.

Attempts to Make Speech.

When, for about the fortieth time, allusion was made yesterday afternoon to that unspeakable sea tragedy Rintelen forgot his reserve and springing to his feet addressed the court in a voice ringing with emotion:

"Your Honor," he said, "almost every witness called in this case has mentioned the name of the steamship Lusitania. I think this is unfair and prejudicial to myself and to my co-defendants."

Judge Howe, who is presiding at the trial, turned upon him an inquiring glance. "Where is your counsel?" he said.

"My attorney, George Gordon Battle," Rintelen said, "has been called to Washington."

"I don't care to hear any speeches from you," Judge Howe told the German. "I am not favorably impressed with this incident. It looks to me as if it had been prearranged in order that you might make a speech. If you have anything to say you will take the witness stand."

William L. Wemple, attorney for another of the defendants, broke into the altercation to remark: "During Mr. Battle's absence I am representing Mr. Rintelen. This thing is a surprise to me."

Curt Rebuke by Court.

"Inasmuch as you have counsel," Judge Howe then said to Rintelen, "it was highly improper for you to address the court as you have done. There is no question here about the Lusitania and there is no occasion for any remarks from any of the defendants such as you have uttered. The court cannot pause here to listen to such opinions."

With the remark, "I respectfully withdraw my objection," Rintelen, pet of the Court at Berlin and comrade of Prince Henry of Prussia, sat down flushed and humiliated. He became once more a silent and grim watcher of proceedings.

Before this little outburst occurred, Herman Friederich Wilhelm Ebling, German reservist, had testified that Carl Schimmel, a lawyer formerly of 51 Chambers street, but now in Berlin, had told him that the mysterious fire that occurred on the French liner La Touraine in March, 1915, was caused by bombs placed aboard that vessel by plotters in this port.

Hisses Interrupt Testimony.

Ebling had heard while he was betraying the secrets of the German spy system before the crowded courtroom, four distinct hisses, and he had turned pale. Inspector Thomas Tunney of the police bomb squad also had heard them and had scrutinized every face in the spectators' section of the room.

The sounds which resembled a mysterious warning sign, had recalled to the witness a threat made him by Schimmel two years ago. "If you ever double-cross us you will die by order of the Imperial German Government wherever you may be." Schimmel, as he uttered these words had held Ebling by the throat, and with his head forced back against a wall on one of the Brooklyn piers of the Atlas Line, subsidiary of the Hamburg-American.

Ebling, who was the trump card played yesterday by James W. Osborne, Assistant United States Attorney, who is prosecuting the Germans, is 39 years old. He was formerly a Lieutenant-Engineer on the German torpedo boat V-151. He has been in this country since 1904, working as a bartender, waiter, and at various other occupations, finally in March, 1915, meeting with Schimmel through one Charles Ilg, now interned at Fort Oglethorpe.

Bomb Setters Worked in Pairs.

While he testified yesterday of Schimmel's schemes for the destruction of the commerce of the Allies by means of fire bombs, Mr. Osborne, who questioned him, held in his hand a typewritten confession which the German had made in the presence of Inspector Tunney and Lieut. Busby of the police bomb squad.

"Schimmel told me that he had men working in Manhattan and Brooklyn who were putting bombs on ships for him," the witness testified. "He said that they always worked in pairs. He wanted me to do the same thing on the ships of the Wilson Line. He said 'When La Touraine caught fire the French Government arrested a man named Swoboda, but he was innocent. The man who really did the job is still working for me. He is a clever fellow and they are unable to catch him.'"

According to the witness the bombs used by Schimmel were all made in the Hoboken laboratory of Dr. Walter T. Scheele, now a fugitive from justice, and of Charles Von Kleist, one of the men on trial. Their shells were manufactured on the deck of the steamship Friedrich der Grosse, at the Hoboken piers of the North German Lloyd by George Praedel, Wilhelm Parades, Frederick Wilhelm Karbade and Ernst Becker, four of the defendants, under the direction of Karl Schmidt, chief engineer of the vessel, also on trial.

They are alleged to have been filled with chemicals at Scheele's laboratory, then carried by Becker to Capt. Otto Wolpert, pier superintendent for the Atlas Line, and to Schimmel, who in turn are alleged to have caused them to be distributed.

Ebling's testimony was a shock to the defendants, who had thought him either dead or violently insane. He had in fact suffered from a very severe illness. He had been confined for several months to the German Hospital and in the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

More testimony of a sensational nature is expected when the trial of the case is resumed at 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

Massachusetts Boy Killed.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The name of G. Louis of Lowell, Mass., is among those reported as killed in action in the Canadian casualty list made public here to-day.

SENTENCE POOR SMUGGLER SAME AS RICH, JUDGE SAYS

He Mentions Cases of Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden in Imposing Fines on Dressmaker and Ship Steward.

Poor smugglers, in the opinion of Judge Harland B. Howe of the United States District Court, should receive just as much consideration at the bar of justice as rich smugglers. So yesterday he passed a judgment which he termed as "righteous, conscientious, equitable and religious."

Two persons stood before the jurist and pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling from France lace valued at 700 francs. One was Mme Ernestine C. Perin, a poor dressmaker of West Sixty-second street; the other was Vincent Le Bellegnic, steward on the liner Espagne.

Claude E. Thompson and John N. Boyle, attorneys for the pair, made strenuous pleas for leniency. They begged for the imposition of small fines instead of prison sentences. Judge Howe listened to them attentively and finally said: "I have no intention of imposing prison sentences upon these people."

The countenance of Joseph A. Burdeau, Assistant United States Attorney, bore an expression of astonishment, and Judge Howe, whose home State is Vermont and who only visits here occasionally, to help out in the administration of justice, explained himself.

"Once when I was here before," he said, "I sentenced a poor Irish boy, accused of smuggling, to serve three months in prison. I thought that I was doing right. But when I read of the fines imposed upon Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden, who committed similar offences, I saw I had done a great wrong. I am only a visitor here, but I will recognise the customs of the district. I want to do justice. I want to impose a sentence fair, righteous, conscientious, equitable and religious.

"There should be only one rule for both rich and poor, and fines should be made proportionate to the wealth of the defendants. I therefore fine this man the sum of $1."

Judge Howe then conferred with Mr. Burdeau, after which he announced: "I deeply regret the law compels me to impose upon this woman a fine of $50, for I feel such a fine will work a far greater hardship upon her than did the fines imposed upon Mrs. Warren and Miss Burden. The alternative is one day in prison, and the defendant may take her choice."

A relative of the dressmaker paid her fine, Le Bellegnic paid his dollar and both left the court room.

Mrs. Whitney Warren was fined $8,000 recently, after she had pleaded guilty to a charge of customs violation. A fine of $2,500 was imposed upon her friends, Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden, upon a similar plea.

HENNIG FIGHTS HARD AT TREASON TRIAL

He Coaches His Lawyer on Technical Questions to Be Put to Witnesses.

Technical details of the delicate mechanism of the gyroscope, as applied to torpedoes, formed the basis of the testimony before Judge Chatfield and a jury in the Brooklyn Federal Court yesterday, where Paul Hennig was placed on trial on a charge of treason.

Hennig was foreman of the gyroscope department of the E. W. Bliss plant, Brooklyn, and the indictment charged him with so tampering with gyroscopes that the torpedoes in which they were to be placed, if fired, would boomerang and injure the ship firing them.

Melville J. France, United States Attorney for Brooklyn, outlined his case before a jury of substantial, middle aged business men, all pronounced in their Americanism, if appearances count. The defendant, tall, thin, sallow, has all the characteristics of the Teuton, and his keen, active mind bent to the task of aiding his attorney, Arthur K. Wing, wherever possible.

Hennig assiduously made notes and frequently, while his attorney was cross questioning a witness, would pass these notations on to Mr. Wing, and each case they prompted a question which the lawyer thrust at the witness with rapier-like rapidity.

In his opening address Mr. France outlined his case, defining carefully what constituted a treasonable act, yet it was noticed he did not ask that the death sentence be passed upon the prisoner in case of his guilt being proved. On the other hand, Mr. Wing never lost an opportunity to call the attention of witnesses to the fact that his client's life was at stake and this he harped upon so zealously that the obections of the prosecutor were sustained by the bench.

Hennig's wife and a woman companion sat among the spectators and closely followed the testimony. When court adjourned late in the afternoon Mrs. Hennig stood at the courtroom door so that she might have a word with her husband before he returned to his cell.

After addressing the court Mr. France admitted to newspaper men that he made no mention of the damaged gyro wheels, so prominently featured in the indictment. Instead, he said, he would show that Hennig's treachery consisted in slipping damaged bearings and other parts in the boxes in which such parts are kept when the torpedo bearing the gyroscope is placed aboard the ship. All the evidence indicated that the Government hopes to show that these tamperings consisted of submitting the delicate parts to emery dust, which would render them worthless and dangerous.

Six witnesses were heard yesterday, five men and a woman, all employees of the Bliss plant except Eugene A. Hornberg, a Federal ordnance inspector stationed in the Bliss plant, whose duty it was to pass finally on the gyroscopes following rigid tests by both the company and Federal inspectors.

The other witnesses were: Edward H. Killiams, a Bliss inspector; Edward F. Kane, his assistant; Miss May O'Brien, a packer in the plant, of 553 Fifty-sixth street; Anthony von Huff and Patrick McNally, laborers in the plant. Hornberg was the last witness and after his cross-examination an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The questions put by the prosecutor to each of the witnesses sought to bring out that none but Henning had an opportunity to insert damaged parts in the box in which the loose parts of the gyroscope were packed. The attorney for the defence cleverly combated this by making each witness admit that a scratch so minute as to be discernible only by aid of a microscope would render the gyroscope useless and dangerous.

Counsel indulged in many heated tilts over this point. These tilts always ended in Judge Chatfield taking the witness in hand and propounding questions to which, in some instances, counsel took exception. Even Hornberg, the Government's star witness, made admissions.

RUNAWAY N. Y. BOY KILLED IN FRANCE

Myron Roth Shot, Father Learns as First News.

"I am sailing for Havre, France, in the morning. Going over for a little excitement." This was the last message Herman L. Roth, a lawyer at 1476 Broadway, had from his son, who disappeared from his home in this city on November 1, 1914. Not until yesterday was his search for the missing boy rewarded.

Word was brought to Myron Roth's father that his son had been killed when he and three other volunteers were defending a sounding board Christmas morning. The message was brought by Lieut. Spencer of the Canadian Expeditionary forces, who had been the boy's chum "over there." He said he had been told that his friend's name was Myron Wroth, and that not until a few minutes before the boy started on his last mission had he learned the truth. Myron Roth's last request was that, if anything should happen his father be notified.

At the beginning of the war, when Myron was a student in De Witt Clinton High School, he begged to be permitted to join the allied army, but being only 18 years old was forbidden to go.

Mr. Roth, the boy's father, is an associate member of the legal advisory board of Exemption Board 148. He has two other sons in the service.

GERARD SAYS UPTON HAS A MODEL ARMY

Late Ambassador to Germany Finds Conditions Good and Morale Excellent.

PRAISES THE SANITATION

Says Quarters Are Warm, the Food Wholesome and Hospitals Well Equipped.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Jan. 25.—James W. Gerard, lately Ambassador to Germany, visited Camp Upton to-day, where he witnessed a review of the 305th Infantry and made a careful inspection of the cantonment. Having previously learned "how to look at a camp," he said, Mr. Gerard gave his conclusions just as he would have written a report on visiting a German camp. He asserts that he found everything clean, the quality of the food, which he tasted, admirable and well prepared, and pronounces the spirit of officers and men in the whole camp to be excellent.

At the review of the 305th Mr. Gerard stood beside Brig.-Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer of the 153d Infantry Brigade, who was acting division commander during the absence of Brig.-Gen. Johnson from camp to-day. Gen. Wittenmyer was Military Attache at Havana a year ago when Mr. Gerard returned from Germany and was the first to welcome him upon landing.

In going around the camp Mr. Gerard lingered longest perhaps in the Knights of Columbus auditorium at the bayonet class of Sergeant-Major Covington of the British army. The men in this class had been members of it only four days and the dash and spirit which they displayed particularly aroused Mr. Gerard's interest.

His Impressions of Camp.

Upon leaving for his train Mr. Gerard made the following statement:

"During the Spanish-American war I was in Camp Black, Long Island, and for the last two and a half years I was in Germany I spent considerable time in visiting not military camps but prison camps and therefore learned by experience how to look at a camp, and in Camp Upton I went through it just as I would a camp in Germany, for the purpose of seeing how the men were treated.

"To-day I examined the sleeping quarters and found them clean, well aired, warmed and sufficient bedding for the men; latrines outside and near by and very clean; ample bathing facilities, hot and cold shower baths. I was present in three separate companies during their dinner hour and tasted the food, also the bread and cocoa which was being distributed in one company. The quality was excellent and the food was well prepared. Everything very clean.

"I visited the hospital, looked through the window in one quarantined ward, visited operating, X-ray and laboratory rooms, also the operating room during an operation, and the ward, among others, for severe pneumonia cases, diet kitchen, kitchens, &c. I found the wards well warmed, light, good ventilation, sufficient bedding and beds. I did not inspect the food in the hospital but found, especially in the pneumonia ward, all precautions taken with screens between beds, everything exceptionally clean. There are seventy-two female nurses in the establishment and I could not see anything wanting in any particular in the hospital or dispensary.

Spirit of Men Excellent.

"The spirit of officers and men in the whole camp is excellent.

"I am speaking just as I would have written a report on visiting a German camp because owing to certain discussions recently it is probable that people in the United States will care to know something about a detailed view of an American camp.

"The first thing in a camp with new troops is to make soldiers of them. They take up their specialized work afterward. A man who has been made a soldier, which probably required at least six months training even for the intelligent men who form the new American army, will require only about twenty days instruction under experts for men who have been made soldiers to learn the details of actual machine gun drill. Therefore no damage has been caused or delay in the training of the army by the fact that machine guns have not so far been delivered to the camps except those for drills, such as I mentioned to-day.

"There has been a great deal of loose talk in this country about the machine guns and the Lewis gun question. In the first place the Lewis gun is not a machine gun. It is an automatic rifle, probably very useful, but is the kind of an arm used by infantry companies, not by separate machine gun detachments, as will be the new machine gun adopted.

"The men look in excellent health and are carrying themselves already in a very soldierly way. The review in the morning showed very good marching by some of the companies and the whole appearance of the camp shows an alert eagerness and an excellent working spirit between officers and men. The bayonet instruction of Sergeant-Major Covington of the British army is something new and interesting. He is teaching the men quickness and bayonet practice and turning out graduates who in turn will act as instructors."

NORDICA'S HUSBAND LOSES WILL FIGHT

Court Upholds Instrument Singer Made in Hospital.

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson, sitting as vice-ordinary of the New Jersey Prerogative Court, yesterday sustained the 1914 will of Lillian Nordica, the singer, who died May 10, 1914, in Batavia, Java, while on a tour of the world.

George W. Young of Jersey City, husband of Mme. Nordica, contested the will on the ground that she was not conscious of what she was doing when she made the will, which was offered for probate at Red Bank, N. J. The will was dated January 10, 1914, and was made while the singer was a patient in in the Torres Straits Hospital, Thursday Islands, suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia.

This will revoked a former will dated July 3, 1910, filed in New York, in which the bulk of the estate was left to Mr. Young. In the later will, which was upheld by the court, $30,000 was bequeathed to Imogene Castillo, a sister of the singer, and similar sums to other relatives.

To offset Mr. Young's claims witnesses were obtained to testify that she was in sound mind when she made the will. They were Miss Sadie C. MacDonald, matron of the hospital, and William M. Le Bryce, British Government representative at the islands.

The testimony of Mr. Le Bryce as to the validity of the will was obtained by interrogatories mailed to him. Miss MacDonald could not be located for many months, but was finally found in service as a nurse with the British armies. She came to this country and testified Mme. Nordica was fully conscious of her action in making the will.

GERLACH ALMOST BECOMES GOULASH

He Said Kaiser Would Rule and Fists Crowd In to Hit Him.

Voicing his belief that the Kaiser will rule the world in so objectionable a tone that several fists landed almost simultaneously on his jaws, Arthur P. Gerlach was taken last night to Ellis Island, where he will be detained while the Federal authorities look him up.

The prisoner lives at 974 St. Nicholas avenue and was employed by Paul Putnam, a silk importer of 55 John street. His wife, American born, and their two children are now in Germany. He says he is an American citizen, coming to this country when he was 18 months old. He admitted he returned to Germany many years ago and only returned to this country just before the start of the European war.

Gerlach entered a cafe in the Hudson Terminal Building yesterday and engaged the barkeeper in conversation. Gerlach told his new found friend the time was not far distant when German victory would be complete and that it would be the best for all concerned.

"I would advise you not to make such remarks in here," the barkeeper said. "For one thing, our customers are all good and loyal Americans. In the second place, I personally take exception to your tone since I have two sons in France fighting for their country."

A man standing near by overheard the altercation, and stepping up to Gerlach said:

"You can't talk that way in my hearing either. I have a son in the United States Aviation Corps and he is now flying in France."

"He'll get what's coming to him," Gerlach sneered, "and it will serve him good and right."

It was then that fists shot out and seemingly all landed at the same time. Gerlach went down in a heap. While he was readjusting his tattered toilet some one telephoned to the First Branch detective bureau.

The prisoner told John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, he has a half-brother named Pladt who is a cadet at West Point. He said another brother is aboard the battleship Texas.

GAS ACCIDENTS LAID TO THAWING PIPES

Bronx House Wrecked by Explosion—Owner, Wife and Son Seriously Injured.

Five separate gas accidents within a very short time yesterday, one of which completely wrecked a house and injured three persons, led to an investigation concerning the gas supply at the end of which Robert Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company, announced that the pressure had been found to be normal.

The gas man advanced the theory that the raising temperature had resulted in thawing partly frozen pipes and that many connections might have become loose through this means.

Escaping gas in the kitchen of Joseph Danello, a builder of 232 Birchall avenue, The Bronx, exploded with sufficient force yesterday to wreck the frame and stucco home and to injure seriously Danello, his wife and his son, John. They were sent to Fordham Hospital.

There are ten children in the Danello family, which takes up all of a three story home. Yesterday, when Mrs. Danello lighted a fire in the kitchen stove a roar followed that could be heard for blocks. All of the partitions on the ground floor were shattered and the ceiling was blown upward, tearing a funnel shaped hole all the way to the roof. One side of the house was pressed out for four inches.

Danello was standing on a ladder in the hall hanging a picture when the blast came, and was thrown through the front door and onto a pile of snow in the street.

Other houses in the neighborhood were shaken and the police reserves from the Westchester avenue station were called. Mrs. Danello and John were buried under a heap of debris. The Fire Department ordered the building roped off to protect passers by in the event of its collapsing.

Mrs. Pauline Kasonsky and her daughters, Fannie and Rosie, were taken from their apartment at 141 Orchard street yesterday to Gouverneur Hospital suffering from gas poisoning. All three were found unconscious from gas that was escaping from an open jet.

Frank Walters, 40 years of age, a laborer, and his wife were found yesterday in their gas filled room at 257 West Fourteenth street. The woman was dead and the man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Harry Schneider, a tailor, and Gilbert Leibish, a baker, who jointly occupied a room at 86 Cannon street, were found yesterday unconscious from gas that had escaped from a burned metal tubing of a gas stove.

Alfred McCullough, 27 years of age, of 200 East 100th street, left a gas jet burning when he went to bed Thursday night, and yesterday he was found unconscious in his room and the light was out.

GROCERS PLEDGED TO LOWER PROFITS

Wholesalers Agree to Adopt Pre-War Selling Conditions for Foods.

BUTTER CASE UNDECIDED

One Repentant Sugar Dealer Regains License; Another May Win Clemency.

Part of the law of supply and demand has been thrown into the discard for the period of the war by the Greater New York Wholesale Grocers Association. Henceforth, in an effort to cooperate with the Food Administration, the wholesalers have resolved to "sell all merchandise and food products at a reasonable margin of profit above the fair cost thereof."

"In order that the country's industries and products may be maintained and speculation in foodstuffs eliminated," the association resolved in formal session, "we pledge ourselves to the National Food Administration not to sell any of the necessities as announced by the President of the United States in his proclamation of October 8, 1917, at a margin of profit over and above the actual cost price and a small allowance or profit thereon, and not on a larger scale of profits than those which were received prior to war conditions, and further agree to sell such merchandise irrespective of market conditions at the time of sale."

The question of suspending the "call" on the New York Mercantile Exchange and the New York Butter and Egg Exchange in the case of butter was put up to members of the exchanges yesterday by George L. Bennett, assistant director of the bureau of transportation and distribution, at the Federal Food Board headquarters. It was suggested that quotations on the exchanges had an influence on general market prices which might be construed as unfair in view of the small quantity of butter actually dealt in. Although 7,000 tubs of butter are received every day, some days not more than 250 tubs are sold on an exchange.

Butter Decision Is Delayed.

The butter men strenuously insisted there is no good reason whatever for the suspension of the call even during war time. More testimony will be taken before the issue will be decided.

Wholesalers have tentatively agreed to specify in invoices of butter or packages of goods the grades included in the sale. This will be for the benefit of the retailer, who will follow such grade designations in the labelling of goods exposed for sale.

H. Dworkis of 292 Second street, whose wholesale license was suspended on December 14 until March 1 for alleged overcharges in sugar, has obtained a renewal of his license to take effect on February 1. The Federal Food Board modified its original recommendation and Mr. Hoover approved its action, because Dworkis gave proof of his desire to cooperate with the Government by complying with the regulations of the Food Administration. The board announced that it was satisfied Dworkis made an honest effort to refund overcharges.

The board has recommended to Mr. Hoover that the license of the Harlem Sugar Company of 2445 Eighth avenue be suspended for one month instead of "withdrawn," and now the company on application may obtain a renewal to take effect February 11. The concern was accused of charging sugar prices in excess of the administration rate. Counsel asked for a rehearing and new testimony was given which convinced the board the license should not have been revoked.

Turns Over Excess Profits.

I. Ginsberg, a retailer of 110 Eighth avenue, signed an affidavit before P. A. Johann of the complaint bureau, yesterday setting forth that he had been exacting twelve cents a pound for new granulated sugar. He made his admission after a five hour examination. He turned over to the complaint bureau $186.94, representing excess profits. Charles P. Robinson, counsel to the board, has been asked to prepare a recommendation in the case. Ginsberg, it was alleged, practically did a wholesale business without a license.

Thirty-eight bakers yesterday signed a formal statement admitting they have been making under weight loaves and selling them in excess of administration prices. All insisted they had never received copies of the rules nor licenses for which they had applied two months ago. They promised to comply strictly with the regulations in the future.

Alan Fox, head of the Bureau of Licenses, has received several replies to his letter to Germantown, N. Y., families, asking them to explain why they had purchased more than one barrel of wheat flour from the Germantown Cooperative Association, Incorporated. Most of them said they didn't know they were violating the regulations and had sent back the surplus flour.

BIG POSTAL SAVINGS GAIN.

Deposits Here Jump $6,643,121 in Year to $29,885,645.

Postal savings in the city of New York increased $6,643,121 during the year 1917, and the post office now holds in this city $29,885,645 of deposits. This remarkable increase, says an official statement, took place in a year notable for the high cost of living, the war, and the millions that were invested in Liberty bonds.

The number of depositors increased from 148,365 to 154,378, a gain of 6,013 depositors.

The post office force is making an effort to encourage the deposits of children as well as those of the grownups.

PORT ARRIVALS HERE IN 1917 WERE 113,673

Landing Agent's Report Shows Decrease From 1916.

The annual report of William C. Moore, landing agent at Ellis Island, completed yesterday, shows that in 1917, America's first year in the war, there were fewer arrivals at this port than during the preceding year. The total was 113,673 first and second cabin and steerage passengers in 1,026 trips.

The French Line brought in the largest number, 9,549, in 40 trips. The American Line landed the largest number of first cabin passengers, 2,868, part of a total of 7,887, in 46 trips. The figures of the other lines follow:

Norwegian-American Line: First cabin, 1,059; second cabin, 1,865; steerage, 5,943; 12 trips.

Trans-Atlantica Italiana: First cabin, 125; second cabin, 1,116; steerage, largest of all the lines, 6,659; 10 trips.

Cunard Line: First cabin, 982; second cabin, 972; steerage, 984; 38 trips.

Holland-America Line: 5,935 passengers in 6 trips.

Spanish Line: 6,119 passengers, in 25 trips.

Scandinavian-American Line: 7,409 passengers, in 13 trips.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy to-day, with local snows in the west portion; somewhat colder; cloudy and colder to-morrow; probably snow.

For New Jersey, fair and colder to-day; cloudy and colder to-morrow, probably snow.

For northern New England, local snows to-day; generally fair and colder to-morrow.

For southern New England, fair to-day, cloudy and colder to-morrow; probably snow by night.

For western New York, local snows and colder to-day; snow and colder to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The storm area continued over the lake regions yesterday, where the pressure was low and light snow falling in Wisconsin, Illinois, and all the States touching the lower lakes to New England and the middle Atlantic States north of Virginia. There were a few scattered showers in the south Atlantic States and a dense fog south of Hatteras. Fair weather prevailed in the central and western States. An area of high pressure was moving southeastward from Montana and the Dakotas, where it was again below the zero point, the cold spreading southeastward into Kansas and Iowa.

It continued warmer and above freezing in the Ohio Valley and lake regions and was generally warmer east of the Mississippi.

In this city the day opened with light snow; partly fair in the afternoon; warmer; winds, fresh southerly; average humidity, 85 per cent.; barometer, corrected to reduce to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.69; 2 P. M., 29.62.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.69	29.72
Humidity	85	91
Wind—direction	S.W.	W.
Wind—velocity	12	28
Weather	Snow	Cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	24	1 P. M.	28	6 P. M.	33	
9 A. M.	24	2 P. M.	30	7 P. M.	33	
10 A. M.	25	3 P. M.	32	8 P. M.	33	
11 A. M.	27	4 P. M.	34	9 P. M.	34	
12 M.	28	5 P. M.	34	10 P. M.	34	

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
9 A. M.	24	32	6 P. M.	33	36
12 M.	28	33	9 P. M.	31	32