MME. BRESHKOVSKY PLEADS FOR RUSSIA

"Send Books and Teachers," Says Grandmother of the Revolution.

PUTS BLAME ON GERMANY

Bolsheviki Corrupted by Teuton Gold and Now Polluting All They Touch.

A train from Chicago brought to New York yesterday one of the world's most interesting figures—Catherine Breshkovsky, the grandmother of the Russian revolution. Thirty-two years in prisons or Siberian exile have bent her frame but left her spirit undimmed. She has come to America, as she will go on and on to the end, to plead for help for her "children," the people of Russia. She asks not for military force but for books, teachers, material aid for 4,000,000 orphans. She fears that America does not know the truth, which is, she says, that the Bolsheviki have destroyed order, industry and education—"have destroyed Russia."

Mme. Breshkovsky will be 75 years old next Christmas Day. She is three-fourths Russian, one-fourth Polish. Her family were landowners. In her youth she forsook everything else to improve the lot of the peasants. Away back in 1874 her imprisonment began with four years solitary confinement. She was released in 1896, and in 1904 she visited America. Her part in the revolution of 1905 sent her back to Siberia.

Freed by Czar's Overthrow.

Freed when the Czar was overthrown in 1917 her return to Petrograd was the occasion of a scene of triumphant reunion with what were left of her old comrades of the Socialist Revolutionary party and the Kerenskys of the new generation. She went to live at the Winter Palace as a counsellor the new Government. Then the counter revolution, the surrender to Germany, the day of the Bolsheviki. She hid for two months in Petrograd and eight in Moscow. Despatches reported her shot, but she was unharmed. At the first opportunity she started for America, and now, after three months on the way, she is here.

Russian and American friends were at the Grand Central Station. They were the nucleus of a crowd that swelled until the Twentieth Century Limited arrived. They cheered as she came through the gate. They saw a short, stout, white haired, blue eyed old woman with a white knitted cap over her head and over that a shawl which was pinned together at her throat. She is Babushka, the beloved little grandmother to the Russian millions.

Goes to Henry Street.

She looks grandmotherly, except that when she talks—never of her own sufferings, but of the dream of a free democracy ruined for the time being by the Bolsheviki—her face is sterner than the faces of most grandmothers ever become. At the Henry Street Settlement, where she received reporters, she removed her shawl and cap. Then one observed that her hair is drawn back tightly from a broad forehead and caught at the back with a big brown comb.

She has a good English vocabulary, but her accent, which seems to be French as well as Russian, makes it rather difficult to understand her. She sat at a table with a sheet of paper at which she looked constantly as if reading, although there was nothing on the paper but a few lines of notes. Some one asked her if she was not tired after all her trials and revolutionary disappointments.

"Tired?" she said. "I have been fighting for fifty years. Why should I be tired now?"

Condemns the Bolsheviki.

As she talked her steel rimmed spectacles, which she had put on for reading—ordinarily her eyes do not need this aid—slipped half way down her nose, contributing to the impression of domestic placidity which her appearance, but not her history, gives. She spoke first of the Bolsheviki and of conditions produced by their rule, which she said America did not comprehend. She wanted it understood that the Bolsheviki and the Socialists were far apart and that the Soviets are not free, but are the creatures of the Bolshevists. During the first revolutions the Soviet was needed, for there was no other possible organization of the people. But it was an organ for the moment only. The thing now should be a democratic constitutional government.

The Soviets were not elected by the people, she said. For the most part their members were sent from Petrograd and Moscow and were Bolsheviki who acted as dictators whom no one could oppose. Working men and peasants had no use for the Soviets; their only supporters were the armed group consisting of Bolshevists, made up of men without work who became Bolshevists because only the Bolshevists can get food.

Million Flee Petrograd.

Since the revolution of 1917, Mme. Breshkovsky said, half of Petrograd's 2,000,000 population had fled to the villages. Millions of forged and valueless banknotes had been issued. Rye bread had advanced from 4 to 100 rubles a pound, and only the Bolsheviki could buy it.

"The rule of Lenine and Trotsky has been very bad," she said. "If you only could see the disaster their policy has brought! They have destroyed Russia. There are no factories, no schools, no colleges. We even have no alphabets (meaning primers). All culture has been swept away. If an editor ventures to spell a Russian word correctly he is fined and imprisoned, on suspicion of being an intellectual."

Mme. Breshkovsky was asked who supported the Bolshevist rule. She answered: "At the beginning it was German agents. They got the backing of hundreds of thousands if not millions of ignorant Russians because the Bolsheviki said they would divide all the land. But the land was not divided, and when the Bolsheviki got into power they turned loose from the prisons all criminals and all the police who had served the Czar, experts in murder and extortion, provocateurs of riots.

Schools Empty for a Year.

"They are doing most of the murdering you hear about. Teachers are subjected to an inquisition. If they do not swear to the Bolsheviki beliefs they are thrown out and put in jail or killed. So for more than a year our schools have been empty—no teachers, no pupils, and every day the condition is becoming worse.

"I wish many Americans could go to Russia and see for themselves. They would see a nation beggared. Most of our leaders, the real friends of Russian freedom, are underground."

A question was: "Is it true that the Bolsheviki rule is now supported by a majority of the Russian people?"

"You must remember," Babushka said, "that 80 per cent. of the Russian people are illiterate. When liberty came we were free only as a bird could be free. The people really could not understand their freedom. Then all our bureaucrats, land owners and capitalists became obessed with fear that the workers and soldiers would become masters of the country."

She had only praise for Kerensky and Prof. Milliukof. Under their direction the Zemstvos were elected by the people and passed good laws. They righteously decided to keep up the war with Germany and called into being a constituent assembly that really was representative and would have given the people all the land needed for their own use if the Bolsheviki had not interfered.

Incited by the Germans.

"Bolshevik propaganda," she said, "really began before Kerensky became head of the Government. Unquestionably it was financed in Germany. The revolution in Petrograd in June, 1917, was incited by Germans. German agents went around telling the people, 'You are betrayed. You never will get the land. You will have to take it yourselves.' The Bolsheviki preyed on the fear and impatience of the Russians due to the slowness of the constitutional Government. Hired inciters ran all over the land. They were able to get food and clothes from Germany for themselves and their dupes, while the bourgeois went half naked and starving.

"The German prisoners released in Russia are helping the Bolsheviki now. There are 'war fronts' all over Russia; there is fighting all the time. The Chinese who came to work on our railroads have been put into Russian uniforms. The amalgam is spreading over Russia. The people are tired and don't know what to do after two years of war and then two years of civil war. They were betrayed and now they are abashed. The password of the Bolsheviki is 'This will be permitted.' Take oath that you are a Bolshevist and anything is 'permitted'—robbery, murder, anything. There is no morality. Every day something new is 'permitted,' and wherever you find a Soviet you find German propagandists. A conspicuous one is Gen. Muelbach."

All Russia Is Corrupted.

Mme. Breshkovsky was asked what could be done to help Russia. She replied:

"We have four million orphans. They must be educated, otherwise the land will be filled with little criminals. I am ashamed to say it, but in the last two years Russia has been corrupted. It began at the war front and with the use of German money. Not all our Generals were corrupted, but even if there was only one in 1,000 that was enough for all. The soldiers were paid with forged money manufactured in Leipsic and Dresden.

"My only desire is that my people should be honest and clever enough to take care of themselves. You ask me if I favor intervention. I reply that any help is welcome if it is unselfish and is given for the establishment, step by step, of a true democracy, which is the highest ideal of Socialims. If you are thinking of your own benefit we will not have you.

"The first thing I ask is that you understand Russia. Then your Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and other good societies can send people over to help with education. We need thousands and thousands of alphabets (primers) and millions of books. We want you to be patient with us. We shall not always be in disorder.

Bolshevism Is Destructive.

"In some ways I think Russia has a more beautiful future than any other people. Above all, realize that Bolshevism and Socialism are not the same thing. They are very different, and are now struggling together in Russia. Bolshevism is only destructive. Socialism is only for the slow building of freedom and a democratic government under which we can educate our people."

"Why do the Bolsheviki remain in power so long if they are so bad?" queried a seeker of light.

"The Czars," Babushka blazed, "were in power hundreds of years. Is fifteen months so long? In the beginning the Bolsheviki took all the ammunition and arms and disarmed all the people who disagreed with them. That is the reason. As for me, I am a Socialist and a revolutionist until my last breath. The Bolsheviki will be overthrown and we'll have freedom again. All my life I have said only one thing—'If you would help, teach and fight, fight and teach.' I say it now."

A friend of Babushka told her she was tired, and the Grandmother of the Revolution rose as if her long journey had really fatigued her. But when a movie man waylaid her she shrugged her shoulders and said: "If it will help Russia," and marched briskly out to the steps of the settlement house to face the lens.

She said she would stay in New York until New York knew "the truth about Russia." She will speak in Carnegie Hall on the evening of February 10 at a meeting sponsored by the Civic Forum and the Friends of Russian Freedom.

Troopships Due To-day

PLATTSBURG from Brest, January 22, with 1,685 troops, including the 323d Machine Gun Battalion, complete, the 330th Infantry Machine Gun Company, seven casual companies, including one colored, from New York, and six officers and 222 men, ill or wounded, but not requiring special attention.

Mongolia from St. Nazaire, January 20, with 4,429 officers, men and nurses, including three Regular Army casual companies and two of Pennsylvania troops.

Armored cruiser Frederick from Brest, January 17, with 1,547 troops, most of whom have not been in action.

Hampden from Bordeaux, January 7, with twenty-one officers and men, bound for Camp Merritt.

3 WIVES HEAR HIS SENTENCE.

Youthful Bigamist Gets Two and a Half Years Minimum.

Confronted by three women whom he had married in turn, Albert Schenberg, 21, a decorator, living at 909 Kelly street, The Bronx, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Louis D. Gibbs in Bronx county court to not less than two and one-half years and not more than four years and eight months in Sing Sing prison for bigamy. Schenberg told the court he did not know why he had married all three, but said he liked them all.

The women are young and good looking. Blanche Lederer of 906 East 173d street, The Bronx, caused Schenberg's arrest two weeks ago. The other women were Anna Tomback, 644 Snedeker avenue, Brooklyn, and Helen Golden, 364 Hinsdale street, Brooklyn.

Major Derby Returns To-day.

Major Richard Derby, Jr., son-in-law of the late Col. Roosevelt, is expected to arrive to-day with his division on the steamship Martha Washington, which is due at Newport News. Major Derby served with a medical unit and was for some time stationed in Paris. He saw Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Capt. Kermit Roosevelt just before sailing from France. His wife and two children are at Aiken, S. C.

MINISTER ROUSSOS HONORED AT DINNER

Greek Envoy Hopes for American College at Foot of Acropolis.

WANTS U. S. IDEALISM

Diplomat Reviews Noble Part His Country Took in the War.

A sense of the debt which the whole civilized world—and particularly that part of it triumphant in the war just ending—owes to Greece and the ideals of Greek civilization was expressed last night by all the speakers at a dinner to George Roussos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece in the United States, who leaves to join Premier Venizelos at the Peace Conference in Paris. The dinner was held at Sherry's.

The speakers were Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission, Alfred Marling, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce; Job E. Hedges and Mr. Roussos himself. The dinner was given by a group of the friends Mr. Roussos has made during his eighteen months of diplomatic service in this country. He was for more than a quarter of a century a leader of the international bar in Egypt, where he became a close friend of the late Earl Kitchener.

Dr. Butler acted as toastmaster and introduced the various speakers. He was the first to strike the keynote—the obligation of all the ages to Greece—and said that the whole purpose of the dinner was that those gathered about Mr. Roussos might express to him the regard this country has for so distinguished a representative of so distinguished a people.

Tribute to Mr. Roussos.

He paid tribute to Mr. Roussos's work in the United States, to his capable handling of the foreign affairs of the nation he represented and expressed the assurance that Mr. Roussos would carry back to his people a full comprehension of what the American people are doing and will do for Greece in the work of the world's reconstruction.

Dr. Butler said one of the permanent results of Mr. Roussos's stay in this country, taken with the great world alliance which has brought Greece and the United States together in the lists against the common enemy, will be the establishment of a permanent understanding between the Hellenic peoples and our own.

The same thought was expressed by Mr. Marling and Mr. Hedges in speeches which followed that of Mr. Roussos. Mr. Roussos, reviewing the activities which have occupied him while in this country, said: "I perceived that certain prejudices against Greece and against certain of her civilians resident in this country stood in the way of the perfect understanding between our two nations, which to a great extent it was my mission to bring about. This prejudice I sought to remove and found the task not difficult.

Truth Telling Policy.

"It has been a policy of Venizelos to speak the truth always, hence I never hesitate to acknowledge the defects of our national character. During centuries of martyrdom we have seen Greece employing every energy and resource in conserving her race and religion.

"In the last great crisis Greece gave the world a new, a strong proof of her sense of honor as a people. When called upon to choose between a peace of dishonor and war with all its horrors, the Greek people, through their regular election, according to her constitution, voted outright for war.

"When the desire thus expressed was wilfully misunderstood by a sovereign who believed in absolutism, Greece revolted against the tyrant. It called upon its people, whose families and fortunes lay at the mercy of Constantine, and demanded that the Greeks desert their all, follow their leader to Salonica, and assume the burden of sacrifice not in a spirit of egotism, but in order to wipe out the stain which the policy of Constantine had imposed on the national honor.

"They entered the war in order to keep the engagement which they had entered into with Serbia, their gallant ally.

"Freed from the pro-German King, the Greek people in its entirety aligned itself on the side of honor, which demanded of the individual Greek that he sacrifice himself for the honor of the nation.

Proof of Greeks' Honesty.

"When we see a people that is so attached to its ideals and so proud of its good name frankly recognizing its faults and showing that it is endeavoring to rid itself of these faults, we have clear proof that it is an honest people and worthy of such consideration as may be bestowed upon it.

"Let me say now, with hostilities over, that we seek the benefit of American activity and enterprise so that we may more rapidly exploit the vast riches of the Orient, that we may capture and place at the free service of mankind those natural forces which to-day are being wasted.

"Above all it is your moral support of which we are in need, and we hope to see in the future at the foot of the Acropolis an American college which shall bring to us American ways of thinking, which shall teach us an American idealism, and which will so happily combine with patriotism that instruction which America is able to give in so large a measure."

The debt of France to Greece, ancient and modern, was acknowledged by Marcel Knecht, when he said:

"I wish to tell you how the republic of France has always loved and admired Greece, because Greece has always suffered and because it has always been valiant and sovereign. Greece has helped to curse the tyrant which has been crushed by the Allies. France admires that spirit, and realizes how well Venizelos reckoned when he knew that he could rely upon France and ultimately upon the United States to bring about the overthrow of the monarchism which threatened Greece, England, France, Greece and the United States, we have been altogether in one idealism.

"France realized the mettle of the Greek soldiers who arrayed themselves with her and her cause, and you Americans have seen in your armies the dark browed men whom you knew in civil life only as emigrants from the Aegean. Now they have come back to you, citizens not only of the great republic of liberty, but citizens more than ever of the great republic of the United States."

Mr. Hedges's Remarks.

Mr. Hedge's speech, in a lighter vein than that of the speakers who had preceded him, carried, as the others had, full measure for appreciation to all that Greece meant in the civilization of this world.

"I have always hated Greek—as a study, even if it is long ago now—but I am sure I have always loved Greece and what she has always meant. Greece means idealism, freedom and the world is indebted to her for an expression of these through centuries."

Mr. Hedges said that he was glad to be present at a dinner which had no purpose except to convey by a group of men their appreciation and sense of obligation to another man and was without the feature of the "anticipated headline" or the practical, and generally political, meaning underlying so many gatherings called in the name of hospitality and fraternal regard.

As the other speakers had done, he predicted a future understanding between Greece and the United States built on the solid foundations of common suffering and a common conception of service to mankind destined to endure as long as the two countries remained nations.

Among those at the dinner were: Brig.-Gen. Oliver P. Bridgeman, Paul D. Cravath, F. Cunliffe Owen, Cass Gilbert, Frank A. Munsey, Henry A. Gildersleeve, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles R. Miller, Francis K. Pendleton, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Theodore P. Shonts, R. A. C. Smith, John B. Stanchfield, Frederick D. Underwood, Martin Vogel, Louis Wiley, George T. Wilson, Admiral Grout of the French navy, F. D. Kalopathakis, K. Konstantinides and E. Travlos.

B. R. T. SAFETY HEARING SET.

Need of Control Devices Taken Up by P. S. C.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and affiliated companies, has been served with formal notice by the Public Service Commission that that body will hold a hearing tomorrow afternoon on the question of the installation of safety devices and speed control appliances on the B. R. T. system. The information sought in the hearing will bear particularly on that section leading through the Malbone street tunnel, where the fatal wreck occurred November 1.

Frederick P. Royce, new general manager of the B. R. T., will receive a salary of $36,000 a year. He will begin his duties to-morrow.

Mr. Garrison said that John J. Dempsey, who was formerly general manager and vice-president, will continue in an executive position and will be supervisor of the transportation division. District Attorney Lewis said yesterday that he would move for trial of the Malbone wreck cases early in March in Mineola.

FERRIS GETS SHIP POST HERE.

Succeeds Captain Yates, as Agent of Operations.

Appointment of Capt. Frank E. Ferris of San Francisco to succeed Capt. Charles Yates, resigned, as managing agent at the New York office, division of operations, United States Shipping Board, was announced yesterday by the board. The appointee will assume office February 1.

Capt. Ferris has been in the Shipping Board service in the Jacksonville, Fla., district. For many years he was associated with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Union Oil Company of San Francisco.

REPORTS NORTH SEA STREWN WITH MINES

Steamship Hellig Olav Barely Misses One on Way Over.

Capt. Holst of the Scandinavian-American steamship Hellig Olav, in yesterday from Copenhagen, reports that navigation in the North Sea and contiguous waters is still menaced by drifting mines. Several times the Hellig Olav sailed dangerously close and once she came within four feet of one. She anchored at night off the Norwegian coast to avoid danger in the darkness.

On the trip a passenger not on the original manifest appeared. The mother, Mrs. Rigmar Gbatt, had hoped that the little girl would arrive as an American citizen and came across with that object in view. She married in New York and went to Copenhagen two years ago to live with her husband.

Walter Eitel Paul Hammon, who says he is a native American born in Chicago, but who speaks no English, was detained aboard the Hellig Olav for examination by the Naval Intelligence Bureau. He said he went with his father and mother to Germany fourteen years ago, when he was six years old, and that he had been employed recently as a tool maker in Berlin. His admission that he sought work in a German ammunition factory during the war inspired the authorities to investigate his record. He says he is going to the home of Alfred Domer, 143 Canal street, Manhattan, Mr. Domer being executor of his father's estate.

Employment Bureau Opened.

An employment bureau has been opened by the Cardinal Farley Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of New York at 15-19 East Thirtieth street under the supervision of the Department of Labor, according to announcement by P. J. Burke, employment secretary, yesterday. Letters have been sent to employers asking their cooperation in placing returned service men in jobs.

SOUVENIR BOMB ATTACKS TWO SNORING SOLDIERS

Grenades From France Cached in Brothers' Bureau—Only One Explodes, Shattering Walls—Machine Gun Bullets Join in Fusillade.

From the moment that Top Sergeant Joe Hamilton and his brother, High Private Ralph Hamilton, both of Port Chester, landed here from France last month until 6:14:28 o'clock yesterday morning they were the proud owners of a setting of loaded hand grenades, which the brothers had picked up near the Marne while serving with the Seventy-fourth Coast Artillery. But at a fraction less than 6:14:29 A. M. yesterday the sarge and the high private were almost all out of battlefield souvenirs.

One of the setting of loaded hand grenades, which the Hamilton brothers kept under a bureau in the room they were occupying at the home of their uncle, George H. Lowden of 16 West Broadway, Port Chester, had instantaneously decided to hatch a battle. And the fragments of the exploding grenade in reaching out feverishly for some thing to slam managed to connect up with a string of forty-nine machine gun cartridges nesting in a bureau drawer, the machine gun cartridges also being loaded—until a fraction of a second less than 6:14:29 o'clock A. M.

Cause of Blast a Mystery.

Late last night the Hamilton brothers were still debating as to what had detonated the hand grenade. Top Sarge Joe was steadily insisting that High Private Ralph snores fervently enough to detonate a wet firecracker; High Private Ralph insisted that Top Sergeant Joe snored so much abroad that whenever the Seventy-fourth artillerymen wanted to get some sleep they used to be compelled to fire their big guns all night to drown out Joe's snorings and thus get a semblance of quiet. Each said he didn't snore and each also insisted that it must have been the snoring of the other that detonated the hand grenade yesterday morning.

"Look out, Joe!" yelled Ralph an instant after 6:14:28 A. M. yesterday morning. "There goes the hand grenade. Duck under the bed clothes!"

"Why duck?" asked Top Sarge Joe, sleepily. "Don't say, 'There goes the hand grenade'—it's gone."

"But there are two more under the bureau, you poor nut!" screamed High Private Ralph. Whereupon the Hamiltons did what they had scorned to do in battle—they ducked under the bed clothes and listened fearfully while the echoes of the exploding hand grenade and machine gun cartridges simultaneously died away and brought all sleeping Post Chester to instant life. The two remaining grenades remained quiet.

Pair Protected by Wall.

Fortunately for the Hamiltons the bed in which they were sleeping when the hand grenade went off was protected from the bureau battery by the thick walls of an alcove in which the bed was placed. The explosion tore a hole two feet in diameter in the floor and smashed almost all of Uncle Lowden's windows. A bit of flying window glass clipped High Private Ralph's finger, but not severely enough to entitle him to a wound stripe.

When the Hamiltons stepped ashore December 22 at Hoboken from the naval transport Mongolia they were loaded down in the way that has caused a British comic, after seeing homecoming American soldiers, to remark, "France went into the war for her national salvation, England to help Belgium and America for souvenirs."

For a month the Hamilton heroes' collection of Hun helmets, cartridges and grenades was the star war exhibit of Port Chester, but at last accounts yesterday part of the collection was in Iceland and the rest of it kicking up a wheat field in Argentina.

JURY COMPLETED FOR O'LEARY TRIAL

Defence, However, May Exercise Right of Challenge—Robinson Pleads Not Guilty.

A tentative jury was obtained yesterday at the trial in the Federal District Court of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others accused of conspiracy to commit espionage through the publication known as *Bull*. The jury was accepted by James W. Osborne 2d, Assistant United States Attorney, as satisfactory to the Government but the defence, which had used none of the ten peremptory challenges to which it is entitled, may change its makeup to-day, the fourth day of the trial. The tentative jury is:

Charles S. Diller, 812 Eagle avenue.
James W. Harte, 416 East 142d street.
James D. Ellsworth, 165 Broadway.
James S. Kirk, 1270 Broadway.
H. J. Kelsy, 872 Morris avenue.
Philip J. Eberhardt, 2477 Bainbridge road.
James C. Hull, 110 West Fortieth street.
John J. Hammond, 1 Broadway.
George E. Hall, 210 Riverside Drive.
Andrew A. Jones, 242 West Ninety-eighth street.
Harry Hemlen, 144 West Ninety-ninth street.
W. L. Amerman, 250 West Ninety-fourth street.

Judge A. N. Hand curtailed the examination of talesmen by counsel for the defence. When Arthur O'Leary, a brother of Jeremiah, tried to examine a witness about free speech and the Constitution the court said the jury when finally selected would be instructed fully in this regard. Afterward the questioning of witnesses for the defence was left largely to Thomas B. Felder, chief of counsel.

A number of talesmen were excused for cause on motion of Mr. Felder. Among these was Charles I. David, a tailor at 315 Fifth avenue. He said he would not trust an enemy alien. Adolph Stern, a defendant, is a German.

W. L. Amerman was tentatively accepted over the motion of Mr. Felder to excuse him. He said he thought Irish agitators either were insincere or lacked good sense.

Jay Willard Robinson pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Learned Hand to an indicement charging treason. He was a stenographer for Jeremiah O'Leary, who, besides the conspiracy charge against him, is alleged to have been a German spy and a courier for the alleged spies Baroness von Kretschman and Herman Wessels. Robinson was given until February 10 to enter a final pleading or demur to the indictment.

When arraigned Robinson read a prepared statement denouncing his arrest as a "hideous travesty on justice, directed against the Irish republican movement," and said Winship Taylor, Assistant United States Attorney, should be impeached for his part in the case.

CITY TO FIGHT GAS SUIT.

As Largest Consumer Asks to Be Made Party to Action.

Federal Judge Mayer signed an order yesterday requiring the Consolidated Gas Company to appear before him Friday and show cause why the city should not be made a party to the suit of the company to set aside the law requiring an 80 cent rate for gas. The order was signed on the application of William P. Burr, corporation counsel.

In its suits the gas company named the Public Service Commission, State Attorney-General Newton and District Attorney Swann as defendants. It alleged that the cost of making gas had increased so greatly that it was impossible for the company to make a reasonable profit with the rate at 80 cents.

The Corporation Counsel contended that it is his duty to appear where the rights of the people are affected and that the city is a necessary party as the largest single consumer of gas.

ANDERSON CASE DISMISSED.

Court Rules Exporter Must Seek Relief by Civil Action.

Holding that there was no ground for criminal action, Magistrate Simms dismissed yesterday the case brought against Frank W. Anderson, president of the Central Transportation Company of 11 Broadway, charging grand larceny. The complainant was Benjamin H. Newman, manager for Bert A. Moers, exporter of metals at 59 Pearl street, who alleged that the defendant had accepted an advance payment for a shipment of 150 tons of brass and steel strips to France aboard the steamship Julianne, a ship that never sailed. The complainant attempted to show the ship was unseaworthy.

Angus McQuarrie, port warden of Sydney, N. S., although testifying for the complainant, declared that the Julianne had been in his port and that so far as he knew she was in seagoing trim. Magistrate Simms said the grievance was a matter for civil action.

DRAFT PLOT LAID TO POLICE CAPTAIN

Freeport Official and Public Accountant Held in Exemption Case.

GOT BRIBE, IS CHARGE

Helped Brooklyn Slacker Evade Service, According to Allegations.

James Hanse, veteran captain of police at Freeport, L. I., and well known in the political and civic life of Nassau county, has been arrested by the Federal authorities charged with having accepted a bribe as chairman of Local Draft Board No. 3, at Freeport.

Both he and Seton C. Bens, a certified public accountant, who was a member of the legal advisory staff of the board, were arraigned before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn yesterday. Capt. Hanse was held in $10,000 bail and Bens in $15,000 bail, both for examination Wednesday.

Charges in Slacker Case.

The arrest of the two men is the culmination of an investigation into the exemption from army service of Joseph Gitter, 33 years old, of 601 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. It is charged by George E. Polhemus, Assistant Federal District Attorney, that Gitter registered from Bens's home at 25 West Milton street, Freeport, establishing a residence by sleeping there one night.

Then, according to the charges made, steps were taken with Capt. Hanse's connivance by which Gitter was placed in Class III. of the draft on the ground of dependency of parents and sister. Bens, it is stated, received $1,200, of which Capt. Hanse's share was $300.

Investigation disclosed that Gitter, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Gitter, and sister Anna, live in comfortable style at 601 Bedford avenue and operate an established wholesale millinery shop at 1241 Broadway, Brooklyn. There are also Gitter stores on Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, and Grand street, Manhattan.

Entire Family Arrested.

The family has been arrested charged with conspiracy to defeat the purposes of the selective service regulations and will be examined Monday by Commissioner Reifschneider.

Capt. Hanse had been mentioned as a Democratic candidate for County Sheriff. He is 65 years old, and lives on Smith street, in Freeport. He and Bens, who was arrested in his Woolworth Building office, deny absolutely the charges made against them and pleaded not guilty. Friends of Capt. Hanse asserted the only money received by him from Bens was $300 due since 1915 as result of a real estate transaction. Bens collapsed when arrested.

"The arrest of these two reputable and highly respected citizens of Freeport," said Thomas J. Cuff of counsel for the men, "is the result of a conspiracy by some miserable slackers. It is an attempt to place on the shoulders of these two men the guilt of men who were too cowardly to don the uniform. My clients are innocent and will be proved so on the trial."

HYLAN HITS CROPSEY EDICT.

Asks "Phenomenal" Opinion to Be Filed in Williamson Case.

Mayor Hylan yesterday made public a letter he had written to William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel, directing that official to make a record for future reference of the "phenomenal decision" of Justice Cropsey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in respect to the application of a Brooklyn newsdealer named Williamson for an injunction restraining John N. Harman, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, from cancelling his license.

Williamson had declined to offer for sale copies of the Hearst newspapers, and in the advertisement for new bids for his stand at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, Park Commissioner Harman specified that he should reserve the right to determine what newspapers and periodicals should be sold.

In his letter to Corporation Counsel Burr Mayor Hylan attacks the Cropsey decision continuing the injunction obtained by Williamson on the ground that it was not rendered within twenty days of the time it was submitted to him.

FARMERETTES PLAN 8 HOUR WORK DAY

Four Hour Luncheon and Siesta Period Demanded.

The farmerettes have left the city. The Hotel Astor, which for two days was lively with the rushing to and fro and up and down of their blue overalled legs, knows them no more. The Woman's Land Army has finished its convention and returned to its muttons or whatever the farmerettes busy themselves with in the winter months.

Yesterday's session was lively. Miss Edith Diehl, director of camp standards for the national land army, told the delegates that it was important to have training camps where would be farmerettes could be put through a course of sprouts to fit them to be useful to the farmer employer. It was decided to establish one camp at Cazenovia, and Mrs. Henry Burden of that town will arrange for it. The convention also planned a careful physical examination of farmerettes at frequent intervals.

The Woman's Land Army is strong for the eight hour day and holds that it is entirely possible, even though the old fashioned agriculturalist may fall dead on first hearing this theory. The working day of the farmerette is to be as follows:

Six A. M. to 10 A. M. Four hour interval for lunch, siesta and possibly some powdering of sunburned noses. Then work till 6 P. M.

Heads of the Land Army claim that no working girls are so well paid as these fair tillers of the soil. They have their housing, good food, transportation expenses, recreational opportunities and training in farm work all free, and in addition they get $15 cold cash each month.

"Would a department store girl getting $9 a week have $15 at the end of the month?" inquired one speaker.

Mrs. Florence Ferguson of Purchase was elected president of the State army and Mrs. William Sporberg of Port Chester was made secretary.

Writer to Investigate Y. M. C. A.

The White Star liner Celtic sailed yesterday for France with 172 cabin passengers, among whom are 148 war workers, mostly Y. M. C. A. representatives who are going to help look after the comfort of the American Expeditionary Forces. Samuel Morse, a New York newspaper man, will investigate the Y. M. C. A. operations in France, having credentials from George W. Perkins that will give him access to all records and data. He will write for Mr. Perkins a frank opinion of the war efforts of the Y. M. C. A.

SO EAGER TO LAND THEY SWIM ASHORE

Aviator and Signal Corps Man Jump From Transport.

The transport Scranton, which arrived yesterday morning from France with explosives aboard, anchored in Gravesend Bay. Her three passengers, an aviator, a member of the Signal Corps and an officer of the Quartermaster's Corps, became impatient when the tug that was scheduled to come down and take them to Hoboken failed to show up at the hour they expected her.

The aviator and the Signal Corps man regretted they did not have a plane to make a landing. Then they decided to take chances in a swim to the nearest pier, 200 yards away.

A boatman saw the Americans jump over and put out. They were within a short distance to the pier when the boatman picked them up and landed them somewhere in Brooklyn, wet and chilled but glad to be on land. Debarkation headquarters was notified and sent out men to locate the impatient swimmers, who probably will show up in Hoboken to-day.

TALMUD IS TO BE PRINTED IN AMERICA

Sacking of Wilna and Warsaw Brings Its Publication to New World.

The sacking of Warsaw and Wilna in Russia by the German troops in 1916 has brought under American auspices the publication of the ancient books of the Talmud the holy writ of the orthodox Jews, it became known yesterday.

For sixty years Wilna had been the publishing centre for the orthodox Jews of the world and in later years a printing shop was opened in Warsaw for maintaining the comparatively small supply of the books in existence. The Germans in their acute need for brass and lead for bullet moulding plundered the two cities and the printing plates of the Talmud were melted up with the rest of the loot.

Will Be Printed in Montreal.

Lest the publication of the Talmud should cease a contract has been entered into by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada for an edition of 2,000 copies to be made in Montreal. Owing to the tremendous labor involved in an attempt to set up the pages in type New York firms refused the contract. The committee appreciated that it would be a labor of years under the supervision of the best Talmudic scholars to bring out an American edition, and a more modern expedient was decided upon. Photographic plates now are being made of each page of the book and by printing from these plates it will be possible to bring out the edition in eighteen months. The contract was let to a firm in Montreal, which is the publishing company of a Jewish journal, at a cost of $200,000. Isaac Allen, an attorney at 122 Nassau street, is counsel for the rabbinical union engaged in the project, and has directed arrangements for the publication.

The publication of the Romm text at Wilna was accomplished after thirty years of labor. The type for the 9,300 pages, 10 by 15 inches in size, was set by hand in several scripts and in at least two languages. The Talmud consists of the mishna, or scriptural book, in pure Hebrew text, and the gemara, or commentary, in Hebrew and Chaldaic. The labor of obtaining proper type and the proof reading that required the efforts of the best scholars, proved a tremendous task.

Only 300 Sets in America.

For fear then that the type might be destroyed or come to accident, plates were made with copper facing, and from these the printing of the last thirty years has been made. Virtually all the copies of the Talmud in America came from the Romm press at Wilna. Mr. Allen said yesterday that there are probably not more than 300 sets in America, of eighteen or twenty volumes each.

The multiplication of orthodox schools, or yeshivoth, in this country in the last few years, he said, has created a demand for the Talmud which could be met only by restoring the edition. Mr. Allen said that the rabbinical union is fostering no unusual sentiment in bringing out the edition, but he feels that a more complete return to the old studies of the Jewish church is being made. The Talmudic doctrines always will be essential to the orthodox Jewish faith, he said.

It is proposed to distribute more than half of the coming edition in America. Probably 300 copies or more will come to this city. They will be sold for $100 each. A de luxe edition will be sold for $250 each. Any excess received from the sales will be turned into a pension fund for indigent rabbis. Among the New Yorkers who are contributing to the publishing fund are Harry Fischel, Joseph Polstein, Samuel Rottenberg, Moses Ginsberg and Joseph H. Cohen, president of Beth Israel Hospital.

$35,000 JEWELS ON WAITER.

Prisoner Says He Found Them at a Dinner in Toledo.

Harry Kastenbaum, Assistant District Attorney, opened a small brown paper parcel before Magistrate Sweetser in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and produced therefrom a $40,000 pearl necklace, an emerald ring valued at $15,000 and platinum rings and brooches worth another $10,000 or $15,000, which he said had been found on the person of a Greek waiter, Phillip Stattias, arrested in a Sixth avenue restaurant.

Stattias is said to have confessed to picking up the case of jewels at a society dinner in Toledo at which he was serving as waiter. His burden began to worry him soon after he made his getaway and he is said to have told the police he was glad he was caught.

Information he has given will result in a roundup of persons in this city and cities of the middle West who have been acting as "fences" for receiving stolen property.

Stattias was held without bail for a hearing February 11, following the reading of a confession. The jewels are owned by Mrs. M. J. Owens of Toledo.

Leaps to Death From Roof.

Mrs. Molly Spiegel, 31, of 1348 Wilkins avenue, The Bronx, was killed yesterday by falling or jumping from the roof of a six story apartment at 1237 Hoe avenue. Her body landed on a single story extension. Her husband, who had been out looking for work during the morning, said Mrs. Spiegel had been despondent since the birth of a child five months ago.

False Scales Dumped at Sea.

The Patrol, the official troop welcoming boat, performed purely municipal routine duty yesterday in taking a cargo of faulty scales and short measures confiscated by the Department of Weights and Measures during the last year out to sea. The cargo was dumped in eighty feet of water three miles out to sea. There were 1,200 ice cream pails and other measures and 400 scales.

FLOUR PRICE HOLDS DURING CROP YEAR

Trade Receives Assurances From Head of Grain Corporation.

ALL STOCKS TO BE USED

Government Protection Relieves Eastern Seaboard Dealers of Much Anxiety.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the Grain Corporation of the Food Administration, delighted the flour trade yesterday by giving assurance that there would be no impairment during the present crop year of the Government buying price of flour.

"Mr. Barnes's reply," Mr. Quackenbush said last night, "should allay all feeling of uncertainty on the part of the flour trade."

Mr. Barnes's statement, in the form of a letter to the flour clubs of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, was as follows:

"I find your letter of January 25 and a copy of the *Eastern Seaboard Flour Trade* on my return from Europe yesterday.

"I confess that I am at a loss to understand why there should be in the trade and on the part of the public any feeling that the present guaranteed price of wheat represents on this years crop situation any inflation, with a possible consequent decline should that inflation be relieved. Entirely outside of any large programme of relief shipments to enemy countries abroad a careful survey of the requirements of the allied countries, of the neutrals and of the newly liberated peoples whom we are bound to help feed would indicate that every bushel of surplus from the wheat crop of 1918 will be required before the end of the harvest year.

"It would be the height of business folly, this being true, for the Grain Corporation to contemplate allowing to develop any such situation as the resolutions of your club would seem to apprehend.

"By Executive order the Grain Corporation will continue to pay until June next at least the present level of guaranteed price to the producer reflected in the various markets by the buying scale hitherto in effect