

HOUSE DISPOSED TO DROP LEAK INQUIRY

Committee Named to Draft Contempt Charges Against Lawson.

BOLLING ISSUES DENIAL

President Wilson's Brother-in-Law Says Representative Wood Should Send Him Apology When He Sends One to Tumulty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—After a two-hour executive session late today, the House rules committee adjourned until tomorrow without taking final action on Representative Wood's resolution for an investigation of rumors of a "leak" in advance of President Wilson's peace note.

Although most of the Democratic members favor abandoning the whole proceeding with an adverse report on the resolution, a subcommittee was appointed to draft contempt charges against Thomas W. Lawson for use in case the committee decides to report the Boston financier for refusing to give names in connection with rumors he repeated.

Bolling Denies Knowledge.
R. W. Bolling, a brother-in-law of President Wilson and a member of F. A. Connolly & Co., brokers, Washington, was the first witness at today's hearing. He denied he had anything to do with a "leak."

"I have nothing to say," he said, "except that whoever is responsible for bringing my name into this, Representative Wood, I believe, might send me an apology at the same time that he sends one to Secretary Tumulty."

"When did you receive your first information regarding the President's note?" Representative Henry asked.

"When I read it in the newspapers," Mr. Bolling said he had no knowledge of any official of the Government or Administration who had profited by stock transactions, as a result of the peace note, and was excused after a brief examination.

Wall Street Correspondent Heard.
W. A. Crawford, head of the local bureau of the Central News of America, which supplies news to Financial America, a Wall Street paper, read a confidential message he said he sent to his New York office, December 20, saying that a note was coming, but that, according to Secretary Lansing, it was not a peace note nor a move for mediation.

"There was absolutely no leak in our service, nor from any of its clients," he said.
Representative Harrison said he had examined the Central News tapes for December 20 and found nothing indicating that the confidence of Secretary Lansing had been so easily won, but that, according to Secretary Lansing, it was not a peace note nor a move for mediation.

FRANZ BOPP HELD GUILTY

(Continued From First Page.)

United States District Attorney, the verdict was something of a personal victory. District Attorney Preston was stricken with a serious illness before the preparation of the case was well under way and it was on her shoulders that his cloak fell.

Woman Gains Honors.

The strength of the Government's case, Preston said yesterday, was due largely to Mrs. Adams' testimony. It was Mrs. Adams who opened the case for the Government and it was Mrs. Adams who represented the Government in court tonight when the jury brought in its verdict.

Mrs. Adams received the congratulations that came when the court adjourned with calmness. "It's my twenty-first case," she said, "so I guess I can count myself of age."

When it was announced the jury had agreed on a verdict all the defendants but Crowley showed signs of nervousness.

"How soon will we be sentenced?" Von Brincken inquired.

"They'll have to convict us first," replied Crowley.

"But this speedy settlement, it looks bad," Von Brincken suggested.

"Don't worry," and Crowley patted him on the back. "I have psychic sense and it tells me that the jury will acquit the whole bunch of us."

After the verdict Von Brincken said that whatever he did was as an officer of the German army, "and a soldier, you know, must obey orders."

Conspiracy Is Charge.

Bopp and the other defendants were charged with conspiracy against the neutrality of the United States and were accused of having planned to blow up munition plants in America and Canada, steamships carrying supplies to the entente allies, railroad bridges and military trains.

Two actions were consolidated in the trial just concluded. The defendants were charged with a violation of the act of July 2, 1890, by conspiring to restrain interstate and foreign commerce, by destroying factories, railroads and steamships.

Military Enterprise Planned.

The other action was for violation of sections 12 and 17 of the United States criminal code in conspiring to begin and set on foot and provide and prepare means for military enterprise.

Dandruff Surely Destroys the Hair

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.—Adv.

BROKER WHOSE NAME IS MENTIONED IN "LEAK" INQUIRY.



BERNARD BARUCH.—Photo by Underwood.

to be carried on from within the United States against the territory and dominion of the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

The defendants were Franz Bopp, German Consul-General; R. M. von Schack, Vice-Consul; Wilhelm Brincken, J. F. Van Koolbergen, Margaret E. Cornell, Charles C. Crowley and Louis J. Smith. Van Koolbergen was out of the country and could not be brought here to stand trial, as his alleged offense was non-extraditable. Smith was the Government's star witness.

The grand jury investigated the alleged conspiracy the latter part of 1915 and the indictments were filed February 14, 1916, and March 4, 1916.

Bopp Is Released.

Bopp and Von Schack were released on their own recognizance. Mrs. Cornell, Crowley and Von Brincken, who were required to give \$10,000 bonds at the time of their indictment, were given their liberty on those bonds. The court set Friday at 10 A. M. to hear motions and fix new bonds.

Smith, technically a defendant, received immunity for testifying for the Government.

The maximum penalty is three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and \$15,000 fine.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock this afternoon after listening four hours to Judge William H. Hunt's charge. The verdict was returned within five hours. He charged the jury on the facts in the case, reviewing the vital testimony of the prosecution and defense witnesses, balancing one against the other for the benefit of the jury—something that has not been done in a criminal case in Federal court here in the memory of attorneys practicing in the court for 20 years.

Convictions Not Expected.

Judge Hunt did not avail himself of the right to express his convictions of guilt or innocence—a right he has under Federal law, but which, like his charge on facts, is denied a judge in many state courts, including those of California.

Perhaps one of the most vital technical issues particularly stressed by Judge Hunt was the definition of "military enterprise," which the Government alleges in its felony indictment.

Bopp, Vice-Consul E. H. von Schack, Lieutenant George Wilhelm von Brincken, C. C. Crowley, secret war agent, and his secretary, Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, conspired against Canada by plots to dynamite ships leaving Canadian ports, and Canadian railroads. The judge held the acts alleged by the Government would constitute a military enterprise, but not a military expedition. The defense took exception to this. Charges of plots to dynamite ships and trains in the United States the Government grouped under the Sherman anti-trust law—restraint of interstate commerce. It is a misdemeanor.

George Washington Quoted.

The military enterprise charge comes under a statute originally passed in 1794 which practically embodied into law Judge Hunt said, the words of George Washington in an address in 1793:

"Where individuals shall enter upon military expeditions or enterprises within the jurisdiction of the United States, these offenses cannot receive too early or too close attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies," Judge Hunt quoted.

Judge Hunt told the jury that a military expedition would involve soldiers, armed for attack and defense, uniformed, and prepared to maneuver under a commander. A military enterprise he characterized as "any organized attempt to inflict injury to a government's military property."

Liquor Cases Dropped

Warrants Against Men for Shipments to Portland Quashed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Dismissal of Federal warrants charging mislabeling of liquor shipments from San Francisco to Portland, Or., were asked by the Government and granted today in the cases of J. S. Craig and Fred Hauser.

They are employees of a liquor house here, of which J. M. Craig, father of J. S., is president.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

THAW CONTINUES TO ELUDE AUTHORITIES

Police Believe Fugitive Is Under Protection of Family at Pittsburg.

ESCAPE BEING 'EXPLAINED'

New York Officials Say They Considered Rich Man as Well Known That They First Hunted Alleged Confederate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The whereabouts of Harry K. Thaw, indicted here on a charge of kidnapping and assaulting 19-year-old Fred Gump, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo., remained a mystery today to the District Attorney and his corps of detectives who have been searching for him, although directly or indirectly the police of all cities have received notice that he is wanted here.

Unofficially the belief was expressed at the prosecutor's office that Thaw had made his way to his home in Pittsburg and there, under protection of his family, undoubtedly was being aided by competent counsel as to what course to pursue.

Chief Interest Given O'Brynes.

The authorities here made detailed explanations as to how he slipped through their fingers when they were "hot on his trail," both here and in Philadelphia, shortly before and after the indictment was found against him.

His escape was explained by the fact, they said, that since he was so well known they gave their chief attention to arresting the man known to them as George O'Brynes, indicted jointly with Thaw on the kidnapping count. While the police were waiting for an opportunity to catch O'Brynes, Thaw escaped.

Shortly afterward a man answering the description the Gump boy had given of Thaw's companion appeared at Thaw's Philadelphia hotel and was arrested on the assumption he was O'Brynes. He proved, however, to be Oliver Brower, formerly of Utica, N. Y., also associated with Thaw, but against whom there was no indictment.

Case Is Aided.

Although the arrest of Brower was at first a disappointment, the District Attorney's men found him valuable in developing their case. A number of documents and letters having an important bearing on Thaw's relations with young Gump were found in Brower's possession and some of these were presented before the grand jury today. It was expected another indictment would result.

Brower's movements were traced and it was found subsequent to the alleged assault on Gump he had gone to a New York hotel. A suitcase left there by Brower, having the letter "T" on it, was seized by the District Attorney.

Meanwhile, the authorities here say O'Brynes has disappeared. They have no idea where he is and no better description of him than the one given by the Gump boy to guide them in the search.

LETTERS FROM GUMP SEIZED

Police Now Seek Brower as Conspirator of Thaw.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—After Brower's release on \$1200 bail today the local authorities received a telegram from Assistant District Attorney Black, of New York, requesting them to hold Oliver F. Brower on the charge of "conspiracy to kidnap" in connection with the indictment against Harry K. Thaw as the result of allegations made by Fred Gump, Jr., of Kansas City. Brower was arrested here last night in mistake for George F. O'Brynes, who is charged with aiding in the alleged kidnapping of Gump.

Brower left the City Hall today as soon as he secured his liberty and has not been seen since. His attorney said that he might have gone to Pittsburg and that he expected to see him again prior to his hearing on Friday.

PENNSY TO ASK BIG CREDIT

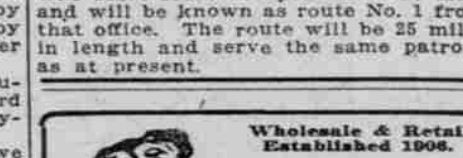
Authority to Increase Debt to Extent of \$75,000,000 Wanted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today announced that the stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting March 13 to approve an increase in the authorized indebtedness of the company to the extent of \$75,000,000.

This will enable the directors to issue from time to time, the announcement says, such amount either of general mortgage bonds or capital stock as may be necessary to provide for the company's capital requirements in the near future.

Rural Route Designated.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 10.—On and after January 15 rural route No. 4, from Oregon City will start from the postoffice at Hoff and will be known as route No. 1 from that office. The route will be 25 miles in length and serve the same patrons as at present.



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Double Economy January

Today—the Day Selected TO CLOSE OUT 100 New Suits

Of Latest Models Of Best Tailoring Of Newest Materials

Selling Regularly for

DOUBLE AND MORE

Today at an Astonishing Price

\$12.50

—Third Floor.

Sipman Wolfe & Co

Merchandise of Merit Only

Watch Repairing Lowest Prices First Floor

Picture Framing to Order 1-4 Off Sixth Floor.

\$1, \$2 BILLS COMING

Greenbacks of Civil War Days to Be Circulated.

DEMAND GIVEN AS CAUSE

New Output Will Follow Retirement of Same Notes of \$10 and Larger Denominations.

February 1 Date of Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A new issue of the \$1 and \$2 greenbacks of Civil War days, discontinued more than 30 years ago, will be put into circulation probably about February 1, displacing similar United States notes of larger denomination to provide relief from

the unprecedented demand for small paper currency.

The Treasury Department announced tonight the issue had been decided on because silver certificates, the ordinary bills of \$1 and \$2 denominations, could not be issued under the law in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

A limit of \$346,410,015 to the amount of outstanding Federal notes was fixed by law in 1878 after the greenback had become an issue in politics and had resulted in the birth of a new National party, backed largely by the farmers of the West and South.

Bigger Bills to Be Retired.
No greenbacks have been issued since 1885, and the amount of outstanding \$1 and \$2 notes of that variety now is slightly more than \$3,000,000. There is, however, \$102,445,300 outstanding in United States notes of \$10 denomination and higher and a portion of these will be retired and cancelled, dollar for dollar, to meet the new issue of smaller denominations.

The demand for paper currency of the smaller denominations, said the Department's announcement, "always has been regarded by the Treasury as an index of business conditions. For many months there has been a constantly growing demand for one and two-dollar bills, until now it is impossible to meet the country's need in respect by means of silver certificates which, for more than 30 years, have been the only form of paper currency issued in one-dollar and two-dollar denominations."

"As the supply of silver certificates is fixed by the number of silver dollars coined, such coins having been discontinued in 1894, it is only possible to increase the number of one and two-dollar silver certificates outstanding by cancelling a corresponding number of silver certificates of larger denominations. From July 1, 1915, to January 1, 1917, the number of one-dollar and two-dollar silver certificates increased from \$234,587,301 to \$284,826,786. This was offset principally by a decrease in the amount of outstanding silver certificates of larger denominations of ten dollars and above, such a demand existing for five-dollar certificates that it has not been possible to retire them."

"In consequence of this conversion of large denominations to small, there now are outstanding only about \$60,000,000 of silver certificates of more than five dollars' value, and conversions of large denominations to those of small denominations have been increasingly slower and more difficult. As the demand continued and became more pressing it became necessary for the Secretary to look to another source, and consequently he has invoked for the first time the provision of the act of March 4, 1907."

An electric flash lamp with a bulb in the shape of a hand is a novelty for night signaling by automobilists.

Positive Closes Saturday!

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