

LAWSON SPRINGS SENSATION

Secretary McAdoo and Ambassador Von Bernstorff Mentioned in Inquiry.

SENATOR IS KNOWN AS "O"

Boston Broker Says Chairman Henry, of Rules Committee, Gave Him Information, but Asked Him Not to Press Charges.

(Continued From First Page.)

"and they will bear me out in what I say." Almost in tears at Henry's absolute denial of his statements, Lawson shouted: "It is good here, and I won't go to jail as the goat."

Secretaries McAdoo and Tumulty and Mr. Price at once issued statements denying Lawson's references to them. The committee promptly ordered subpoenas for McAdoo, Congreve, Warburg, Flske, Price, White, Malcolm McAdoo, Gibbons, Barney & Co., Mrs. Visconti and J. R. Rathem, editor of the President's Journal, who published some articles about the "leaks." Secretaries Tumulty and McAdoo will appear without subpoena.

With that the committee adjourned until tomorrow morning to resume its hearing on the most dramatic charge of scandal the capital has seen in many years.

Today's sensational proceedings disposed of the elaborate preparations for holding Lawson in custody, and the House for defiance of the committee at the previous hearing.

A grant was packed into the room when Lawson arrived, and police had to clear a way for him.

Witness Says He Will Answer. With a set of 14 questions before him, prepared by Representative Lenroot, Chairman Henry turned to Lawson.

When he had completed his first question, demanding the name of the Congressman who had referred to him as a Cabinet officer, a member of Congress and a banker reported to have been connected with the "leak" and also their names, Lawson rose and said he desired to make a statement.

"I am going to answer your questions," he began. "The crowd which up to that time had visions of Lawson's being placed in the custody of an officer on contempt charges settled back with an obvious temporary loss of interest. Lawson insisted that he first be permitted to make a statement, and that it was against his wishes to give the names in public. Chairman Henry insisted, however, that Lawson should answer the question put to him and he said he would later have an opportunity to make any statement he desired.

Despite the decision of the chairman, Lawson insisted on making a statement and pleading for an opportunity first to present his evidence in secret.

"May I have just a word," he asked in pleading tones. "I will be short and to the point. I will not waste your time. I want to allow me to state things which I think absolutely necessary. I am going to answer your questions, if forced to, but I want to make one more appeal before I answer."

"I stated before my reasons for refusing to give the information I had were that publication of names might lead to the destruction of evidence, and also that a member of the committee had convinced me that the matter was serious to the Nation and the Administration."

"That I did give one name to Speaker Clark, that of Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Mr. Sabin came before you and was allowed to go away without giving any information or showing his books. Mr. Sabin has left the country and his evidence is gone."

Answer in Public Demanded. "I am willing to give all the names, but I appeal to the committee to take all my answers in confidence. Then, if the committee determines that I shall make them public, I will repeat them in public. I don't want to quibble and don't want to refuse, but here the committee held a brief whispered conversation and Chairman Henry announced that the witness should answer the questions publicly."

Lawson looked at the committee sternly, squared himself in his chair and said in a voice of defiance: "Chairman Henry, of your committee, is the Congressman who gave me the names."

The room hummed with excitement. Members of the committee, although they had heard rumors that Lawson might connect Henry's name with his charges, shifted in their chairs. Lawson, silent and grave, looked straight ahead at the chairman. Mr. Henry, without a second's perturbation, waited a moment for the buzzing to subside, and then deliberately proceeded to read the next question formulated by the committee.

Names to Follow Thick and Fast. One question called attention to Lawson's statements that "he had been told by a broker that a New York banker, a Cabinet officer and a Senator had a joint stock brokerage account" and directed that he tell the committee the name of the man who had given him that information.

"The man who told me that was Archibald S. White, Boston, of the firm of White & Co."

It was in answering the next question, as to other persons who had given him evidence in substantiation of his various statements that Lawson brought in the names of Secretary Tumulty and William W. Price, White House correspondent and Washington Star. He received a letter from a Washington woman, Mrs. Ruth Thomson Visconti, pertaining to the "leak."

"My dear Mr. Lawson: If the name of the man who was the go-between in the present leak and the amount of the money he of assistance to you, I can supply the name and the amount he received and give the name of at least one associate at the White House who participated in the haul."

"If you are interested, I will make an appointment to meet you at such place as you may designate."

Washington Woman Quoted. Lawson then testified he made an appointment with Mrs. Visconti, who came to his apartment with an attorney. He said Mrs. Visconti told him that Mr. Price had a part in the leak affair between Secretary Tumulty and others.

Asked to whom he referred as the alleged Senator, an alleged banker and an alleged member of the Cabinet, Lawson said he understood Secretary McAdoo was the Cabinet member, H. Pliny Flsk the banker and the Senator was a man whom he had heard referred to as Senator "O."

The seventh question, asking to whom Lawson referred by saying "I have given you information regarding the 'leak' and that a relative of a Cabinet officer also had been mentioned," he replied that the firm of C. D. Barney & Co. in Wall Street; Malcolm McAdoo a brother of Secretary McAdoo, and Stuart G. Gibbons, of the firm of McAdoo & Gibbons, of the Broadway Grand Central Station and at 165 Broadway, were the men to whom he referred.

Warburg Declared to Know. Speaking with emphasis, he added that "the public man who knew of the leak machinery was Paul Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board."

Lawson next said that John R. Rathem, managing editor of the President's Journal, might be good witnesses.

"At this point Chairman Henry took up a list of Cabinet officers and asked Lawson if he had 'connected' each of them with the leak. Coming to the name of Secretary Lansing, Lawson said he had not made a suggestion of him in the affair in connection with the names the Congressman had given him as being parties to the 'leak.'"

"Do you refer to Secretary Lansing in any connection?" Mr. Henry asked.

PERSONAGES NAMED BY LAWSON IN LEAK INQUIRY YESTERDAY.



Top, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and Son-in-Law of President Wilson; Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President. Below, Chairman H. L. Henry, of House 'Probe' Committee, said by Lawson to Have Given Him the Names of the Others Concerned; German Ambassador, Said to Have Profited Two Millions by 'Leak'; A. S. White, Banker.

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"Do you refer to Secretary Lansing in any connection?" Mr. Henry asked.

"Yes," Lawson replied.

"Do you refer to Secretary Lansing in any connection?" Mr. Henry asked.

"I have held the names of Lansing and the German Ambassador out of this," he said. "One of your own members said on the floor that it was a matter of dispute as to whether I should be in jail or a lunatic asylum. I will not have this thrown on me."

Think With Henry Related. Lawson then related in detail how he had come to Washington at the request of Chairman Henry and had called on him at his office.

"I told him that the only thing to be done was to get first-hand information and to get it from other people," said Lawson. "I said that I would not give him hearsay information; that my principal reason was that I did not want to besmirch anyone unjustly, but I declared I could give him a formula for getting all the information through a real investigation."

"He said the committee already had heard that Secretary Lansing had gone to the Biltmore Hotel in New York four times to meet Bernard Baruch. The chairman also said that he believed Secretary Lansing absolutely innocent of giving any confidential information and asked me what I thought about it."

"I will stake my head on it that Secretary Lansing did not do anything wrong." I also said that I had given information that was perfectly fair for any man to give.

Chairman Henry also told me that there had come to the committee a report that the German Ambassador had profited \$3,000,000, but he said he did not think there was any truth in it."

Direct Information Denied. Lawson further declared that Henry pleaded with him at the end of their second conference to cease urging an investigation of the "leak" charges.

At that point Lawson reiterated his statement that he never told Henry nor had he told anyone that he had direct information regarding a leak.

In the midst of Lawson's remarks Chairman Henry rose from his seat in the center of the committee table and started around toward the witness chair, telling Lawson that he would be excused temporarily. He first referred to the introduction of the "leak" resolution by Representative Wood, of Indiana; told of seeing Lawson's charges in the newspapers; that there was a "leak" and gradually led up to Lawson's visit to Washington to confer with him.

"Mr. Lawson," Henry said, "that this was a very important and serious matter, and that, insofar as I was personally concerned, I would like to see you over again to name any man who might have knowledge of the subject. He did not name a single person and I did not name one."

"Here today I declare that during our three hours' conversation I did not mention the name of any confidential officer he has mentioned here today."

Later, Henry made his statement even broader, declaring he did not mention the name of any of the persons Lawson declared he named.

"I say to you now," he declared with great emphasis, leaning over toward

MEXICAN PROBLEM REVERTS TO LAWSON

Commission Is Formally Dissolved After Long Series of Fruitless Efforts.

PERSHING TO LEAVE SOON

Withdrawal of Expedition Within Few Days Forecast, Unless Complications, Now Unforeseen, Arise Meanwhile.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Mexican-American Joint Commission, which failed to effect an adjustment of the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States in a series of conferences that began four months ago, was formally dissolved late today.

Secretary of the Interior Lane and the other members of the American commission, Dr. J. R. Mott and Judge George W. Feltus, expressed their regret that they had recommended to President Wilson the dispatch to Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher and the withdrawal of the American troops from Chihuahua.

The Americans impressed on the Mexicans that with the dissolution of the commission the Mexican problem reverted to President Wilson. They were anxious to leave in the minds of the Mexicans the conviction President Wilson would accept the recommendation that an accredited diplomat be sent to Mexico and General Pershing's force be withdrawn, but the intimation that he would do so was conveyed.

Early Withdrawal Forecast. In spite of the American's care, however, the Mexicans had little doubt tonight that diplomatic relations between the two governments soon would be re-established and unless unexpected complications arise American troops will be removed from Mexican territory in a few days.

"After that," Henry exclaimed dramatically, "he comes and tells this House and the country that he got his information from me."

Then, turning upon Lawson, Henry shouted: "Mr. Lawson, I could say more. I could take another course, but I have made my statement and submit it to the House and to the country."

Lawson started to reply, but was checked by Henry who asserted he did not wish to enter into any colloquy with him. The chairman then placed himself before the committee and urged them to question him "searchingly."

Scathing Examination Asked. "Make it as scathing as possible," he added. "Let me assure you that nothing you may ask can embarrass me."

"Did I understand you to say," asked Representative Garrett, "that you never mentioned any of these names to Mr. Lawson?"

"I did not," Mr. Henry replied. "I had no actual knowledge of anyone's being connected with the so-called 'leak.' Henry replied he never had any such knowledge."

"The first time," he said, "I ever heard of the name of a public official in connection with this matter was at the White House on January 2. I think when Secretary Tumulty told me he had heard his name was being mentioned in rumors circulating in Washington."

"As a matter of fact," Representative Garrett asked, "you have no information bearing on this subject?"

"Not a bit on earth," Lawson said. "Did you ever mention the name of Secretary Lansing or Bernard Baruch to Mr. Lawson?" Representative Lenroot asked.

"I did not."

Lawson Reaffirms Statements. As Mr. Henry left the witness stand Lawson leaped on his feet with his face flushed and eyes blazing and asserted that every word of his testimony was the truth.

"Every word I have uttered here today was the truth, so help me, God, without variation," he fairly shouted.

"Immediately after leaving Chairman Henry I went to New York and laid all the information I had before John O'Hara Congreve, Sunday editor of the New York World. I also summoned Erman J. Ridgway, of Everybody's Magazine, and told him how I had been called to see the chairman."

"The next morning, immediately after breakfast, I met Donald McDonough, of Boston, whom I had seen in 15 years, and told him the story, too."

"Call these men," thundered Lawson, "and they will bear me out in what I declare in 45 years." Lawson continued.

"Think of it," he quoted Mr. Henry as saying, "He had breakfast four times with Barney Baruch at the Biltmore Hotel in New York. There was nothing wrong. Don't you think so, Mr. Lawson?"

"This is the most astounding thing I have seen in 45 years," Lawson continued. "I do not have to seek vindication here. Go on with the investigation and it will not be long before you will be vindicated to the world. I have given you names that shake the rafters. There is no bigger man in this country than Paul Warburg. I gave you this name. Investigate him. I am through."

Henry Statement "Commonplace." Henry then asked Lawson if he had not stated that he had received the best part of his information from him.

"Nothing of the kind," Lawson retorted hotly. "I merely got from you a commonplace statement and I cannot understand why at this late date any man should deny it, particularly when it doesn't amount to anything. I am loaded with information. I'll make good here and not go to jail as the goat."

"You have said you would make good; will you make good about Warburg?" asked Mr. Henry.

"I have given you the names," was Lawson's terse reply.

"How can you make good?" Mr. Henry asked.

"Oh, you can't bind me down here unless you send me to jail," Lawson shouted defiantly, glaring at the chairman.

"This committee thinks that it has full power to make this investigation," Henry continued. "Are you ready to disclose, but you made me do it. I would rather have one of my fingers cut off."

"Oh, let's adjourn and all take a rest," Representative Fou interrupted, and this brought the turbulent proceedings of the day to an end.

Third Week of Our Annual January Fire-Inventory SALE.

See Our Third-Street Window Display Sensational Lace Clearance 39c Yd

Broken lines, including 18 and 27-inch Net Top Oriental Laces—12 to 27-inch Silk Lace Flouncings—36-inch Embroidered Silk and Cotton Nets—Oriental and Venise Edges—Metal and Silk Edges—Printed Chiffons, etc. All to go this sale at... 39c

A wonderful assortment to select from. All high-grade Laces, such as 18 and 27-inch Net-Top Oriental Laces in white, cream and black. They come in large and small patterns in flat, diamond or hexagonal meshes. Some finished with Venise bottom. Twelve to 27-inch Silk Flouncings in shadow, net and Chambray styles, in white, cream or black; 36-inch Embroidered Silk and Cotton Nets, in black, white or cream; fine Oriental and Venise Edges; 48-inch Printed Chiffons, in light or dark combinations; 5 to 12-inch metal edges on silk nets. Lines selling regularly to \$1.75 a yard. To close, this sale at... 39c

Seven Great Underpriced Lots of Embroideries Our regular stock lines, including only the most desirable patterns and trustworthy qualities. LOT 1—Choice from Embroidery Edges and Insertions, worth to 12 1/2c a yard, to close at... 5c

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Choice from our entire stock of Short-Length Gingham, Percales, Flannelettes, Suitings, Shirting, Zephyra, Velour Flannels, etc. Odd Lot Linens, Huck and Damask Towels, Bureau and Bed Sheet, Damask and Plain Linens, Tea and Tray Cloths, Fancy Bath Towels, etc. Let us remind you that first choice is best choice.

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BERLIN ASKED WHY Expulsion of Neutral Diplomats Subject of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—A debate between the team representing the Vancouver High School and one from the Battle Ground School, will be held at 7:30 P. M. January 16, at the Vancouver High School auditorium.

STUDENTS TO HOLD DEBATE Vancouver and Battleground to Compete for Forensic Honors.

GERMANY LEGALLY RIGHT Charges That Minister Vopicka Has Been Unneutral in Roumania Not Connected With Present Case, Involving All Allies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Inquiry was addressed to Germany today by the State Department as to the truth of a report that German authorities had asked all neutral diplomats to leave Bucharest, Roumania, and had provided for that purpose a special train.

Official information is desired so American Minister Vopicka can be authorized to depart if necessary. No instructions have been sent him since he was ordered at the time of the fall of Bucharest to stay in Roumania.

Officials are at a loss to understand why the German government should wish to send the whole neutral diplomatic corps out of the captured Roumanian capital, though it is admitted she has the legal right to do so.

A minister is accredited to a government and not to a place, but officials here believe that some representative of neutral governments must remain in Bucharest, not only to represent their own national interests, but also to represent those of the allied governments who have turned over their affairs in Roumania to them.

Diplomacy offers little precedent for such a request as Germany's despite its legal justification. In the case of Belgium, it is recalled, Germany did not ask for the withdrawal of Brand Whitlock, the American Minister there, after the Belgium government had withdrawn to France, France, but continued to recognize him in a semi-official way. It was expected much the same arrangement would hold in Roumania.

Germany's charges that Minister Vopicka has been unneutral in favor of Roumania are said to have no connection with the case of the diplomat, which applies to all other neutrals as well. No reply yet has been received from him to the department's request for information about the charges.

DOG POPULATION SLUMPS Licenses Issued for Only 2315 Canines Since September 1.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15.—The dog population has taken a sudden slump for some reason or other, according to the dog license records at the City Hall. The records show that licenses have been issued for only 2315 dogs since September 1, as compared with 3095 during the same period a year ago.

The dog population has been falling off for several years, but in no one year has there been such a decrease as that apparent now, according to license officials.

Iron Works Bill Advanced. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Lane today secured a favorable report from the claims committee on his bill to pay the

CAR SHORTAGE ANALYZED West Has Excess of Open-Top Cars and East Excess of Box Cars.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—In a report filed with the Public Service Commission today by the commission on car service of the American Railway Association, it is set forth that the Western lines have an excess of open top cars and the Eastern lines an excess of box cars; that each class of cars is being gradually replaced by the excess equipment to the other class until the shortage is made up from the other lines on the kind of equipment in which it falls to have a necessary supply.

As a result, the report states, the situation continues embarrassing.

RAILWAYS LOSE MAIL SUIT Test Cases Involving \$35,000,000 Decided Against Companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Test cases regarded as decisive of about 800 railroad claims against the Government for approximately \$35,000,000 in compensation for carrying the mails from 1907 to 1911 were decided today by the Supreme Court against the railroads. Appeals from rejection of test claims were dismissed.

In the so-called railway mail pay divider cases, the railroads instituted proceedings in the court of claims on which 800 other railroads relied to determine claims of between \$27,000,000 and \$35,000,000 for additional compensation between 1907 and 1911.

YOUNG ELOPERS IN JAIL Girl of 14 Held as Witness Against Michael Chiamenti.

Glady's Opal Davis, 14, and Michael Chiamenti, alias Mike di Bellia, with whom she eloped from Fairview shortly after her graduation from school last summer, are in the County Jail, having been brought back from Los Angeles in the custody of Sheriff Hurlbut, who arrived in the city yesterday.

Chiamenti, 24 years old, is held on the charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, while the girl, at the consent of her father, is being held as a material witness. Both

waived extradition from California, saying that they were willing to face the charges against Chiamenti, and in the consent of the girl's parents can be obtained, to marry.

Portland Iron Works 19300 in full compensation for the amount held back by the Government and penalty for delays in completing the dredges Wahkiakum and Multnomah.

Bopp to Remain as Employee. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—According to Henry W. E. Kauffmann, chancellor of the German Consulate here, Franz Bopp, deposed German Consul-General, will probably remain in the employ of the Consulate after his successor, Dr. Erich Zopf, of Searle, takes charge of the affairs of the German government in San Francisco.

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'Truthful Tolliver'

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COLUMBIA Sixth at Washington

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