

Fair and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow unsettled; south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 31; lowest, 18. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 12.

STOCK EXCHANGE AGREES TO CALL ON ALL BROKERS TO LAY BARE THEIR BOOKS

Leak Inquisitors Gain Their Point After Threats to Issue Subpoenas.

WOULD PUBLISH DEALS AND EXPOSE SECRETS

Governors' Protest That They Lacked Power Proves Unavailing.

WALL STREET SEES ATTACK ON 'CHANGE

Some Brokers Say They Prefer Jail to Disclosing Confidences.

The first day of the inquiry in this city by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives into the Wilson note leak and the accompanying break of prices on the Stock Exchange had two extraordinary features.

First—The board of governors of the New York Exchange, after formal protest, were compelled in the face of the threat of the issuance of subpoenas to every member of the exchange for the Congress committee a statement of the stock dealings of every client between December 10 and December 23 inclusive—the period immediately preceding and following the publication here of the President's laudatory note to the warning Powers asking for a statement of their peace terms.

Second—The inquiry under the direction of Sherman L. Whipple, the Boston broker, broadened out to such an extent covering almost every member of the exchange, that the impression by the line of questioning, they said, that the Congress committee is not contenting itself to ascertain whether the White House or State Department and Wall Street, or between some foreign capital and the Street, but is extending into an investigation of the exchange itself. That impression gained ground despite the statement of Mr. Whipple that the committee will not make any inquiry into the workings of the exchange.

Experts Uncover Data. The board of governors of the exchange had promised Mr. Whipple on Monday that the clearing house committee showing practically all the transactions of the exchange for the period under inquiry would be available to the committee on Monday and developed, it is said, important information showing the short end of the clearing house publication of the peace note.

When President Henry G. S. Noble of the New York Stock Exchange was on the stand, he was asked by the committee to direct to a request of the committee before his board of governors, to request the clearing house committee to prepare a complete list of every client's dealings on the exchange for the period under inquiry, namely, that every broker should state to whether he had received any advance news from abroad concerning President Wilson's note.

In the first two requests gave the board of governors, meeting immediately after the close of the market, decided that they had no power to make such a demand on the members. They held that the clearing house committee had no authority to demand the data.

The only two witnesses before the Rules Committee yesterday were President Noble of the Stock Exchange and Samuel P. Street, member of the board of governors and chairman of the exchange.

FOOD BY FORCE FOR MRS. BYRNE

Birth Control Hunger Striker Won't Starve on Island. Says Lewis.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne, the birth control advocate who began her thirty day sentence on Blackwell's Island yesterday, has not eaten since Monday morning.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, was not inclined to take her seriously, but he said if the physicians reported she was dying he would order her forcibly fed.

The birth control controversy was tugged into the Federal Court yesterday. While Mrs. Byrne was enjoying the first part of her hunger strike in a solitary cell in the penitentiary, her attorneys got a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Augustus N. Hand. Mrs. Byrne was taken before Judge Hand, who after hearing the argument that the section under which she was convicted was unconstitutional, refused to release her.

It was too late to get her back to Blackwell's Island, so she spent the night in the Tombs, still continuing her hunger strike.

They may put me in a dungeon, but they cannot make me eat any more to keep up the hunger strike to the end," Mrs. Byrne said as she was led away.

The next step in the attempt to free the birth controler was a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted by Judge Augustus N. Hand. Mrs. Byrne was taken before Judge Hand, who after hearing the argument that the section under which she was convicted was unconstitutional, refused to release her.

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BIG MELON CUT BY BETHLEHEM

200 Per Cent. Stock Dividend Declared and Annual Rate Is Raised.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, whose story of the last two years will be remembered as one of the greatest successes of industry, yesterday cut one of the largest melons for its stockholders in history. By unanimous vote the directors declared a 200 per cent. stock dividend, offered the shareholders the right to subscribe to \$15,000,000 more of new common stock at par and increased the annual dividend rate. The distribution was made from record earnings almost beyond the wildest predictions of the company's officers themselves.

All in all the stock dividend, the right to subscribe to the new stock and the increased dividend rate amount to approximately a disbursement of \$72,500,000. It brings the total stock outstanding to about \$26,000,000, compared with \$15,000,000 heretofore, and places the company's capital stock on a basis where it is no longer a "cheap" stock, but within the reach of the general public.

The increase of the capital stock through the new dividend and the sale of \$15,000,000 additional stock has not yet been approved by the stockholders, but a special meeting has been called for February 14, at which the new plan will be asked.

For the present the company declared a 200 per cent. dividend on the old common stock, which is an increase of \$2.50 over the rate paid last year, and places the old stock for a short period on a \$40 basis. After the increase in capital has been approved a rate of \$10 a year will be fixed by the directors on the total stock, which is equivalent to ten per cent. annually to the stockholders.

By the action yesterday the present holder of one share of common stock receives two additional shares and the right to subscribe at par to the new \$15,000,000 issue, which will be underwritten by J. & W. Seligman & Co. These rights are worth approximately \$2.50 a share. It was figured on last night's closing price. The new stock of the company closed on the curb last night at 131 bid. The new \$15,000,000 issue will be known as class "B" common stock, and with that given to stockholders by the extra dividend will have no voting power.

One of the most amazing features of the meeting yesterday was the announcement of earnings of \$42,583,963 net, which compares with \$24,831,408 during the year ended June 30, 1915. These earnings are equivalent to approximately 230 per cent. on the present common stock outstanding, and compare with the earnings of the corporation for the period in 1915. The total surplus as of December 31 last was \$69,370,198, which also breaks all records for the company.

The total amount of orders filled in 1914 was not given, but announcement was made that at the end of the year there were orders on the books amounting to \$1,000,000. The first order of the corporation's books at the same time last year by about \$18,000,000, and compare with about \$46,000,000 at the end of the year in 1915. The total surplus as of December 31 last was \$69,370,198, which also breaks all records for the company.

Regarding rumors that the company was about to create a new class of common stock for an increase of about \$100,000,000 Mr. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors, said such action might be taken if the stockholders at the annual meeting had decided. Such a mortgage, it is said, would be used largely for refunding purposes, although it is possible that a small margin of the proceeds of the issue would be used for new construction. It is for that purpose and to provide additional working capital that the first \$100,000,000 of common stock is being offered to stockholders.

Prior to giving out a statement regarding the company's new financing Mr. Schwab said that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation would never leave his hands or those of his associates. He then qualified this statement by saying that the company would maintain a controlling interest in the company. He explained that when he succeeded in obtaining from the British Government an increase of \$100,000,000 for war supplies the British Government had exacted from him a promise that during the period of the war control of the company should not pass into other hands.

Mr. Schwab's Statement. The statement given out by Mr. Schwab following the meeting follows: "Pursuant to the practice which has been followed for four years, the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, adopted resolutions declaring the dividend policy for the coming year, based upon the controller's report of the year's earnings. They also adopted resolutions for an increase of common stock, which will be submitted to the stockholders at a special meeting to be held for the purpose on February 14.

"As appears from the controller's report of earnings the earnings of the corporation for the last calendar year are \$42,583,963. After deducting the interest charges of \$3,772,875, and charging off \$14,350,735 to depreciation and depletion, the aggregate net addition to the surplus is \$24,460,353, making the total surplus as of December 31, 1916, \$69,370,198. The orders on hand at the beginning of the present year aggregate approximately \$1,000,000, exceeding those of a year ago by about \$18,000,000.

"Of course, in handling its greatly increased volume of business the corporation has appropriated increased amounts to construction and to working capital, and it proposes to continue the policy of judicious additions to its investment in plant and working capital in order to take advantage of the profitable opportunities for additional business which are offered and to continue its policy of organizing for the production of a widely diversified commercial output in large quantities.

"The three steamers are under American registry. They were bought by a new enterprise, which is said to have steamers on the British blacklist.

Canada Won't Reduce Paper Export.

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FEAR HELD ALL BATTLE AT SEA ON PRISON SHIP OFF ZEEBRUGGE

Lieut. Badewitz Says He Was Prepared to Sink the Yarrowdale. German Torpedo Boat Destroyers Attacked by British Flotilla.

REVOLVERS KEPT READY SEVEN REPORTED SUNK

Gerard Inquires if There Were Americans Among Neutral Prisoners.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—United States Ambassador Gerard has made formal inquiry at the Foreign Office as to whether any Americans were among the neutral prisoners of war on board the British steamer Yarrowdale, captured by a German commerce raider in the south Atlantic and brought into Swinemunde.

Naval Lieut. Badewitz, commander of the German prize crew which brought the Yarrowdale to port, was interviewed by a representative of the Overseas News Agency, which issues the following: "Lieut. Badewitz was asked how he succeeded in bringing the Yarrowdale to port, and he replied that he had the blockade into the North Sea with a crew of only sixteen men and several hundred hostile persons on board. He replied: "For such an action you need only exercise coolness and determined, blunt earnestness, especially if you have to deal with Englishmen. In addition you need to have a handful of smart boys like mine, who have their hearts in the right place and revolvers in their pockets. Then you can catch the devil from his own house."

Questioned as to how he held his odds, Lieut. Badewitz replied that he had the order to sink the vessel, and he was prepared to do so. He said that the crew of the Yarrowdale were very sensible and did much to hold their men in check. The prisoners thought they could count on the crew of the Yarrowdale for help. Among them were six members of the British navy, of whom three belonged to an English armed merchantman, on board which they had served as gunners.

"When the Yarrowdale was riding at anchor south of Island Haven, in the Solent, on the night of the 21st, the crew of the Yarrowdale were very sensible and did much to hold their men in check. The prisoners thought they could count on the crew of the Yarrowdale for help. Among them were six members of the British navy, of whom three belonged to an English armed merchantman, on board which they had served as gunners.

"The discipline was first rate. Whenever the order was given to sink the vessel, the whole crew of prisoners hurried to the lower decks, running like hares."

Lieut. Badewitz said all preparations had been made to sink the vessel at a moment's notice without leaving the bridge. All on board, he said, knew he would have sunk the vessel in the event of mutiny or a revolt. The captured captives were very sensible and did much to hold their men in check. The prisoners thought they could count on the crew of the Yarrowdale for help. Among them were six members of the British navy, of whom three belonged to an English armed merchantman, on board which they had served as gunners.

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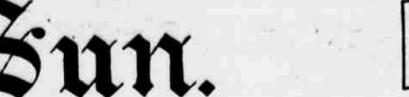
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BRITISH IRE AROUSED BY WILSON'S REFERENCE TO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY

FRENCH IDEALS SEEN IN SPEECH

SENATE DELAYS ITS DISCUSSION

Country Rased by Allusion to Unsuccessful End of Entente Fight.

PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO GIVE AN ANSWER

Situation Regarded as One of Extreme Delicacy—Bitterness Expressed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 23.—Expressions of the strongest resentment of President Wilson's "peace without victory" speech filled the London evening papers and were heard everywhere to-day in the streets and clubs. The speech furnished the Government and public a tremendous surprise. While editorial comment generally recognizes the President's right to address Americans views to Americans, the most conservative political experts declare that his country has been rased by his detached attitude and his unfortunate allusions to an unsuccessful end of the Entente fight.

All editors of the evening papers display the editorial comments of this morning's SUN, the Globe playing up the word, "valderdash." The opinion of the ordinary Britisher, as a pacifist, is in the words appearing on the street placards. One says: "President Wilson's Greatest Mistake."

Another: "This Way to Utopia." The Evening Standard declares that the speech is "the most sensational and most surprising declaration made by any neutral during the war."

Press Generally Unfriendly. With the exception of the Manchester Guardian and the London Daily News, which are the only papers in Great Britain that regard the President's policy in policy, the press gives the utterances an unfriendly reception and engages in much speculation over the motives which are considered, may be concealed behind certain passages.

While the Government cannot make any direct reply to a communication from the President to the British House of Commons, it is certain that the House of Commons will give even greater latitude for address to the President than the House of Commons. The question paper of the House of Commons furnishes an equally good opportunity for the advancement of personal views.

It is already foreshadowed by members of the Commons that a discussion of the speech is "the most sensational and most surprising declaration made by any neutral during the war."

Force Held to Be Necessary. Both David Lloyd George in his historic maiden speech as Prime Minister, and Viscount Grey, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, who entered the War Cabinet, most of the small substratum of sentiment favoring a conciliatory policy toward the Central Empires is to be found in labor unionists and a small group of intellectuals.

Situation of Delicacy. The Central News says that undoubtedly the manifest has developed a situation of extreme delicacy. It adds: "Whether or not it was expected by a household to those outside the official circle, and no amount of President Wilson's plain English will convince the rank and file of the people in the street that it has no direct bearing on the immediate facts of the war.

The voice of the "silent masses" upon the war is being heard in the War Cabinet. Most of the small substratum of sentiment favoring a conciliatory policy toward the Central Empires is to be found in labor unionists and a small group of intellectuals.

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SEVEN OTHER VESSELS SUNK

British Admiralty Statement.

Knocking Down of Man Who Wiped Hands on Colors Is Praised.

SUSPICIOUS SHIP SEEN

Strange Vessel Reported by American Steamer Marina.

SHIPS WITH GOLD MAY JOIN RAIDERS

Three Which Left Baltimore for South America Are Now Suspected.

GREEK SHIP OWNERS YIELD

British Government Makes Offers to Charter Cargo Boats.

Who Tare Up Treaties?

Canada Won't Reduce Paper Export.

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