

SENATE REFUSES TO CONFIRM GRAYSON

Plan to Make White House Physician Navy Medical Director Fails.

CONSIDERATION BLOCKED

Democratic Leaders Join Republicans in Opposing Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Administration fight in the Senate to bring about confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, as medical director in the navy, with the rank of rear admiral, has practically collapsed.

Efforts last night to get an extra session to consider it failed, and renewed efforts to-day by the three Senators who are leading the fight for the Administration, Senators Lewis, Chilton and Pittman, members of the Navy Committee, to get consideration for the nomination met with no better success.

Senator Chilton made every effort possible to-day to get an executive session prolonged to a point that would wear out the opposition and bring the matter to a vote, but he met not only the opposition of the Republicans but unexpected opposition from the Democratic leaders interested in the legislative programme, who told him frankly that unless he could assure them of an early vote and that details would be started immediately, they would not consent to vote for Dr. Grayson. The leaders consulted the Republican side, which informed them that debate would go on indefinitely on the merits of the nomination, that there were many speeches yet to be made and that no time could be fixed definitely for a vote.

Senator Chilton Warned.

With this situation confronting them, Democratic leaders told Senator Chilton that it was useless to try for an executive session of sufficient length to permit the nomination to come to a vote. They warned Mr. Chilton that if he had an executive session he would not be able to get a quorum and would be in the same plight he was a few evenings ago, when the executive session was called and only seventeen Senators attended, about one-third the number necessary to make a quorum, and the Senate had to adjourn.

This occurred day before yesterday, and last night the Democratic leaders would not even support Senator Chilton in his efforts to start an executive session, and his motion was defeated first on a viva voce vote and later on a roll call.

On both sides of the Senate this afternoon the collapse of the fight for Grayson was admitted. Senator Chilton, who promised the President on one of his visits to the Senate recently that he would put the matter through, stood out hopefully for action. Senators Lewis and Pittman were reported to be despondent. Senators Martin, Simmons and other leaders were busy pointing out to Administration Senators who have been making the fight for Grayson's confirmation the uselessness of prolonging the fight.

Weeks' Plan Fails.

An effort was made to get an arrangement for the following day suggested by Senator Weeks, the President should ask for the creation of an additional number in the grade of medical director and appoint Dr. Grayson to that position and thus avoid the necessity and injustice of jumping him over the heads of 123 other officers higher up in the list. But friends of the President in the Senate represented him as unwilling to concede even this much. Some of the Democratic leaders in the Senate were disappointed at this attitude.

No nomination ever sent to the Senate has been as hard for the leaders of the dominant party to defend. The speeches of Senators Weeks, Poindexter and Lodge have had a demoralizing effect on the Grayson support, and many Senators who had promised to vote to confirm admit that they will do so with private reservations.

Most of the Senators believe that ultimately the President will have his way. It is expected that he will renominate Grayson after March 1, when he will keep his name before the Senate until he gets him confirmed, but for the present session there appears to be no hope for confirmation, and the opposition to the nomination is so strong that they have gained something in this accentuating before the country the indefensible character of the nomination.

Legality is Questioned.

The questioned legality of the nomination of Dr. Grayson, which this Sun has pointed out, will be brought out sharply in the Senate before the final vote is taken on confirmation, if that time ever arrives in a future Congress.

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Senators will attack the legality of the appointment on another ground. The law explicitly provides that these appointments shall be made after examination to determine fitness and that in this case no bona fide examination was held, but a makeshift resorted to.

SEWER VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

But Near Open Manhole in Brooklyn That of Missing Man.

A gray felora hat found a few feet from an open manhole at Washington and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, through which a man disappeared Wednesday evening, was identified yesterday by John Harding of 1012 Fulton street as that worn by his father, William Harding. The man had gone to the Claason avenue police station to report the disappearance of his father.

In the Gates avenue court George A. Everett of 553 Tompkins avenue, former man of a gang of snow shovellers, was held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter. He is held responsible for the manhole cover being off without proper guard.

The man's body, it is feared, has been carried down the bay and may never be recovered.

Far East Cablegrams Delayed.

Owing to heavy files and increasing delay, the Commercial Cable Company announces cablegrams to the Philippines, China and Japan are only accepted subject to delay.

TEUTON-MEXICO PLOT CHARGED

Providence "Journal" Lays Evidence Before U. S. Authorities.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—The Providence Journal will print to-morrow an account of the transportation by Teutonic consulates of hundreds of German army and reservist officers to Mexico City within the last week. The newspaper has already presented evidence to the Government concerning the alleged act.

The Journal will also relate the destruction of confidential documents in all the German and Austrian consulates and will say that several German consuls have been ordered not to leave the United States with Ambassador von Bernstorff, but to go to Mexico. The newspaper charges a plot to embarrass the United States through its relations with Mexico.

KAISER LOSES GREAT HUNK OF WAR GENIUS

Leo Caesar Alexander Napoleon Fochtman (All One Man) Seeks Citizenship.

Signs that the edge had been taken off the Teutonic appetite for American citizenship were evident yesterday in a slight shrinkage in the naturalization figures at the County Clerk's office and the Federal bureau in the Post Office, though in Brooklyn Germans and Austrians were still as hungry as ever for Uncle Sam's protection. In all the bureaus 1,295 persons applied.

Former subjects of the Central Powers still held the centre of the stage. The Kaiser's army lost yesterday the following, which is all one person—Leo Caesar Alexander Napoleon Fochtman. When he appeared in the Hall of Records before an assistant to Chief Clerk C. W. Schluter and recited his names the assistant got the impression he was listening to a history lesson. If Fochtman possesses even a fraction of the military genius of his illustrious namesakes it is probable that he is an irresistible combination.

Others who registered for the first time their intent to support the United States were George Pulvermacher, a German actor, 67 years old, who has been here since 1861; the Rev. John Froelich, a Hungarian priest; Paul Glitz, steward on the German liner President Grant; Peter Kirach, chief messman on the Victoria Laiss, and the Rev. Paul Runge, German clergyman. Arrangements will be made to keep the bureau open on Lincoln's Birthday.

In the Supreme Court Justice Finch granted 124 second papers after the applicants had been questioned by United States Examiner Dana White. A large American flag was draped over the Justice's bench on the side in the course of an address to the new citizens.

"When a person becomes a citizen there is a reciprocal obligation established between him and the good citizen, and that means a loyal citizen, one who recognizes no allegiance to any Government but that of the nation of which he has become a part. I hope that no one I admit to citizenship will ever cause me to be ashamed that I have done so by failing to live up to his obligations as solemnly assumed."

In the Bronx fifty applicants were passed by Justice Giegerich, whose bench was likewise decorated with the flag. Justice Giegerich announced that he would hold special sessions for naturalization purposes.

In the Federal Bureau under Commissioner Charles A. Weiss 228 men and women appeared, two of them formerly enlisted over by the Sultan of Turkey. Francesca Carmen, twenty-one-year-old dancer from Budapest; Regina Wind, journalist, and Alfred Alexander Hesse also waited in line.

The Brooklyn Federal and Supreme Court bureaus had another busy day with 570 requests for citizenship papers. United States District Judge Veeder impressed on each prospective citizen that the oath of citizenship should be taken without qualification or reserve. In Queens the total for the last four days was brought up to 335, with eighty applicants.

WHEAT PIT CHEERS FLAG.

Navy Recruiting Party Invades Chicago Board.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Traders on the Chicago Board of Trade were stirred to cheers to-day when a band from the Great Lakes naval training station, accompanied by a picked drill team, invaded the wheat pit, blazing the way for a naval recruiting campaign.

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CHILDISH GOSSIP LEAK TALE BASIS

Mrs. Visconti Says Her Story to Lawson Came From Third Hand Rumor.

BESSIE PRICE ROASTED

Newspaper Man's Daughter Knew of Bank Deposit, but Not Its Source.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—As Mrs. Ruth Thomson Visconti, a thin, pale woman, with eyes glinting from excitement, stepped nervously to the witness stand before the House Rules Committee this morning the committee and several hundred men and women spectators bent forward intently. Now, the spectators thought, piquant stories of Washington life, were to be told and the manner in which Joseph Tumulty, the President's secretary, had slipped advance information of the President's peace note to W. W. Price was to be revealed.

Eagerly they listened to her testimony with growing interest up to the moment when she was asked the important question as to the source of her information by Sherman L. Whipple, counsel to the committee. Then came the disappointment. Mrs. Visconti at first declined to answer the question as to who her informant was, admitting she knew nothing of her own knowledge. Then, forced by the committee, she wrote the name of her informant on a slip of paper for the information of the committee members. The spectators were held in suspense until W. W. Price, who covers the White House for a local newspaper, said in answer to a question that he had reason to believe that Mrs. Visconti had based the story which she told to Thomas W. Lawson upon the statement of a member of the Price family. Gradually it leaked out that Mrs. Visconti's sensational story had come from the talk of a little girl who was a playmate of Mrs. Visconti's child. The child, it is hinted, was Bessie Price, 12 years old.

Lawson Hears Anticlimax.

And that was all there was to the startling story which Thomas W. Lawson had told, and he was present with his daughter, Miss Jean Lawson, to witness the anticlimax. The committee seemed to be satisfied with the woman's story, and then Price produced his bank books and showed how the depositing of something over \$1,000 in the bank on January 5 had given rise to the belief among the members of his own family that he had made money out of the alleged leak and that Mr. Tumulty had made much more. Childish imagination had multiplied the \$1,000 by five.

The expectation was that Mrs. Visconti was to testify attracted Congressmen and their wives and hundreds of Washington women, some of whom carried their luncheons to the House office building.

As the throng of persons was growing, Lawson, jauntily carrying his cane and twirling his mustache, stepped briskly into the room. Looking around he espied a woman dressed in blue with furs tucked around her neck. He stepped toward her, bowed and shook hands.

The woman was Mrs. Visconti, who had sat unnoticed in the back of the room. The two walked to the side of the big room, where they talked in low tones. Mrs. Visconti would smile occasionally and shake her head, neatly adorned with a closely fitting toque. While the two were in conversation the members of the Rules Committee, who had been in executive session, filed into the room, and Mr. Whipple, looking around the room, softly called: "Mrs. Visconti," "Is Mrs. Visconti in the room?"

Trembles While Being Sworn.

Then Mrs. Visconti made her way through the crowded aisle to the witness stand. She was trembling visibly as she raised her right gloved hand, fingers spread out like a fan, to be sworn. Mr. Whipple bowed low and in a quiet voice asked her questions about her employment. She answered at first almost audibly, but finally lifted her voice.

Do you remember hearing some suggestion as to advance information about the President's peace note?" finally asked Mr. Whipple.

"Yes, I read it in a newspaper," Mrs. Visconti replied with a smile, nervously tugging at one of her white gloves.

"Have you any personal knowledge in regard to such advance information?" pursued Mr. Whipple, and the spectators held their breath for the answer.

"No," came the reply with a nervous smile and some tugging at the gloves.

"Has any one who may have had advance information stated any fact to you?"

"No," and the glove on the right hand was pulled almost off.

Then Mr. Whipple produced the letter

which Mrs. Visconti wrote to Lawson telling him that she could give him important information as to how money had been made out of a leak on the President's note. Mrs. Visconti said she wrote it, but she does not know Lawson at the time she wrote it.

"I understand," continued Mr. Whipple, "that the information that you have come from somebody else, who learned it from somebody else?"

"Yes," was the low reply, and the white glove was finally free of the right hand.

"Did you tell that to Mr. Lawson?" "Yes."

Didn't Expect to Testify.

She explained that she did not expect to be called as a witness, but that she had hoped to make suggestions along which the inquiry might be pursued.

"I did not tell Mr. Lawson to my story as a fact," she said, moistening her lips, "but I told him what I had been told and gave him my source."

Mr. Whipple then inquired of the committee as to whether he should request the name of Mrs. Visconti, and receiving their instructions asked for the name of Mrs. Visconti's informant.

"I wish to claim my constitutional rights," said Mrs. Visconti, and now the audience was stirring with excitement. "I wish to ask the committee the permission to give the name in executive session, because it will do incalculable damage to my informant."

This answer ploued the curiosity of the spectators more than ever. Mrs. Visconti said she would give the name willingly, and then followed a discussion among the committee as to what course should be pursued. She handled the issue nervously, and when asked could give no idea as to what she meant by claiming her constitutional rights except that she did not wish to do irreparable harm to her informant. Finally Sherman L. Whipple, counsel to the committee, and after a few minutes returned:

"I am instructed to ask," said Mr. Whipple, "whether your informant was a person in official life, Senator, Congressman, member of the Cabinet or Government clerk, or member of the family of any one in official life?"

"It was not the witness said, "not even a Government clerk."

Told to Write the Name.

"Then," said Mr. Whipple, "I am instructed to ask you to write the name on a piece of paper for the information of the committee members, with the understanding that the committee reserves the right if occasion arises to disclose it. Is that agreeable?"

"Yes," came the smiling response, and quickly Mrs. Visconti pulled a fountain pen from a small handbag. She wrote out the name and the paper was handed to the members of the committee, who glanced quickly at it.

Then Mrs. Visconti, almost tottering, left the witness stand and sat with friends. There was a sign of disappointment from the throng.

Price was recalled, and Mr. Whipple read from the record Lawson's rumor that Price had made \$5,000 by acting as a go-between for Secretary Tumulty and some stock brokers. Price was asked whether at any time he had discussed with Secretary Tumulty the President's peace message and he answered:

"Not at all, sir; not at all." He denied that he had questioned Secretary Tumulty regarding any rumor of a peace note prior to sending two tele-

grams on December 20 to brokers in Chicago.

Price Weeps on the Stand.

Mr. Whipple tried to jog the witness's memory, but got no further information, for Price vowed that prior to sending telegrams that were never written, she sought confidential information from Mr. Tumulty. At Mr. Whipple's request he produced two bank books, hysterically charging that "a lot of akunk" were responsible for this. He denied that he received \$5,000 and, weeping, said:

"All I received was the magnificent sum of \$75 from my friends in Chicago, and that was for the gross he had made in the telegrams."

Mr. Whipple wanted to know whether Price had made any statement to his next of kin, and he answered that he had made information concerning the peace note.

"I talked, but said nothing about making anything," said Price with tears streaming down his face. "I think it is tough to bring in a man's family this way. My wife asked me if I made any money and I told her that I could have made money if I had taken the chance, but I did not think with the little money I had I should take the risk."

"I told this to my wife, and the next morning some members of the family were talking about it. They were wondering whether I made any money, and one of them took out a bank book which I found that I had deposited \$1,068 in the bank on January 5."

Then Price produced a letter from a broker in Washington which he had written previous to that Price had sold a bond of the Norfolk and Washington Steamship Company for that amount. He said it was one of two bonds which he had bought in 1912 and that he had sold the other bond to-day.

Then Mr. Whipple asked him if he had any other information, and Mrs. Visconti's story was founded on some remark made by one of Mr. Price's family.

"I have a suspicion that some member of my family may have said something," he roared. That ended his testimony.

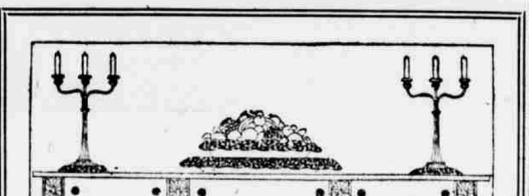
Among the other witnesses to-day were N. O. Messenger, reporter at the capital for the Evening Star, who admitted that he had received \$100 a month from W. B. Hibbs & Co. during sessions of Congress for answering questions about events of the day and writing opinions. He said he had given up that job at the request of his managing editor.

Thomas Logan, editorial manager and news writer, was called, but he said he had received no information about the note and was willing to bet ten to one that Secretary Tumulty knew nothing about it.

The afternoon was devoted to questioning employees of the Government Printing Office concerning the setting up and printing of the President's peace note. The Democrats felt that the inquiry is about finished, but the Republicans think that a still further search for the leak should be made. The inquiry will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Army Stables Burned.

LARGO, Tex., Feb. 8.—Stables of the Army Engineers Corps, together with upward of twenty horses and mules in the Fort McIntosh camp, were destroyed by fire early to-day. The stables contained hay and some of the equipment of the corps. A sentinel said he saw an automobile stop at the stables and then hasten away shortly before the fire broke out.



A Complete Silver Table Service Offered as a Unit at \$4,700

Fifty pieces—Sterling silver—Louis XV. in design—With open-work border and chased centers

Consisting of a magnificent centerpiece for fruit and flowers. A pair of five-branch candleabra. A set of four candlesticks. A set of charming compotes of different sizes. A beautiful tea set with tray. An after-dinner coffee set. Two pairs of covered vegetable dishes and several meat platters. A water pitcher, salt cellars and pepper boxes. An ornamental urn for flowers. Vases, sandwich trays and other serving dishes.

We purchased the service at a large discount through a happening which comes perhaps once in 25 years. The circumstance must, of course, remain confidential for the protection of all concerned.

But this may be said—A duplicate set, cut from the same dies, has been on sale in one of the half dozen leading jewelry stores of the country, in open stock, which, if purchased complete, would have sold, so far as we can ascertain, for at least \$7,500.

We asked the owner of the dies what he would reproduce the set for now and he replied—"to sell at \$9,500."

So, it is a privilege to be able to offer the service as a unit—50 pieces—for a price so remarkable as \$4,700. Those who are assembling services piece by piece will especially appreciate the opportunity.

It is only because the price is so low that we offer the service in its entirety, and not in single pieces as is the usual custom.

The service is now on exhibition in the Jewelry Store, where it forms a part of a distinguished Sale of sterling silver tablewares now in progress.

All who are interested are invited to inspect and examine it at their convenience.

JOHN WANAMAKER Jewelry Store Entrance—Tenth Street

Sheffield Farms Offer Milk at 8c a Quart From 127 Sheffield Stores

BABIES AND CHILDREN should have pure, safe, milk and lots of it. The cost should be as low as possible.

Increase of costs to us seemed to make an increase in the price of Sheffield "Sealect" brand (Grade-A) Milk inevitable. There seemed to be no business way to avoid it.

But when we classified the homes where Sheffield super-quality "Sealect" milk is consumed we found that SIXTY (60%) PER CENT of it is consumed by children under three years of age and a great percentage of these in the poorer districts.

The above facts prompt us to announce No Change in price for "Sealect" Brand Milk.

Absolutely Pure Safe Milk at 8c a Quart from 127 Stores

If you are one of the many thousands who are anxious to reduce the high cost of living you will be glad to know that you can purchase Sheffield Milk at 8c per Quart by bringing your own pitcher or pail to any of the Sheffield Stores listed below. These immaculate stores are owned and operated by us. They are spotlessly clean and wholesome. There is one near your home.

In congested sections where people do not have the means to keep a constant supply of ice, we even keep a double shift of clerks on duty in hot weather that the public may buy cold, pure milk just when they need it—as early as 5 o'clock in the morning and as late as 10 o'clock at night.

This Sheffield milk is produced and handled under the strictest Sheffield supervision.

Every farm from which this milk is received is inspected by our Inspectors every month to make sure of conditions of absolute immaculate cleanliness. All the cows are inspected by our own Veterinary Surgeons. Every drop of milk is Pasteurized by us in our own plants. You are cordially invited to visit our plants and see how Sheffield milk is handled and made safe.

Rising costs, however, have compelled us to make the following slight advances:

- One cent on Grade-B milk in quart bottles. One cent on each half-pint bottle of X Cream. One cent on each half-pint bottle of Condensed Milk.

These prices to take effect February 12th.

Pick out the Sheffield store nearest you. We ask you to visit this store and learn how you can scale the high cost of living downwards!

- MANHATTAN: 631 W. 28th St., 78 Ave. B., 3 Ave. B (near) 1st St., 9 Ave. C., 29 Ave. D., 335 Bleeker St., 83 Delancey St., 139 E. Broadway, 265 E. Broadway, 123 Norfolk St., 18 Prince St., 202 Rivington St., 90 Rivington St., 263 Rivington St., 135 W. Houston St., 416 Grand St., 19 First Ave., 1571 First Ave., 1121 Second Ave., 205 Second Ave., near 13th St., 126 Ave. C., 124 Second Ave., 183 Ninth Ave., 591 Ninth Ave., Jefferson Market—9th St., 143 First Ave., 173 Ave. B, near 11th St., 281 First Ave., near 16th St., 666 Ninth Ave., near 46th St., 1481 Ave. A, near 78th St., 168 Dyckman St., near Sherman St., 131 East 34th St., 830 Sixth Ave., near 47th St., 301 East 53rd St., near 51st St., 776 Ninth Ave., near 50th St., 753 Tenth Ave., near 51st St., 105 East 53rd St., near Park Ave., 515 West 56th St., near 11th Ave., 435 Park Ave., near 56th St., 355 East 53rd St., near 2nd Ave., 647 Madison Ave., near 60th St., 1026 Sixth Ave., near 58th St., 586 Park Ave., near 63rd St., 1329 First Ave., near 71st St., 985 Lexington Ave., near 71st St., 267 Columbus Ave., near 72nd St., 891 Lexington Ave., near 72nd St., 201 West 73rd St., near Broadway, 928 Madison Ave., near 74th St., 387 Amsterdam Ave., near 79th St., 935 Park Ave., near 81st St., 2309 Broadway, near 83rd St., 514 Columbus Ave., near 85th St., 1264 Lexington Ave., near 85th St., 1642 Second Ave., near 85th St., 546 Amsterdam Ave., near 86th St., 2383 Broadway, near 87th St., 1707 Second Ave., near 89th St., 1128 Park Ave., near 91st St., 656 Columbus Ave., near 92nd St., 2525 Broadway, near 95th St., 2614 Broadway, near 99th St., 1433 Madison Ave., near 99th St., 1971 Second Ave., near 101st St., 911 Columbus Ave., near 105th St., 2731 Broadway, near 10