

BRING IN YOUR WANT  
AD COPY BEFORE 6 P. M.  
Early Delivery of Sunday Want Ads In-  
sures Correct Classification

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

ALL SORTS OF ADS FOR  
ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE  
See Times-Dispatch Want Pages for a  
Service of Unequalled Value

67th YEAR VOLUME 67 NUMBER 6 RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917. — TEN PAGES. PRICE, TWO CENTS

## SENATE INDORSES WILSON REQUEST FOR PEACE TERMS

Action Comes With Dramatic Suddenness After Three Days' Debate.

COMPROMISE ADOPTED  
BY VOTE OF 48 TO 17

Ten Republicans of Progressive Group Join Majority — Martine Opposes Approval.

LEWIS CREATES SENSATION

Illinois Senator Declares United States Cannot Keep Out of War if It Continues.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Approval of President Wilson's request for a statement of peace terms from the European belligerents was voted to-night by the Senate at the conclusion of three days of stirring debate. Action came with dramatic suddenness when Democratic leaders decided to accept a form of resolution that would not commit the Senate to endorsement of the whole of the President's note, and ten Republicans of the progressive group joined the majority in making the vote 48 to 17.

Senator Martine, of New Jersey, was the only Democrat to vote in the negative. Discussion of the subject had reached a climax during the day with a sensational declaration by Senator Lewis, chief spokesman for the Democrats, replying to Republican criticism of the President's course. Without referring directly to the submarine controversy, the Senator said the United States could not keep out of the war if it continued, and that America would not again accept misrepresentation of orders or zeal of a citizen or property.

The chief objection urged against the original resolution, offered by Senator Hitchcock, was that it would endorse the President's offer to join in a movement to guarantee world peace and his declaration of the interest of the United States in small nations. Progressive Republicans joined Senator Lodge and others in this contention.

BY JOINTS ADOPTED  
The resolution adopted was proposed by Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, and was accepted by Senator Hitchcock as a substitute for his own. It resolves:

"That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the request by the President in his diplomatic notes of December 18th to the nations now engaged in war, that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

The compromise ended debate when it appeared certain that action would be deferred until tomorrow, and soon after the Senate adjourned. A vigorous speech against the resolution, from both sides of the chamber during the day, though none attracted such attention as that of Senator Lewis in closing the argument for the Hitchcock resolution.

"Let me say on my own authority," said Senator Lewis, "that I agree with the sentiment expressed from any quarter, the Secretary of State or any one else referring to Secretary Lansing's first explanation of the President's note to the powers that this war cannot continue without America being involved in the conflict."

"Do you feel that the people of this nation are in such a tender that they can ever again allow any commander of ships, any captain of army, any officer of diplomacy, to visit upon this country an injury to a citizen or property and escape on an excuse of misrepresentation of orders or zeal of an officer?"

"If these conditions again be repeated, America will not again accept that form of apology, and will resist and punish to the full extent of her power. No amount of logic or pacification would prevail."

WILL BRING I. S. IN  
"I say, continuance of the war means in this I have never a doubt of the comprehension of the United States, and faith in the sagacious foresight of the officials of the administration, in the effort looking to bring about peace with Europe that we might maintain peace in America."

Senator Borah, attacking the Hitchcock resolution, said that in his judgment the United States, by approving the President's note, would bind itself in the future with European nations to protect the integrity and security of smaller European nations, and that if this meant anything at all it meant that the army and navy of this nation must be at the disposal of any world combination the war's end might see, to give this protection.

The Hitchcock resolution read as follows:

"That the Senate approves and strongly indorses the action taken by the President in sending the diplomatic notes of December 18 to the nations now engaged in war, suggesting and recommending that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

Senator Borah suggested that the end desired by the Nebraska Senator might be accomplished by other resolutions before the Senate, which were not so broad in their approval.

"There is the resolution of the Senator from Washington," said Senator (Continued on Fourth Page.)

## President to Send No New Peace Note

State Department Issues Statement That Further Communication Is Not Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The State Department today authorized the statement that President Wilson would not contemplate sending another peace note.

Counselor Polk gave the following statement:

"The report that the President is preparing to send a new note to the belligerent powers is false and without any foundation. The President has no second note in contemplation."

Secretary Lansing would not discuss the question further, but it was understood that the reason for the announcement was apprehension on the part of the administration that reports that another note would be sent would affect the entire reply to the President's first note, expected here in the near future.

Secretary Lansing would not discuss the question further, but it was understood that the reason for the announcement was apprehension on the part of the administration that reports that another note would be sent would affect the entire reply to the President's first note, expected here in the near future.

## ABNORMAL CASE DESCRIBED

Body of William King Reported by Surgeons as "Left-Handed, Both Inside and Outside."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 5.—The body of William King, which has been reported for twenty months, as described by anatomists as "left-handed, both inside and outside," according to a statement made public today at the City Hospital. On May 5, 1915, King, who was thirty-five years old, applied at the hospital for treatment. He said he was a laborer, and had lived most of his life in Wisconsin. He was suffering from typhoid fever.

When asked who should be notified in case of his death, King said: "Don't worry about that. Just cut me up and examine my body; there's something wrong with me besides the fever."

When surgeons made an examination of the body they found one of the most abnormal cases in the history of surgery. The heart was on the right side, the liver on the left, the appendix was on the left side and the spleen on the right. The stomach was turned around completely, the right lung was three lobes, the left lung had but two. The left kidney was larger and lower than the right one.

## TALK TOO MUCH AT SEA

Australian Government Complains to Washington About Ceruleous American Ship Captains.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Garrulous American sea captains, talking with each other by wireless, have brought down on their heads the wrath of Australian government officials. It was learned today that a complaint has reached Washington that American ships 2,000 miles apart in the South Seas discuss trivial subjects when the Australian wireless is trying to get into the air important messages.

The American captains declare that adequate wireless equipment in use in Australia is to blame for the situation. They deny that trivial messages have been exchanged.

The Australian charges are being investigated by American government officials, and a curb will be put on the practice if it is found that the wireless is being used for a too free exchange of inopportune messages.

## BRIEF IN APPAM CASE

British Claimants for Prize Ship Seek to Regain Possession of Vessel and Cargo.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—British claimants for the prize ship Appam, brought to Newport News last February by a German prize crew, filed their brief with the Supreme Court today in the 1916 proceedings brought to regain possession of the vessel and her cargo. The case will be argued next week.

The brief contends that under German-American treaties and the Hague conventions, the Appam's captors lost title to their prize when they brought her into American waters.

## HEARING ON WEBB BILL

Would Permit American Business Firms to Operate Collective Selling Agencies Abroad.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Webb bill, to permit American business firms to operate collective selling agencies abroad, was the subject of a hearing before the Senate Commerce Committee today.

The measure was passed by the House during the last session, and although President Wilson and administration Senators sought to have the Senate act on it before adjournment, threats of a filibuster against it by Senator La Follette prevented.

Opposition is based mainly on fear that the act would prevent sale of American goods abroad except through a foreign selling monopoly.

## BECOMES U. S. CITIZEN

Count Henry Helmuth von Adelmann of Stuttgart, Germany, Willingly Gives Up Title.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 5.—Count Henry Helmuth von Adelmann of Stuttgart, Germany, was just plain Henry von Adelmann, of Richmond, Cal., when he left the United States District Court today.

## PIZZINI ON WAY TO CENTRAL AMERICA

This Is Belief of Police and Pinkertons, Who Are Seeking His Arrest.

ONCE VISITED HONDURAS

Familiar With Language and Customs, and Had Expressed Desire to Live There.

Evidence against William B. Pizzini, the absconding real estate dealer, accumulates, and rumor vies with rumor in accounting for the manner of his living, the calm insouciance with which he made his transactions and in naming the destiny of his departure. There are yet no definite developments leading to a clue, though it has been established beyond doubt by the Richmond Detective Department that Pizzini left Richmond on Thursday night, December 28, and that he went as far as Washington.

An impression prevails that he doubled back from Washington, probably via Lynchburg, on the Southern Railway, and went to New Orleans, where he took ship for Costa Rica, a country with which he is more or less familiar. The United States has no extradition treaty with Costa Rica, and here the absconder could live in the assurance that the long arm of the law could not reach out and take him in. Pizzini has traveled through Panama and Honduras, and he knows the custom and habits of the people, and what is more essential, he knows the language.

Several years ago, after a journey through the country, he remarked to friends that if he were younger he would like to go to one of the Central American republics to live, for here existed an opportunity for a young man to make a fortune.

WOULD REQUIRE PASSPORT TO GO TO EUROPE

Pizzini, a lawyer by profession before he took up real estate, knew enough about international relations to realize that it would be practically impossible for him to reach any of the European countries. Since the outbreak of the war, an alien is required to present a properly signed and indorsed passport. The paper must bear his photograph. Three more photographs are required for the passport. If issued, these three being kept on file. The person to whom the passport is issued must appear before an agent so that the photograph which the paper bears is seen to be his likeness.

And Pizzini is said not to be the sort of man who would undergo the trials and discomfort of a transatlantic voyage in a horse boat, the only means by which he might reach a belligerent country of Europe without the proper government indorsement. He could go to Canada, but from Canada, if he were discovered and arrested, he could be extradited with little difficulty and short delay. There remain cities in the United States in which he might conceal his identity for a time—United States possessions beyond the seas, where he could be reached; the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia, from where also he could be brought back, and three insignificant countries with which the United States has no extradition treaty. The assumption of Pizzini's friends is, therefore, that, versed in international treaties, the absconder took the safest course, and is now, if he be not already arrived, on his way to some port from which he may launch his adventures and just the efforts of the law to lay on him compelling hands.

DESCRIPTIONS SENT TO PRINCIPAL CITIES

But the Police Department—and the same is true of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency—is not basing action on any one theory. Telegrams asking the arrest of Pizzini were sent out to most of the principal cities in the country before the indictments, and circulars, prepared by Captain McMahon, containing a complete description and the latest photograph which could be found, will be sent on their way to-day. The Pinkertons, having agencies in nearly all foreign countries, will conduct the search to the ends of the earth, and once seen by an operative, Pizzini will never be without his shadow.

Now that the full extent of the absconding real estate dealer's transactions are realized, petitions in bankruptcy are expected to be filed.

Four more Pizzini notes, each in a different bank, were said to have been discovered yesterday. Three of them, it is said, are forgery. A large sum in the aggregate is involved.

## TO GET EXTENSION OF LIFE

Administration Leaders Agree That Joint Railroad Commission Shall Be Continued.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Extension of the life of the Newlands Joint Railroad Commission until the convening of the Sixty-fifth Congress next December, without an additional appropriation, was agreed to today by administration leaders in Congress, and the necessary provision was embodied in a joint resolution favorably reported by both the Senate and House Commerce Committees.

The joint commission, created at the last session to investigate the whole subject of railway control, would expire under the present law next Monday. A proposal to extend it for one year and to appropriate for retention as a salaried member of Representative Cullon, of Indiana, who retires from Congress on March 4, was blocked in the House yesterday by Republican objection.

Encouraged leaders believe the resolution reported today as a substitute will be passed without serious opposition.

## RIDDICK DROPPED FROM CITY SCHOOLS

Board Declines to Accept Resignation, and Summarily Dismisses Him From Service.

PERMIT TO TEACH IS REVOKED

Statement That He Took Course at Gettysburg College Is Branded as False.

The Richmond City School Board dismissed G. A. Riddick from the teaching force of the city schools, after teaching force of the city schools, after special executive session held at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, following the admission of Mr. Riddick to superintendent Chandler of the falsity of his claim to one year's work at Gettysburg College, in Pennsylvania, upon which he had secured his certificate to teach.

Chandler revoked Mr. Riddick's certificate earlier in the day, acting upon his authority as superintendent. This action deprives Mr. Riddick of his right to teach in the State of Virginia.

The superintendent summoned Mr. Riddick to his office yesterday morning, to discuss the charges made Thursday that the president of Gettysburg College had stated that the name of G. A. Riddick did not appear on the rolls of the institution. Mr. Riddick confessed his deception immediately, and later presented his resignation.

CHANDLER PRESENTS CORRESPONDENCE TO BOARD

Walker C. Cottrell, vice-chairman of the board, presided at the meeting yesterday. Those present were: Dr. Charles H. Robins, Dr. J. M. Hutchison, E. Lawton Critchfield, G. Jeter Jones and E. M. Long, members of the board, and C. P. Walford, clerk; W. T. R. Morris, assistant clerk; Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, superintendent, and A. H. Hill and J. H. Binford, assistant superintendents.

Charges of inefficiency and improper conduct were brought several weeks ago against Mr. Riddick, then assistant principal of the Bellevue Pre-natal School, by Robert N. Thomas, one of the teachers in the school. Ernest Shawen, principal of the school, and W. H. Magee, superintendent of vocational training of the Richmond schools, investigated the charges and reported to Superintendent Chandler. Dr. Chandler demoted Mr. Riddick to the rank of teacher, reduced his salary and transferred him to Binford Junior High School, the Highland Park School without changing his title.

Mr. Thomas charged that the presence of Mr. Riddick upon the teaching force of the city schools endangered the children's morals, and appealed to the School Board for a re-education of the superintendent's action. The board sustained Dr. Chandler at its meeting Tuesday night and reprimanded Mr. Thomas for not reporting for duty at his new school Tuesday morning. Mr. Thomas announced later that he would carry his case before the City Council or further continuing his attack, secured from the president of Gettysburg College the statement that Mr. Riddick had not been a student there.

RIDDICK ACKNOWLEDGES FALSE REPRESENTATION

The correspondence laid before the board yesterday relative to Mr. Riddick follows:

January 5, 1917.  
Mr. C. P. Walford, Clerk of the School Board, Richmond, Va.  
My Dear Mr. Walford,—I noticed in the Evening Star yesterday afternoon the statement that the president of Gettysburg College, claimed that G. A. Riddick had not been a student there.

I at once told Mr. Riddick to make a statement to the board. He handed me the letter attached hereto, to which I applied per carbon copy of letter attached. I trust that you will arrange for a lawyer to advise me as to the practicability to act upon this matter.

I would add for the information of the board that, under section 22 of the rules of the State Board of Education, I have revoked Mr. Riddick's certificate, as noted in the carbon copy of the letter attached hereto, which I have addressed to President R. C. Stearns, of the State Board of Education.

Very truly yours,  
G. A. RIDDICK,  
Superintendent.

SENDS RESIGNATION, WHICH IS NOT ACCEPTED

Mr. Riddick sent the following letter to Superintendent Chandler:

Richmond, Va., January 5, 1917.  
Dr. J. A. C. Chandler:  
Sir,—I herewith tender my resignation as superintendent of the city school system, to take effect at once. I have considered it an honor and a pleasure to have taught in the system for the past four years, where my work has been considered good. I beg of you to accept my resignation at once.

Yours respectfully,  
G. A. RIDDICK.

WOULD DISMISS HIM AT ONCE IF HE HAD THE POWER

Dr. Chandler replied to Mr. Riddick's letter as follows:

Richmond, Va., January 5, 1917.  
Mr. G. A. Riddick, Richmond, Va.  
My Dear Sir,—Your letter of resignation has been received, and I shall at once call a special meeting of the School Board of the city of Richmond to consider the same.

In view of the fact, however, that you have stated to me orally this morning that you made a false statement in securing your teacher's certificate from the State Board of Education.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## BRILA CAPTURED BY TEUTON FORCES

Main Commercial City of Roumanians Lost to Invaders.

DOBRUDJA ENTIRELY CLEARED

This Pathway to Constantinople Declared Closed to Russia.

The Roumanian province of the Dobruja now is in the hands of the central powers, whose armies continue to advance through Great Wallachia into Moldavia.

Braila, an important commercial city in Great Wallachia, and on the west bank of the Danube below Galatz, has been captured by German and Bulgarian troops. Several villages on the outskirts of Braila also have been occupied, and Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops have taken 1,400 prisoners in their latest success.

Virtually all of the River Danube from its source to its mouth now is in the hands of the Teutonic forces, who control all of the eastern bank and all but a few miles of the western bank. Galitz, twelve miles north of Braila, is the only important Roumanian town on the Danube yet in Roumanian hands. The clearing of Dobruja by the combined Bulgarian, Turkish and German forces, it is reported semi-officially from Berlin, leaves a larger part of these forces ready for other employment, and closer to Russia, the Dobruja pathway to Constantinople.

ADVANCING THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS IN WESTERN MOLDAVIA

Advancing through the mountains in Western Moldavia, Austro-German troops have gained additional ground and have captured several hundred prisoners. Between Rimnik Sarat and Fogosani, Austro-German troops have continued to progress, and have occupied the towns of Slobozia and Rotesti. The Russians and Roumanians, Petrograd announces, repulsed attacks at some points on the Moldavian front, and near Topsechik and Norucha the Austro-German forces gained ground.

Austro-German troops have taken an island in the Dniester River, north of Dvinsk, from the Russians. Attacks by the Russians, Berlin states, in attempts to regain the island, were repulsed with heavy losses. Elsewhere on the eastern front there have been partial successes.

Small raids and isolated attacks have taken place at various points on the western front. Near Loos, Berlin announces, the Germans carried out a raid successfully. London states the raiders were driven out after heavy fighting. A German attack against a small French post near Hill 301, east of the Meuse in the Verdun region, was repulsed. Elsewhere there have been artillery activity and trench bombardments. Both Paris and London report considerable aerial activity on the front in France.

DOBRUDJA ENTIRELY CLEARED OF DEFENDERS

BERLIN, January 5 (via Sayville).—Braila, Roumanian chief commercial city, has been captured by the Germans and Bulgarians, according to the official announcement made this evening.

The announcement says:

"It is reported that in Great Wallachia the main commercial city of the Roumanians, Braila, has been captured by German and Bulgarian troops."

"Dobruja has been entirely cleared of the enemy."

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON THE VERDUN FRONT

PARIS, January 5.—There was active artillery fighting last night on the Verdun front, in the vicinity of Douaumont and Vaux, the War Office announces. Elsewhere the night passed quietly.

ENGAGEMENTS AMONG ADVANCED POSTS

PARIS, January 5.—An official report from the Macedonian front issued here to-day says that engagements occurred on Wednesday among advanced posts in the sector held by the Serbians.

RUSSIANS BEGIN ATTACK ON GERMAN POSITIONS

BERLIN, January 5 (via Sayville).—Russian troops began an attack early this morning on German positions on the northern part of the Rumburg-Belgian front, north of Friedriehstadt, the War Office announced to-day. The battle is still in progress. Four Russian attacks near Dvinsk were repulsed.

GERMANS PENETRATE TO FOURTH BRITISH TRENCH

BERLIN, January 5 (via Sayville).—German raiding detachments near Loos, on the Franco-Belgian front, penetrated to the fourth British trench in an operation this morning and returned with more than fifty prisoners, after blowing up defensive works, army headquarters announced to-day.

GREECE WILL REJECT CERTAIN CLAUSES OF ENTENTE NOTE

LONDON, January 5.—The Greek government, acting in harmony with the King, has decided to reject certain clauses of the entente note, demanding reparation in consequence of the recent fighting at Athens, Reuters' correspondent at Athens telegraphs.

## Murguia Defeats Villa Command

Many of Bandit Leader's Followers Killed and Taken Prisoner.

CHIHUAHUA, Chihuahua, January 5.—Villa was defeated at Jimenez yesterday by General Francisco Murguia, with a loss of 1,500 rebel dead, wounded and captured. Martin Lopez, a rebel leader, and another Villa general were among the slain, according to an official report to-night from the Carranza commander.

Villa was said to be fleeing toward El Valle.

General Murguia stated that his command pushed back Villa's troops five miles after coming into contact. Machine guns are credited with playing an important part in the offensive, in which both cavalry and infantry were heavily engaged. Villa, according to the report, personally led repeated cavalry attacks against Murguia's infantry, which were checked with heavy losses.

Rebel Villa's heavy losses in men, horses, ammunition, arms and other war material, General Murguia claims, the recovery of many caravans of the loot brought by the Villa troops from Torreon. Government cavalry is said to have killed about fifty members of Villa's bodyguard, which is protecting him in his escape by automobile.

General Murguia advised his subordinates here that he intends to keep on a hot pursuit, as Villa's forces are badly disorganized. The general directed the retreat of the scattered band toward Parral, where he said he expected them to make a stand. The casualties of the government troops are put at 100 among them several of the higher officers.

WAR CONFERENCE IN ROME

Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner to Exchange Views With French and Italian Governments.

LONDON, January 5.—Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner, a member of the British War Council, with their official advisers, have arrived in Rome, says an official statement issued to-night, to participate with the French and Italian governments in an exchange of views upon the general situation.

DEMONSTRATES CRITICAL SITUATION OF ENTENTE

BERLIN, January 5 (via Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency says to-day with regard to the visit of Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner to Rome:

"The Berliner Tageblatt points out that a great war council has been assembled in Rome, probably in order to obtain the necessary Italian co-operation in the Balkans, as otherwise the French General Sarrails army would be irretrievably lost. This council, the newspaper adds, at least clearly demonstrates the critical situation of the entente powers in the Balkans."

CUBA WITHDRAWS BOND SUIT

Information Comes to Governor of North Carolina Through Senator Overman.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
RALEIGH, N. C., January 5.—Governor Craig sent a message to the General Assembly to-night, conveying the official information that President Moncal of the republic of Cuba, has issued a decree withdrawing the petition filed in the Supreme Court of the United States with a view to forcing the collection of the North Carolina repudiated bonds. The House adopted resolutions expressing appreciation of the action taken. There will be similar action by the Senate to-morrow, that body not having been in session to-night.

ADVISES TO HOLD COTTON

Hellin Urges Producers, Merchants and Bankers to Stand Together and Wait for Higher Prices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5.—An agreement between American and foreign spinners to divide the Southern territory was charged by Representative Hellin in a speech on the cotton situation in the House to-day. Mr. Hellin painted a gloomy picture of boll-weevil conditions, and said the 1916 crop would show the supply to be 3,500,000 bales. "The demand," he urged producers, merchants and bankers to stand together and hold the remainder of this year's crop for still higher prices.

TEIPER SENTENCED

His Application for Retrial on Charge of Murdering Mother Is Denied.

CHARLES, N. Y., January 5.—Justice Charles B. Wheeler today denied John Edward Teiper's application for a retrial on the charge of murdering his mother. Teiper was convicted of second degree murder, and Justice Wheeler imposed the sentence of twenty years to life imprisonment provided by law.

WATERWAYS BILL READY

As Reported to House, Will Carry \$20,000,000 for Old Projects and \$10,000,000 for New Work.

## TUMULTY NAMED IN "LEAK" INQUIRY

Started by Wood

President Wilson's Brother-in-Law, R. W. Bolling, Also Mentioned.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE IN GIVING TESTIMONY

Information on Which Probe Is Demanded Received in Letter From "A. Curtis."

COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING

Author of Resolution Unsuccessful in Attempt to Be Heard in Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Sensational rumors of a "leak" to Wall Street in advance of President Wilson's peace note were related to the House Rules Committee to-day by Representative Wood, of Indiana, in support of his resolution for an inquiry. He prefaced his testimony with the statement that he had nothing but hearsay evidence to offer, and vainly protested against an open session of the committee.

Names and rumored details of the alleged "leak" came thick and fast when Mr. Wood began his story. He mentioned Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson; R. W. Bolling, a brother-in-law of the President; Bernard Baruch, of New York, and various brokerage houses, crediting most of his information to a letter received from "A. Curtis" of New York. This letter, produced later, was written on plain paper, without the writer's address, and up to a late hour to-day Kenneth Romney, deputy sergeant for the House, in New York searching for the man, had been unable to find any trace of him.

Statements were issued after the committee meeting by Secretary Tumulty and Mr. Bolling flatly denying the allegations against them, and Mr. Tumulty demanding that Representative Wood publicly apologize for mentioning him. Mr. Wood followed with a statement pointing out that he had desired to testify in private, but that those whose names were the subject of rumor should court the fullest investigation.

To-morrow the committee probably will hear Representative Gardner, who declared on the floor of the House recently that he knew there was a "leak." On Monday Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, is to appear, and if he can be reached, Bernard Baruch will be subpoenaed.

LANSING AND TUMULTY WILL BE ASKED TO TESTIFY

It is understood that Secretary Lansing and Mr. Tumulty will be asked to testify before the committee decides on its report to the House on whether the Wood resolution, providing for an investigation, should pass.

Representative Tumulty learned that Secretary Lansing had mentioned his name in a formal statement demanding a public apology, and denying flatly that he even knew of the President's peace note before it was made public.

Secretary Tumulty's statement follows:

"I am very glad to say publicly that I did not know of the existence of the President's note on peace until the newspapers were informed."

"Very frequently the President, who knows that I am bombarded by newspaper men and others for information, saves me embarrassment by keeping matters absolutely secret. In fact I have often suggested that this be done. I have not been at the White House a year, never talked about peace with Mr. Baruch before or after the peace note was sent, and never lunched with him in my life."

"I have met him as I have a great many good friends from time to time in hotels, at the theater and elsewhere."

"A President's secretary meets a great many people every day, and it is very easy for some one to circulate rumors based as Mr. Wood says, 'solely on hearsay.'"

"I think Mr. Wood owes me a public apology for mentioning my name at all merely on hearsay and rumor."

BARUCH IN CONSULTATION WITH TUMULTY AT NEW YORK

"I am informed," Wood testified, "that Bernard Baruch had information about the Lansing note to the European belligerents two or three days before it was sent, and that on two or three occasions at about that time he was in consultation with Mr. Tumulty at the Biltmore Hotel in New York."

Wood qualified his statement with a declaration that what information he had was only hearsay.

Baruch's office in New York, Wood said, he understood is fitted with private wires running to various brokers' offices.

Representative Bennett, a member of the committee, said on the House floor Wednesday that Baruch was reported in New York to have sold short \$2,000 shares of United States Steel in a rising market shortly before the note was made public.

At the outset, Representative Campbell of Kansas moved to subpoena Secretary Lansing, Secretary Tumulty, Baruch and Thomas W. Lawson. He was prevailed upon by other members to withdraw his motion, but he said he would make it