

**COMMITTEE IN
LEADLOCK OVER
LEAK INQUIRY**

Republicans Call for Special
Investigation Into the
Scandal.

DEMOCRATS ARE
BLOCKING PLAN

Sub-committee Works on
Papers to Have House
Indict Lawson.

BROTHER-IN-LAW
OF WILSON HEARD

R. W. Bolling Denies Any
Advance Knowledge of
President's Note.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—After bringing the preliminary inquiry to a close, the Rules Committee of the House to-day wrestled with the problem of whether there should be a thorough investigation by a special committee of the alleged "leak" in connection with the President's note or the inquiry should be abandoned.

A series of meetings by the full committee and the majority and minority members brought no decision on this question. When the committee adjourned to-night after a prolonged session there was pending before it a resolution proposed by Representative Campbell (Kansas), the ranking Republican member, providing for the appointment of a special committee of five members by the Speaker of the House to conduct the inquiry. Action on this resolution was postponed until to-morrow, when the Rules Committee will meet again to decide on a course of action.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Campbell provides that a committee of five representatives be appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate and report as to whether any person connected with the executive or legislative branches of the Government of the United States profited financially either directly or indirectly by the fluctuations in the stock market occurring on Wednesday and Thursday, December 20 and 21, 1916, by reason of any advance information as to the President's note of December 18, 1916, or the two inter-related communications, the said note given to the public from the office of the Secretary of State, and for such purpose it shall have the power to send for persons and papers and enforce their appearance before said committee and to administer oaths and shall have the right to report at any time.

Special Inquiry Predicted.
Hope of a thorough investigation has not been entirely abandoned by the minority members of the Rules Committee. An hour after the preliminary hearing has been completed the Democratic members are standing somewhat in the way of a special investigation, but even they are disposed to recommend one if only for the purpose of giving Thomas W. Lawson an opportunity to make good his pledge to divulge the names of the Cabinet officer and officials of the Government who reported to him and have maintained a joint stock gambling account with a New York banker. Some Republican members of the committee predicted to-night that the committee would be recommended by the committee.

Possibility of this action did not deter the committee from making preparations to report to the House. The committee has refused to answer its questions. A subcommittee consisting of Chairman Henry and Representatives Wilson and Campbell were designated to draw up the papers for presentation to the Speaker.

These papers, which will be in the nature of an indictment for contempt, will name the one who was held in the custody of the committee. Mr. Bolling has reflected upon the House and a review of his attitude during the preliminary examination. In the course of which he repeatedly refused to answer certain questions calling for the names of persons alleged to have been involved in the leak scandal.

The committee has not definitely decided on a course of action, but it is believed that this probably will depend upon the action to be taken by the committee to-morrow, when it will decide whether or not to give the information before a special committee.

R. W. Bolling Heard.
The preliminary examination was temporarily suspended to-day and was practically concluded although Mr. Lawson resumed at the call of the chairman, R. W. Bolling, the President's brother-in-law, a member of the Washington newspaper community, who has been held in custody since the stand at the outset of the day's hearing. "I have nothing to say," he said, "except that whoever is responsible for bringing my name into this inquiry—Representative Wood, I believe it was—might send me an apology at the same time he sends one to Secretary Tamm."

This declaration is requested of the committee, and Representatives Chipherd and Davidson suggested that the witness would be a long time waiting for the apology. Mr. Bolling, however, denied any knowledge of the President's note before its publication in the newspapers.

**DISPUTE OVER VALUE OF
A 50 CARAT DIAMOND
SWORN IN CHARGE**

U. S. Appraiser to Judge
Whether Stone Is Worth
\$22,000 or \$14,000.

A fifty carat diamond hides its sparkle these days in the vault of the United States Custom House while the question of whether it is worth \$22,000 or \$14,000 is being thrashed out before Jeremiah B. Sullivan, president of the United States Board of General Appraisers. The immense stone, which comes from the Premier mine of South Africa, had for several years been in the possession of M. Jamison of Paris, who is said to have paid a price of more than \$20,000 for it. Being unable to sell the stone to advantage abroad, the owner shipped it by the American Express Company to D. Marcus, a prominent American Jeweler, in the hope that it might sparkle its way into the heart and pocketbook of some wealthy New Yorker. In order to dispel any doubt in the mind of the custom official, Mr. Jamison caused the unset jewel at \$22,000.

Yesterday afternoon the case came up before Mr. Sullivan, who at the end of some five minutes and a half hour's deliberation, and after hearing the testimony of Mr. Jamison, announced that he would take the matter under advisement and report probably Monday. The modest little jewel itself is about seven-eighths of an inch long, three-quarters of an inch wide and half inch thick. It weighs 50 carats, which makes it one of the largest stones that have ever been viewed in these parts.

A six carat emerald is also held up awaiting Judge Sullivan's decision.

**1,000 DRIVERS WALK
OUT IN TAXI STRIKE**

Chauffeurs of Three Concerns
Leave Cars for Obscure
Reasons.

Calling a taxi, ordinarily the easiest thing imaginable in the theatrical district of New York, became the hardest sort of a task last night as a result of the drivers of the three largest companies going on strike. About 1,000 cars, one-quarter of the city's supply of cabs, were taken out of service. The strikers constituted nearly all of the number attached to the various hotels and theatres in the downtown district, the rest in services being almost exclusively independent of the city. The strikers' business at the public stands.

The three concerned strikes began early in the afternoon, when about 150 cabs of the Seaman Transportation Company drove their machines into the garage, 323 West Sixty-eighth street, and walked away. A few hours later the 150 cars of the T. A. M. company, with headquarters in 229 East Sixty-fourth street, followed. And at 7 o'clock last night, just as the evening demand began, the remaining cabs of the independent drivers of the company, between 400 and 500 in number, stopped work.

At the Seaman-Transportation Company headquarters, 422 West Fifty-seventh street, it was denied last night that there was a strike on. This was in spite of the fact that there was admitted to be a contingent of drivers on strike who had quit their work. It was explained that "certain minor grievances were being adjusted and the conference would probably not be held until the morning, but that service would surely be resumed in the morning."

**\$1 AND \$2 GREENBACKS
AGAIN AFTER 30 YEARS**

New Notes Will Displace
Larger Ones to Meet De-
mand for Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A new issue of the one and two dollar greenbacks of civil war days, discontinued more than thirty years ago, will be put into circulation probably about February 1, displacing similar United States notes of larger denominations. The Treasury Department announced to-night that an issue had been decided on because silver certificates—the old silver certificates—could not be used as legal tender in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

"The demand for paper currency of the smaller denominations," said the Treasury Department, "has always been increased by the Treasury as an incentive to business conditions. For many months there has been a constantly growing demand for one and two dollar notes. It is impossible to meet the country's needs in this respect by means of silver certificates, which for more than thirty years have been in circulation. The one and two dollar denominations of United States notes outstanding is limited by law to \$246,681,016. However, as the amount of United States notes of denominations of \$10 and upward outstanding on January 1, 1917, amounted to \$102,445,200, it is evident that a considerable increase can be made in the number of \$1 and \$2 notes. The plan is to issue means of retirement and cancellation of notes of higher denominations."

GREAT 624 SPRING WATER.
See, the case of six glass stoppered bottles.
-20-

**WITNESS GONE
IN MANY CITIES**

Wilson, More Desired by
Breckinridge, Subject of
Kidnapping Tale.

Albert H. Wilson, claimed as chief witness by both sides in the Swann-Breckinridge controversy, under subpoena to appear before the grand jury this morning, has disappeared. Martin W. Littleton, Mr. Breckinridge's counsel, says Wilson was kidnapped. Wilson is supposed to have been grabbed by "two officers" in Broadway yesterday afternoon. Mr. Swann says they were not his officers. Deputy Police Commissioner Scull says the mystery is just as baffling to him as to Mr. Swann.

As Mr. Littleton told the story last night Wilson, who was held by Judge Mulqueen last week as a material witness against John Doe, it being alleged that he had paid money for garments manufactured to Mr. Breckinridge when the latter was in the District Attorney's office, said yesterday that he was in the office of his lawyer, J. Ward Follette, in the Westworth Building.

After leaving Mr. Follette in the afternoon he was to go to the office of Mr. Littleton in the preparation of the Breckinridge defence.

Telephone to His Wife.
Mr. Littleton waited for Wilson several hours and then went home. Last night Mrs. Wilson called him on the telephone. She said:

"I have just heard from Al on the telephone that he is in New York and that he can't say from what place he is speaking. He says that about 3 o'clock this afternoon, just as he was leaving the Woolworth Building to see Mr. Follette, two officers got hold of him and told him he would have to go to Yorkers with them for purposes of identification. He said he doesn't know what of whom he is supposed to identify or what it's all about, but there he is in Yorkers and he doesn't know when the officers will let him come home."

Mr. Littleton after hearing this told THE SUN it looked to him as if Wilson had been kidnapped. He pointed out that Wilson was ordered to go before the Grand Jury to-day, although there were doubts whether he would really be called. He also said he supposed that Wilson was to be a witness in a hearing of the Breckinridge charges before Chief Magistrate McAdoo at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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Scull Promises Aid.
Littleton couldn't find Police Commissioner Scull, but he got Deputy Commissioner Scull out of a theatre to the telephone. Mr. Scull said he had been called by Mr. Littleton and that he would do every thing in his power to help him. He has left the State to have him extradited. "It is true that he has run away," he said, "but I have run away with him and have him held on the off chance that he will be caught and returned to me. If he is not returned to me, I will be glad to let him go."

District Attorney Swann vowed that nobody from his office knew anything about Wilson's whereabouts. He said he had called the Yorkers police and they were equally mystified.

"It looks to me," said Mr. Swann, "as if Wilson had cooked up this excuse to cover up the fact that he is in the State and he has run away with him. He has run away with him and have him held on the off chance that he will be caught and returned to me. If he is not returned to me, I will be glad to let him go."

Postponement Suggested.
Mr. Swann also called up Mr. Littleton and said the Breckinridge proceedings could be postponed at the pleasure of Mr. Littleton. Mr. Littleton said he would not want any postponement, as there were no proceedings. He insisted that Wilson hadn't run away and that he wanted whoever was keeping him to give him an instant return.

District Attorney Swann said earlier in the day he would bring proceedings against Mr. Breckinridge at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. At that time, said Mr. Swann, "the people's witnesses will be present, ready to proceed." He added: "It is my duty to have the proceedings retained to conduct the proceedings on behalf of the people in order that the element of the personal equation be eliminated from the case."

May Ask Summons.
No summons for Mr. Breckinridge has been obtained. It is assumed that the hearing before Magistrate McAdoo will take the form of an application for a summons. If that is the case neither Mr. Breckinridge nor his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, will be there. Mr. Littleton said last night:

"Mr. Battle asked me to-day to agree with him on the choice of a Magistrate before whom I should appear with my client. I told him I knew of no proceeding before a Magistrate, that no complaint or summons had come to my knowledge and that we would not go to court until ordered to do so. I am now awaiting a summons or some process of the court. Without it I have no business in court."

"It seems to me that the District Attorney is trying to make it appear that Mr. Breckinridge is seeking a hearing before a Magistrate. That is not the way in which the law is administered. The District Attorney has evidence of crime the thing for him to do is get an indictment from the Grand Jury."

With Mr. Littleton representing Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Battle the District Attorney it ought to be a neighborly affair, for all four men were born in the South. Littleton, Battle and Swann are Democrats. Breckinridge is a Republican. James A. Delehanty had nothing to say yesterday about new and formal charges against the District Attorney which are supposed to be in preparation for submission to the Governor.

**THAT W HUNTED
REFORM HOPE**

Victory for Autocratic Re-
action Seen in Rise of
Goltzine.

PETERSBURG, via London, Jan. 10.—The political situation during the last two months, for which the word "crisis" seems entirely inadequate, has taken a new turn with the resignation of Premier Trepoff and Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction, and the appointment of a new Premier. The official announcement of this change which has fallen upon the country, continuously excited and emotionally exhausted by the drama of swift changes and climaxes, hardly creates the effect which would have been natural under other circumstances.

This time the tide has suddenly shifted and is running straight in the reverse direction. Prince Goltzine, who succeeded Trepoff, is a member of the extreme conservative group who always managed the "strong" reactions of the Imperial Council has always shown little sympathy for the progressive tendencies of the new regime. It is well known that in his private conversations he has been the most vocal opponent of the present Premier.

"Everything for the War."
It had been known for some time that there was a great divergence in the point of view between two distinct groups in the country. One group, which stood for Trepoff and Ignatieff, and in the other Premier Trepoff and Count Ignatieff. The fall of one group or the other would have meant a change in the direction of the Ministry can best be judged by the following sentiments expressed by Prince Goltzine in an interview after his appointment.

"I have not yet had time to formulate a programme, but my watchword will be 'Everything for the war'; everything for the war. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle."

Legislature to Convene.
"This, however," he continued, "does not exclude the legislative chambers from taking an interest in the affairs of government. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle. There is no room for any other principle."

Fearful Trouble From Gump.
Philadelphia detectives said last night they had traced the whereabouts of the man known as Gump. He is supposed to be in the city and is being hunted by the police.

It is believed that the man known as Gump is the same man who was arrested in Philadelphia last night. He is supposed to be in the city and is being hunted by the police.

Reported in Several Places.
Friends of Thaw in Pittsburgh said yesterday they had heard that Thaw had been seen in Stroudsburg in the company of two travelling salesmen that "they supposed he was in that section of the State because he had not yet been reported as having left Stroudsburg for Scranton by automobile, but he has not been sighted in Scranton. It is believed that he is in the city and is being hunted by the police."

IS ENGLAND'S FRIEND.
New Premier is Described as Head
of Anglo-Russian League.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The resignation of Premier Trepoff of Russia after being in office only seven weeks has aroused the keenest interest in London. The identity of his successor, however, is not known. The former Premier, is not known definitely as the Goltzine family is a very numerous one and there are fully thirty names which are likely to be considered for the position. It is believed that the new Premier will be a man of high standing and of wide acquaintance in the world of statesmen and diplomats.

PROPOPOFF DISLIKED.
Was Believed to Favor Separate
Peace With Germany.

M. Propotoff, whose influence is referred to in the despatch from Petrograd, has been by no means popular with the Russians. He was a member of the pro-German group and it has been hinted that he was one of the pro-German bureaucrats who intrigued for a separate peace with Germany.

His conduct of the Ministry of the Interior has been severely criticised in the Diet and elsewhere a responsibility for the recent scarcity of food in Russia. This was due rather to inefficient short-cuts of distribution than to actual shortage of food. The impression is that M. Propotoff was not giving the matter proper care.

Continued on Fourth Page.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

What Ambassador Gerard Said in Berlin

BECAUSE of widespread interest caused by quotations from a recent speech made by Ambassador Gerard at a dinner in Berlin and the request sent to Mr. Gerard by the Administration at Washington for an exact quotation of what he said, the Associated Press has secured the following despatch:

BERLIN, Jan. 10, by wireless to the Associated Press.—With reference to the message sent by the State Department at Washington to Ambassador Gerard asking for information on his speech at the banquet given in his honor Saturday night by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, it can be stated that the Ambassador's remarks were quoted correctly in the despatches forwarded to the United States. The report sent out by the Overseas News Agency quoted the Ambassador as saying:

"Never since the beginning of the war have the relations between Germany and the United States been so cordial as now." The Ambassador is also quoted as having said:

"At no time since the foundation of the German Empire have the relations between Germany and the United States been better than they are to-day."

The speaker avoided any reference to the other Powers in this connection and confined himself to a statement on the present friendly relations between the two Governments. His remarks were received with hearty applause by most of the Germans present and have been cited with approval by the newspapers, with few exceptions. The Associated Press is informed that it was welcomed in high quarters. Ambassador Gerard was received Monday by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg for half an hour's discussion of German-American relations.

**TIGHTEN BELTS,
GERMANS TOLD**

Even Peace Will Not Help
Food Shortage for Years.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10, via London.—Dr. Michiels, German Under Secretary of the Interior, contributes to the Volkszeitung of Cologne an article warning Germany that peace will not bring an immediate solution of the food problem. He says:

"We must expect for a considerable time, perhaps for many years, further limitation of consumption and rationing as regards the most important foodstuffs. Germany in the coming years of peace will have recourse almost exclusively to such foodstuffs as are produced within her own borders. Imports will be very scarce, and deterioration of the rate of exchange will also obligate Germany to import as little as possible."

Adolph von Batocki, head of the German Food Regulation Board, in an interview with Swedish journalists said: "The most serious problem we face is the question of food difficulties in Hungary. Austria's grain harvest possibly will be not quite sufficient to last until the next harvest, and Germany will be unable to import any of the surplus." He said that the situation in the Central Empires was worse than within the Central Empires.

APPEALS FOR INVALIDS.
War Ministry Wants Public to Give
War Crumples Work.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, via London, Jan. 10.—The War Ministry has made public an appeal on behalf of war invalids, asking especially that they be given work whenever possible and never "false sympathy which is likely to be expressed more or less in the form of postcards and knickknacks from invalids who have taken to hawking and who are deliberately playing upon sentimental sympathies." The appeal says:

"The State's financial means are already limited and even with the most favorable peace there will be no prospect for a long time of sufficient wealth to enable the State, wholly or even in large part, to support its invalids. Therefore, charity will not suffice. Work alone uplifts and embones, even the poorest work creates and sustains health."

The appeal warns against nothing or complaining on invalids' wounds and against encouraging unworthy hawking by the incompetent. It urges that they be given honorable work at every opportunity.

Of the total number of officers and men in the German army who were wounded during the second year of the war 70 per cent. fully recovered and went back to the trenches, according to official figures published by the German Government. The number of the wounded were completely unfit for military service and the other men wounded were able to do military duty at home.

A noteworthy decrease in epidemic disease in the German armies has been noted during the second year of the war. According to official reports just published, the number of cases has dropped from 51 per 1,000 during the first year of the war to a trifling over 28 per 1,000.

The greatest number of patients, 245 cases, were treated for nervous diseases due to the strain of battle and particularly of trench warfare under terrific artillery bombardments like those of Champagne, Verdun and the Somme. Pleurisy was responsible for six cases per 1,000, pneumonia four, tuberculosis one-seventeenth and dysentery one-eighth.

**ENTENTE REPLY
TO PRESIDENT
ON WAY HERE**

Premier Briand Hands Docu-
ment to Ambassador
Sharp in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A letter from Cardinal Mercier appealing to neutral nations not to stop all deportations against the Belgian deportations is published in *La Croix*, the official church organ. The letter was written, *La Croix* says, to "a high personage of an allied nation whose name it is impossible to give." The letter says:

"Pray for beloved Belgium. She is suffering as she never has suffered before. Her people are being stripped of their hearths. The anguish of those who are spared thus far has brought a general feeling of depression until now unknown."

"Some of those deported by mistake have returned. They describe the treatment they received as passing imagination. Pointing out the example of the neutral nations, they plead for their release from the hands of the Entente Powers. I believe they would not stop at verbal protestations. Otherwise all hearts in the fraternal charity of humanity must be moved."

"By depression I did not mean discouragement. Very rare are the Belgians who wish peace as a means of escape from their war. They are still wavering in their desire for a peace treaty that will give reparation and may be signed with peace."

Delegates of the Belgian workingmen's party who met December 12 somewhere in the part of Belgium under German control, issued resolutions which they have succeeded in sending to the Belgian Government at Le Havre. The resolutions strongly oppose meeting the Socialist Party to Belgium, the evolution of her territory and the protection of her people. They consider the German peace proposal an equivocal maneuver for a precarious peace favorable to the Central Powers. They protest against the deportations and trust the war will be continued until the aggressors are defeated.

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Character of Reply.
The Times says it understands that few changes were made in the various allied governments from the draft of the reply approved by a conference of British and French leaders in London at the end of December. It is understood that the reply of the Allies was understood to differ considerably both in tone and in content from the answer given President Wilson by Germany. It is believed to be a more explicit and more definite in its terms than the answer which the Allies would contemplate.

Tentative Crisis Averted.
A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"That the Austro-German alliance has been dissolved by a decision of the Entente Allies to consider Germany's peace overtures is admitted by the Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent, who has mentioned the German peace offer and left the door open for future negotiations; the alliance would have been seriously shaken."

ORIENT DIVIDED BY
JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Spheres of Influence Defined
in New Treaty, Wash-
ington Hears.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Further advice received here to-day concerning the new Russo-Japanese treaty indicates that the terms of the announced treaty were much more far-reaching than cable headlines have suggested.

In addition to granting various mutual concessions in Manchuria the two Governments are said to have entered into a general agreement along political lines. Presumably defining their respective spheres of influence and the relations of these spheres to each other and to China. While officials will not comment on the reports they are deeply interested in the many recent developments in the Far East and their possible effect upon the future of China.

ITALIAN DESTROYER SUNK.
7 Naval and 43 Army Officers Killed
—British Cruiser Torpedoed.

BERLIN, via wireless, Jan. 10.—An Italian submarine destroyer was recently sunk off the island of Corsica, according to an Overseas News Agency announcement to-day. The members of an army staff were on board the vessel, the statement adds, and seven naval officers and thirty-three army officers were killed.

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