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THE WEATHER
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GERMANY WILL NOT STATE ITS TERMS OF PEACE

Foreign Minister Zimmerman Says Allies' Reply Makes Impossible Any Further Move by Kaiser.

NO DIRECT ANNOUNCEMENT

Such Action by Central Powers Would Be Taken as Sign of Weakness.

YEAR MAY TEACH LESSON

Berlin, Sunday, Jan. 14.—Wireless to The Associated Press, Via Sayville.)—Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the German foreign minister, informed the Associated Press today that, in his opinion, the entente reply to President Wilson's peace note bars the possibility for the present of further German steps to bring about peace. In particular, he said, it precluded any direct announcement by Germany of its peace conditions, in answer to the terms set forth in the latest entente note.

Dr. Zimmerman asserted, however, that the answer of the entente to the president did not finally and completely close the door to later efforts for peace, before one side or the other was completely crushed.

Can't Say More.

The foreign minister in the course of a conversation with the Associated Press correspondent last night declared though with obvious reluctance that it was impossible for him to give a more definite statement of the peace program of the central powers than that indicated in the declaration of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the chancellor, because the German terms were such that the unsolicited promulgation of them in their moderate details, after what he characterized as the aspiring program of conquest and dismemberment outlined by the entente would be interpreted by the entente powers as a sign of weakness and of a desire for peace at any cost.

Publication of the peace terms of the central powers therefore would defeat its every purpose said Dr. Zimmerman.

Closes Door on Peace.

The foreign minister expressed doubt whether after what he described the rebuff to President Wilson's peace efforts given in the reply of the entente, the president could take any further action for the present, adding that the entente answer excluded for the present any possibility of peace.

Expressing a profound conviction that the program of the entente powers never could be carried into effect. Dr. Zimmerman instimated that a failure of the entente's offensive this year which he expected might again make it possible to approach the subject of peace on reasonable terms and with some prospect of success.

William Neff, Prominent Christian Scientist, Dies

William R. Neff, aged 64 years, for twenty years a Christian Science practitioner here, died Saturday of Bright's disease at his home, 4815 Farnam street. He is survived by his widow, six children, Mrs. F. H. Drake, Marion and Vernon Neff of Omaha, George F. Neff of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Mrs. G. D. Ford of Bayard, Ia., James A. Neff of Marion, Ia.; his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Neff of Benson; two sisters, Mrs. E. H. Sowerwine of Benson and Mrs. F. G. Vessy of Washington, S. D. He will be buried from the Christian Science church Wednesday and the body will be placed in the receiving vault at Forest Lawn cemetery.

Parks Submits Schedule Of Rates for Wheel Tax

A tentative schedule of rates for the proposed wheel tax ordinance was presented by Commissioner Parks to the city council committee of the whole, showing $2 to $12 a year for automobiles and $4 to $20 a year for auto trucks. The charges are being based on horse power.

The Weather

ta temperature.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	7
6 a. m.	6
7 a. m.	7
8 a. m.	6
9 a. m.	7
10 a. m.	8
11 a. m.	9
12 m.	10
1 p. m.	11
2 p. m.	11
3 p. m.	12
4 p. m.	12
5 p. m.	11
6 p. m.	10
7 p. m.	9
8 a. m.	8

Comparative Local Record.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Highest yesterday	12	9	41	47
Lowest yesterday	6	—1	28	24
Mean temperature	9	4	34	40
Precipitation	.06	T	.00	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	20
Deficiency for the day	11
Total excess since March 1	240
Normal precipitation	.02 inch
Excess for the day	.06 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	16.80 inches
Deficiency since March 1	12.81 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915.	1.69 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914.	3.59 inches

Reports From Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne, part cloudy	—6	0	.06
Davenport, clear	6	8	T
Denver, snow	4	6	.04
Des Moines, clear	10	14	.01
Dodge City, snow	18	20	.10
Lander, clear	—4	10	.00
North Platte, snow	12	12	.06
Omaha, snow	9	12	.08
Pueblo, snow	10	16	.08
Rapid City, cloudy	2	10	.02
Salt Lake City, clear	14	18	.00
Santa Fe, cloudy	28	30	T
Sheridan, clear	6	14	.00
Sioux City, clear	2	4	.02
Valentine, cloudy	4	8	.08

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

OMAHA BANQUETS ARCHBISHOP HARTY

New Catholic Dignitary Promises to Work for the Welfare of All.

GETS GREAT RECEPTION

"I am a man and nothing that touches human nature is estranged from me," is the way Archbishop Harty, guest last night at a citizens' banquet in the Hotel Fontenelle, chose to assure the people that he will put forth his best efforts in their behalf.

"God has made a wonderful world," said the archbishop. "But he has made nothing in it so precious as man. Therefore I shall be most deeply concerned in men and women, as distinguished from the affairs of men and women. The people of Omaha will always find me where the people of the Philippines ever found me—standing on the platform of Christian democracy—making myself all things to all men."

Representative business men were at the banquet. Gurdon W. Wattles, president of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company, welcomed the distinguished prelate to Omaha. Chief Justice Morrissey of the Nebraska supreme court, said he was glad to have such a man as the archbishop to co-operate with the citizens of the state in its moral, mental and material progress. Other speakers expressed similar sentiments of warm cordiality. T. J. Mahoney, toastmaster, introduced Archbishop Harty with a praiseful eulogy of his record as an American citizen and churchman.

Archbishop's Speech.

Archbishop Harty said:

"It was in far-off Manila sparkling like a pearl in the islands of the Pacific, and from the lips of an Omaha man who was visiting me, that I heard for the first time the slogan: 'Grow With Growing Omaha.' The expression made slight impress on my mind then, for I did not think at that time that a kind providence had appointed that I should 'grow with growing Omaha.'

"Were I asked to summarize what I think of Omaha, I would say: It is a city advancing in population, morals, wealth and knowledge; May God preserve it till time shall be no more.

"The cordial welcome which you have accorded me this evening, Mr. Toatsmaster, in your own name and in that of this representative gathering, will live and last and grow as a fragrant and fruitful memory for me while the years come and go.

Man to Man.

"I esteem this occasion as one of the happiest incidents in my life; for, gentlemen, it affords me an opportunity to stand among you, to become acquainted with each one of you, to join hands with you as one of yourselves, and as a man with his fellowmen to share in your counsels and your labors for the building up of a greater and a better Omaha.

"I have come to you from the land of perpetual summer, from the land of the palm trees, a land teeming with natural wealth—both agricultural and mineral—the land where the most precious hard woods grow, and hemp, sugar, tobacco and coprax abound. I have come from the Philippine people whom I love and whose kindness to me I can never forget.

"Whatever success I have made in the far east, I feel impelled to trace it not to myself, but to the sympathy which bound me to the Philippine people. This was the secret of the marvellous co-operation which they manifested towards me in building up schools, academies and colleges, homes for delinquent boys and girls, refuges for the mentally deficient, hospitals built on the best models, and all these institutions constructed on modern ines, broad, deep, and answering to the present needs of human life.

Secular Work.

"And not only in matters directly pertaining to the office of a bishop, but also in things that are very remotely connected with it was this co-operation shown. This sympathetic co-operation of the Philippines enabled me not only to inculcate the spirit of thrift, but also to afford them an opportunity of practicing it. I found it necessary to gather around me ag roup of men who have built up a great banker in the United States "the most liberal bank charter in the world." This bank, now grown into one of the soundest financial institutions in the far east, enables the farmer to move his crops and has become the foundation of many industries which in turn employ thousands of men, and as a consequence is bringing into many a home comforts unknown there in former days.

"As to the attitude of the Philippines towards the United States let me say it is cordial among the better classes. The disinterestedness of the American government is becoming understood and appreciated. All who have anything to lose, all who are rearing families, in short, the great, the immense majority of the people now respect and really like the United States.

United in Purpose.

"And now, gentlemen, I turn from the far east to the west; from the Philippines to Nebraska; from Manila to Omaha; from the past to the future. I turn to you, my friends, and to the purposes and plans that are ever to be between us as strong bonds of fellowship and friendship. Our purposes and our plans will unite us; for they will afford opportunities for the play and exercise of the noblest quality of our hearts, a quality without which effective co-operation is impossible. I refer, gentlemen, to sympathy, a quality which enables us to see in line with our associates, to reason from their point of view, to work in harmony with the general design, and to sink our personal ambitions and selfish aims, and to work all together in

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

MANN SLAVE ACT NOT LIMITED TO VICE FOR PROFIT

Supreme Court Decides That Prosecutions Under the Law Include Personal Immoral Escapades.

THREE JUSTICES DISSENT

White, McKenna, Clark Hold It Applies Only to Cases With Commercialized Element.

CAMMINETTI CASE UPHELD

Washington, Jan. 15.—Interpreting the Mann white slave law, the supreme court today decided that prosecutions under the law for transporting women in interstate commerce are not limited to commercialized vice and include personal immoral escapades. Conviction of F. Drew Caminetti and Maury I. Diggs of Sacramento was affirmed.

The court was divided. The majority opinion was given by Justice Day. Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna and Clarke dissented. Justice McReynolds took no part in consideration of the cases.

"The plain terms of the act must take precedence over the designation and the report that accompanied it to congress," said Justice Day. "It is said it will open the door to blackmail, but that is to be considered by congress. We think the power of congress to regulate transportation of passengers affords ample basis to exercise authority in the case of this statute."

Following interpretation of the Mann act the court also affirmed conviction of L. T. Rays of Alva, Okl.

Opinion of Justice Day.

Justice Day's majority opinion said:

"In none of the cases was it charged or proved that the transportation (of the women involved) was for gain or for the purpose of furnishing women for prostitution for hire.

"There is no ambiguity in the terms of this act. It is elementary that the meaning of a statute must, in the first instance, be sought in the language of the act as framed and if that is plain the sole function of the courts is to enforce it according to its terms.

"To cause a woman to be transported for debauchery or for an immoral purpose, for which Diggs and Caminetti were convicted, would seem by the very statements of the facts to embrace transportation for purposes denounced by the act. While such immoral purpose would be more culpable in morals, if accompanied with expectation of gain, such considerations do not prevent the lesser offense against morals from the execution of purposes within the meaning of the law. To say to the contrary would shock the common understanding of what constitutes an immoral purpose."

Whether the women involved become technically accomplices, argued in behalf of the three defendants, was not decided by the court. It disposed of that feature as follows:

"It is urged as a further ground of reversal of the judgments below the trial court did not instruct the jury that the testimony of the two girls was that of accomplices and to be received with great caution and believed only when corroborated by other testimony adduced in the case.

"While this is so, there is no absolute rule of law preventing convictions on this testimony of accomplices if juries believe them."

In conclusion, the court said:

"Much is said about the character of the testimony adduced and as to certain facts tending to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused. This court does not weigh the evidence in a proceeding of this character, and it is enough to say that there was substantial testimony tending to support the verdicts rendered in the trial courts."

History of Litigation.

Although the supreme court had previously upheld constitutionality of the Mann white slave law, the question of whether it prohibits interstate transportation of women only for commercialized vice or applies to mere personal immoral escapades having no element of commercialism or coercion has been disputed ever since the law's enactment.

Interpretation by the supreme court of the disputed point was asked in the celebrated Diggs-Caminetti cases and in the case of L. T. Hays of Alva, Okl. In all three cases the government conceded there was no element of traffic for gain.

Dr. Liebknecht Given Four More Years in Prison

London, Jan. 15.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German socialist leader, has received an additional sentence of four and one-half years at hard labor and expulsion from the Berlin bar, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

A court-martial at Berlin last year sentenced Dr. Liebknecht to four years' imprisonment for military treason. He appealed to the imperial military tribunal, which gave a decision on November 5 last rejecting the appeal.

Johnstown Leader Goes Into Receivership

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 15.—Financial difficulties due, according to a statement by officers of the company, to the increased cost of news print paper and other items of production, have forced the Johnstown Leader, an afternoon daily, into a receivership. The Leader was established five years ago.

FOUR MILLION DOLLAR LOSS AND HUNDREDS HOMELESS IN MUNITIONS FIRE—A remarkable night view of the fire which destroyed the munitions plant at Kingsland, N. J. The shocks of the explosions were felt for miles. The flames lit up the entire New York City water front.

MUNITIONS FIRE AT KINGSLAND, N. J. ©INTERNATIONAL

ASSMAN TO PLEAD WAS DRUG ADDICT

Attorney Berger Tells Jury This Will Be Defense of Winslow Bank Suspects.

RUWE TELLS OF ROBBERY

Fremont, Neb., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Louis Assman, on trial here for the robbery of the Winslow State bank at Winslow a month ago, was under the influence of liquor and drugs when the robbery was committed, the defense will endeavor to prove. This was the statement of Attorney Joe Berger of Omaha, who is representing Assman, in his address to the jury late this afternoon.

Assman's attorney said that on the night before the robbery took place, Assman and Tom Calcord, the other suspect, were at the Assman drug store in Omaha drinking and eating morphine. The attorney stated expert testimony to show Assman was mentally incompentent owing to the excessive use of the drug and liquor would be introduced.

Up to four years ago, when Assman began the use of drugs and liquor he had a good record. Since that time his mind has become affected at times, the attorney said. Calcord will be given a hearing when the trial of Assman has been concluded.

The first witness to take the stand was Assistant Cashier Elmer E. Ruwe of the Winslow bank, who handed the money to the highwaymen. He indentified Assman as one of the two bandits, who entered the bank and covered him with their revolvers. Ruwe testified that before entering the bank the bandits had fired their revolvers.

The witness testified that the two robbers then made him hand over what money he had on the counter and in the drawers and then marched him back to the vault, where they secured over $4,000 more.

Keeping him covered as they turned toward the door the robbers walked out and got in their automobile. Ruwe testified that while the robbers were in the vault the cashier, George C. Voll, ran from the building. He was left alone with the two highwaymen.

Mr. Ruwe when asked why he gave over the money, answered, "I was scared."

Attorney Berger for Assman asked but few questions on the cross-examination. Assman's mother and wife are in the courtroom and will testify.

George C. Voll will take the stand tomorrow morning. He has identified the prisoners as the two highwaymen who entered the bank and got away with $6,540. The state has thirty-eight witnesses. It is expected the two trials will require ten days or two weeks.

Wyoming Senate Votes to Submit "Dry" Amendment

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 15.—The Wyoming senate today passed a bill submitting prohibition, as a constitutional amendment, to the people of the state in 1918. The bill now goes to the house.

McAdoo Issues Hot Denial, Declaring Rumors Base Lies

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary McAdoo issued a statement late today saying "no more shameless and wanton lie could be conceived" than the rumor that he had been interested "at any time, in any manner whatever, in stock speculation, or had been connected in any manner whatever with a "leak."

Secretary McAdoo said:

"No man should be called upon to notice such detestable and irresponsible gossip and slander, but since my name has been mentioned I wish to say that no more shameless and wanton lie could be conceived than the rumor or suggestion that I have been interested at any time and in any manner in stock speculation or purchases of stock in New York or elsewhere or that I have been connected in any manner whatever with the alleged 'leak' about the so-called peace note.

"The putrid partisan politicians and the putrid stock gamblers in New York and Boston are giving the country a painful exhibition of the contemptible methods to which they resort in their efforts to injure the administration.

"If any man in or out of congress will assume responsibility for these slanders or if I can secure legal proof of the guilt of such a man I will have him put in the penitentiary, where he belongs. It is time that an example be made of the foul scoundrels who make a profession of whispered and baseless insinuations against men in public life."

Secretary Tumulty gave out this statement:

"After the complete and definite statement which I made to the rules committee last week it should hardly be necessary for me to say that there is not a scintilla of truth in these new flimsy charges."

Admiral Dewey is Very Weak and End May Come Any Time

Washington, Jan. 15.—Admiral Dewey, hero of Manila bay, who has been confined to his home here for the last five days by a general breakdown, was reported as "slowly sinking," by his doctors at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The following bulletin was issued by Drs. Fauntleroy and Sheldon.

"Admiral Dewey has been slowly declining since early this morning. The primary condition is arterial sclerosis which affects practically every organ in the body, especially the kidneys and brain. Although he has shown great rallying power at times, he is slowly sinking. So far his heart is strong and his lungs are clear, but these organs may be suddenly and seriously affected at any time."

Sanford Hotel Will Open Informally on Wednesday

The Sanford hotel will open on Wednesday in order to take care of some reservations that have come in from out in Nebraska. The formal opening of the hostelry will not take place until Saturday, as planned, according to Owner Conant.

White Frost and White Fog Cover The British Battle Front in France

With the British Armies in France, Via London, Jan. 14.—This has been one of the strangest days in the strange world war. It has been a wonderfully white day— day of snow, white fog, white fields and strange white trees glistening in magical mantles of clear white frost. Even the brown, gripping, remorseless mud of the Somme—the mud that has been almost the master of the war for these last two months—has hidden its treacherous depth, for the time at least, beneath the soft, fleecy flakes that came during the night to spread a Sabbath vestment over the wretched, squalid and somber battle fields of northern France.

In most of the front line trenches there was the mystic quiet that comes with snow. No Man's land had been lifted for the moment out of its degraded and abject state of melancholic desolation and placed on a picturesque white equality with the untrammeled lands that lie about the fighting zones. The tortuous rusted barriers of barbed wire in front of the enemy positions had been transformed into tangled and graceful strands of ice and clinging snow.

Back of the lines the British guns that never seem to tire or sleep—mud cannot muzzle nor frosts subdue—spoke with a white hot breath from hiding places screened and doubly secure beneath the white cover of the newly fallen snow. Under the spell of the snow and the mists there was, what is not often the case out here, an almost tangible touch of Sunday in the air. Whether it was the white fog that enveloped so much of the front or whether it was just some shadowy spirit of the Sabbath, the strident voices of the guns seemed more muffled than usual and farther away. But the messengers that the guns sent smashing through miles of glacial space spoke to their foes in the same determined tones that have been heard with such unrelenting regularity during all these wintry days. The war that stretches out over the years is a war that necessarily resolves itself into a routine of much the same thing over and over again. Today, however, in all its whiteness, it seemed just a wee bit different.

SOLDIERS GET PAY AND THEN GO HOME

Men Wear Their Uniforms, Although Officers Are Responsible for Them.

EACH CAPTAIN IS BONDED

The Fourth Nebraska regiment at Fort Crook has been mustered out of the federal service, restored to its former National Guard status and the men sent to their homes. They were paid off by Lieutenant Colonel C. H. McNeill of the paymasters' department of Chicago. No formalities or red tape preceded the mustering out, nothing but the paying of the soldiers, as all details had been arranged several days ago.

About $48,000 was distributed among the men and officers. The average pay of each man was about $45. This included pay for December and fifteen days in January besides the allowance for clothing, which they did not draw.

No company captains were paid. They will not receive their salaries until their company records are rechecked by the War department at Washington.

No Allowance Made.

No additional allowance was given to the soldiers for the clothes which the government and state officers seized soon after the men returned from the border. Adjutant General Hall stated that he was in correspondence with the War department and that he thought a satisfactory agreement would be reached whereby the men would be reimbursed.

True to Governor Neville's assurance, the soldiers left the post properly dressed, but in order to do so they were required by many of the company commanders to deposit $10 for the return of the clothes. The officers felt justified in taking the security, as they assert that they are personally accountable for the clothes.

Previous to being mustered out of the federal service, each captain was bonded by the state for $1,000 to see that the property was returned.

A few sick soldiers, who were not mustered out, will be kept at the post until they have recovered. A regular army detachment relieved the regimental hospital corps from further duty.

Kaiser's Note Says He Has Courage to Make Peace Offer

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—(Via London.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the following autograph letter from the German emperor to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, dated October 31, 1916:

"My Dear Bethmann: I have been turning over our conversation thoroughly in my mind. It is clear that the people in the enemy countries who are kept in hard endurance of the war by lies and frauds and deluded by fighting and hatred, possess no men who are able or who have the moral courage to speak the word which will bring relief—to propose peace. What is wanted is a moral deed to free the world, including neutrals, from the pressure which weighs upon all. For such deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels that he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own people and for those who are his enemies, who is indifferent to any possible willful mistinterpretation of his act and possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings.

"I have the courage. Trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step. Please draft notes on these lines and submit them to me and make all necessary arrangements without delay."

Railroad Claims For More Mail Pay Are Held Invalid

Washington, Jan. 15.—Test cases regarded as decisive of about 800 railroad claims against the government for approximately $35,000,000 additional compensation for carrying the mails from 1907 to 1911 were decided today by the supreme court against the railroads. Appeals of the Chicago & Alton and Yazoo & Mississippi railroads from rejection of test claims were dismissed.

LAWSON NAMES M'ADOO; HE SAYS HENRY TOLD HIM

Financier Springs Sensation When He Says Rules Committee Chief Gave Him "Leak" Information.

MENTIONS THREE BANKERS

Asserted He Heard Bernstorff Made Huge Profits on Market.

WITNESSES SUBPOENAED

Washington, Jan. 15.—At the close of today's hearing the committee ordered subpoenaed Archibal S. White, Ruth Tomlinson Visconti, William W. Price, H. Pliney Fiske, C. D. Barney and company, Malcolm McAdoo, S. G. Gibboney, Paul M. Warburg, John R. Rathom, John O'Hara Cosgrave and Erman Ridgeway. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Tumulty, members of the committees aid, would come voluntarily. The hearing adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Thomas W. Lawson declared during his testimony this afternoon that the firm of C. D. Barney & Co. of Wall street, Malcolm McAdoo, brother of Secretary McAdoo, and Stewart G. Gibborney of New York knew of the leak and that "a public man who knew the leak machinery" was Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve board.

Lawson indirectly brought the names of Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff into the hearing, but not in connection with the leak.

When Henry charged him with dragging in the name of Lansing, Lawson indignantly replied:

"I have held the names of Lansing and the German ambassador out of this."

At the opening of the hearing Chairman Henry made a statement of the nature of the proceedings, outlining the history of the previous hearing, including questions asked Lawson and his defiant answers thereto.

At the very outset Lawson sprung a sensation by declaring Chairman Henry was the congressman who told him a cabinet member, senator and a stock broker were in a pool to profit in the stock market by a leak on President Wilson's peace note.

Lawson first pleaded with the committee to allow him to give the names in secret and public later if the committee decided it was wise.

The committee would not grant the plea and Chairman Henry demanded an answer to the question.

"Who was the member of congress?" Lawson was asked.

"Chairman Henry," said Lawson, calmly.

There was no sign of surprise on the face of the chairman as Lawson gave his name. Before he had answered the first question, however, Lawson made the promise to answer by asking for an opportunity to make an explanation before going further.

Boston Banker Named.

Lawson said he could not give the names of any members of congress, who were engaged in buying and selling stocks.

Lawson said that the banker who told him he knew another banker who dominated a cabinet officer in Washington was Archibald S. White of White & Co., Boston. The committee immediately issued a subpoena for White.

Lawson also testified that Ruth Tomlinson Visconti of Washington had told him that W. W. Price, correspondent of the Washington Star at the White House, had a part in the leak affair between Secretary Tumulty and others.

Rumor that McAdoo Knew.

Secretary McAdoo, Lawson said, was the cabinet member to whom he referred in his previous testimony as being connected, according to rumor, with a leak on President Wilson's peace note.

Lawson had been asked if he was prepared to offer proof of his statement that there were beneficiaries of the leak among law makers and others. He produced a letter which he asked to submit in private. The committee insisted that he read it. It was from Mrs. Visconti.

Another banker, to whom Lawson referred as having been involved in the leak, was H. Pliny Fiske of Harvey Fiske & Sons, New York.

The senator, Lawson said, was known to him only as "O."

Tumulty Go-Between.

Ruth T. Visconti appears in the Washington city directory as a clerk

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

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