

PERKINS AND COLBY DEMAND MEETING

Former Moose Leaders Want Meeting of Full Republican National Committee.

"OLD GUARD" IS ACCUSED

New York, Jan. 16.—George W. Perkins and Everett Colby in a signed statement today on behalf of progressives demanded a meeting of the entire republican national committee for the purpose, in effect, of rescinding the action taken yesterday by the republican executive committee.

The statement by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby charges the "old guard" with taking over control of the republican party.

"The states lost to Mr. Hughes last fall," it said in part, "were lost primarily because independent voters believed that behind the cloak of his name the machine leaders, who were in control of the organization of the republican party, would handle it against the public interest and for non-public ends. The action yesterday absolutely justifies these fears."

ADMIRAL DEWEY EXPIRES IN HIS EIGHTIETH YEAR

(Continued from Page One.)

Deceit became reformed and fairly worshipped the teacher who had thus asserted his sense of duty. When Pangborn went to Johnson, Vt., a year or so later young Dewey insisted upon following him to that city.

Student of Naval Academy.

At the age of 15 George Dewey was sent to the Norwich Military academy at Norwich, Vt. His father wished him to choose a military career, but George preferred the sea and was happy when he received an appointment for Annapolis through Senator Foote. Dewey entered the class of '54 at the naval academy at the age of 17 and soon distinguished himself not only by his prowess in all athletic sports, but also by the promptness with which he resented insults from other cadets. He graduated the fifth in his class of sixty-five, in 1858.

Dewey was at his home in Montpelier when Fort Sumter was fired upon. One week later he obtained his commission as a lieutenant and was ordered on the steam sloop Mississippi of the west gulf squadron. Admiral Farragut raised his flag over this fleet in February, 1862, and it was the privilege of Lieutenant Dewey to serve and distinguish himself under the eyes of the famous naval hero. Admiral Farragut conceived a great liking for the dashing and yet coolheaded young officer and distinguished him by making him first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat.

His First Marriage.

After the war Lieutenant Commander Dewey served two years on the European squadron and after his return, while on duty at Portsmouth, he married Miss Susie Goodwin, daughter of Governor Goodwin of New Hampshire. She died in 1872, shortly after the birth of a son, who became a merchant in New York.

In 1868 George Dewey was attached to the Naval Academy and in 1870 he received his first command, that of the Narragansett. He was made commander in 1875 and was assigned to the lighthouse board. Next he was placed in command of the Junia of the Asiatic squadron and in 1884 he was made captain and placed in command of the Dolphin. He was made commodore on February 9, 1896.

Battle of Manila Bay.

At the beginning of the war with Spain Dewey was in command of the American fleet which had previously been congregated at Hong Kong, China. As soon as hostilities were known to have broken out, Dewey proceeded with his fleet to Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. On Sunday morning, May 1, 1898, before dawn of day, Dewey's fleet sailed past the outer forts and regardless of submarine mines, into the outer harbor, and at sunrise engaged the Spanish fleet of warships, commanded by Admiral Montojo. Before noon the Spanish fleet was entirely destroyed, with a loss of 412 officers and men killed or wounded, while on the American side none were killed and but seven men wounded. When the official report of the battle reached Washington, Commodore Dewey was at once made a rear admiral and congress voted him a resolution of thanks. He was further honored by receiving the degree of LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania and by Princeton university, and by the presentation to him, in the following year, of a beautiful house in Washington, which he in turn presented to his second wife, formerly Mrs. Mildred McLean Hazen. In 1899 he was made a member of the Philippine commission and promoted to the rank of admiral. Later he became chief of the general board of the navy.

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These Natural Mineral waters are factually proven to relieve all cases of acute and chronic rheumatism, and our special treatment for rheumatism is a sure cure.

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LAWSON SAYS HE OR HENRY TELLS STORY NOT TRUE

(Continued from Page One.)

view of all that had taken place since the inquiry began, but that he had spoken to Mrs. Visconti about that very subject.

"I suggested that very thing to Mrs. Visconti," he said, "and I think one of the things she was this: 'I have repeatedly tried to get to Mr. Tumulty today since I sent you that letter before we went any further. I called Mr. Tumulty on the telephone and he said that I could not see him and would have to give him any information I had over the telephone. When I would not do this he cursed me out in a way I wouldn't stand from anyone.'"

Something Awful About It.

"I didn't have any idea of anything happening here to force that letter out," said Lawson.

Lawson told the committee that there was "something sad, pathetic and awful about this thing," which he was not in a position to disclose, but that the committee surely could get it from Mrs. Visconti. Despite the fact that the woman could not be found Lawson said he still believed she would appear and tell her story as she told it to him. He declared that after becoming convinced that Mrs. Visconti was honest, he had to lead her to believe he would not see her suffer, or lose her means of livelihood if she aided him in this "public service."

Members of the committee said that the purpose in calling the New York financiers was to question them regarding business in financial circles generally during December. They will be asked particularly, it was said, about reports that some of the bankers had pyramided stock exchange men against pyramiding further industrialists and told them to buy more freely of railway stocks.

Temporarily Dismissed.

Lawson was temporarily dismissed but ordered to remain in Washington. More than a score of witnesses were waiting to be heard. Among them were McAduo, Tumulty, Price, Warburg and others whom Lawson mentioned as having knowledge of the leak. All have issued statements repudiating his testimony.

"You stated," questioned Representative Campbell, "that when you left Washington after talking with Chairman Henry you went to New York and talked with several publishers. Will you state the substance of what you told them?"

"I asked them their opinion of what had happened in Washington," Lawson began slowly, "and told them I would like to get their advice on whether I should go further or drop the entire matter. I said much more than I related here yesterday. I said before Henry's statement in the press that morning and called their attention to what appeared to be an unfair slant that it took."

"After I left Henry's office I went to New York and first called on John O'Hara Cosgrave in his editorial rooms in the New York World on the following morning."

"When was the interview with Erman J. Ridgway?"

"Tuesday, January 3."

"Where did you see him?"

"At my rooms in the Belmont hotel, New York."

"You spoke of seeing Donald McDonald?"

"In the early morning of January 3, I came right from the train and sat down in the Belmont hotel breakfast room when Mr. McDonald came in and sat at a table across the aisle. He spoke to me. I had not spoken to Mr. McDonald for probably fifteen years. But he spoke to me and asked me what was going on in Washington. I told him of things that happened in New York and said I would like to see an investigation, but that there would be none. I told him what your newspaper man and publicity expert, I asked him his advice. I impressed on him the confidence which your chairman had imposed in me, everything being perfectly friendly between Mr. Henry and myself at that time."

"Unless your chairman said what I say he said I am guilty of foul perjury," Lawson dramatically declared to the committee; "I'm guilty of foul perjury and unfit to be anywhere outside the bars of a prison."

"I was very much worked up about the Henry statement," Lawson continued. "We had agreed on one. He had said 'You word it.' I did, and he said it was fair and gave both sides and we shook hands on it. When I read his statement it appeared unfair. It looked as though in the three hours and a quarter he had asked me over and over again to give him names and that I had failed."

He wanted Cosgrave and Ridgway to hear his story, he said, because they were men of long experience in handling investigations and he desired to know whether they thought he should drop the entire affair or if he owed it to the public to go further.

Representative Garrett objected to Lawson repeating his conversations with those men on the ground that they did not tend to cast any light on the case.

Representative Campbell then changed the form of questioning slightly and Lawson continued to repeat his conversation with Henry.

Insists on Telling All.

"I will say in view of all that has occurred here," Lawson declared, "that it is right that you should hear all I have to say. When there is a direct difference of opinion—stronger than veracity—raised, it is perfectly obvious that one of the other of us is committing a crime, rank perjury. This is no syndicate or national bank meeting. This is a meeting of a high committee of congress. In my opinion there is nothing of greater importance than for your committee to arrive at a fair and honest decision and to do that you must hear what I have to say."

Representatives Garrett, Foster and others objected to Lawson's argument and there was a stormy wrangle during which Lawson shouted his insistence that he should be heard fully.

Chairman Henry ruled that he would be given an opportunity to tell all he wanted.

Henry Favored Delay.

Lawson resumed his narrative of his meeting with Henry, reiterating that the chairman told him the leak was too serious for an investigation at this time, but he favored a general inquiry later into the stock market. Lawson said he endorsed that and revealed to Henry that he had much to do with the money trust inquiry, though Henry, a member of the committee, was unaware of it.

"I told him," Lawson said, "that I dug up much of the information. Undermyer went to Europe while I did it, personally paid the bills of the experts, upwards of \$40,000, and asked for no glory except to appear as a witness."

Lawson Advises Lifting Lid.

"Here is a chance," I told Henry, "to duplicate that. It is the greatest thing that can be done for the American people."

"Go to Wall street and set up shop," was the advice Lawson said he gave Henry. There, he said, all of the Stock exchange members could be summoned, with their books and clerks, and be forced to reveal the inside of transactions.

Referring again to his conference with Henry, mentioning Secretary Lansing and Bernard Baruch, Lawson declared Henry told him the committee

New Method Keeps All Teeth Spotless

Do you imagine that because you "clean" your teeth that they are spotless?

Just take a hand mirror over to the window where the light is good, examine your teeth closely, and notice the stains and tartar. Why are they there? Because the dentifrice you use is powerless to remove them, even though you scrub your teeth several times a day. The stains are really discolored films—thin coatings of fat—which the usual powders, pastes and liquids do not penetrate.

You will be glad to know there is a substance, hitherto little used for the purpose, which will positively remove all the stains per spot—whether yellow, black, gray, any color—almost as "quick as a wink," without scratching or harming the teeth in the least. Just get some Avitol from your druggist, use a small quantity on your tooth brush—then consult your mirror again. The result will surprise you most agreeably. You will at once decide to have a tube of Avitol always at hand. If you will use this daily the trouble with tartar, the germs which multiply underneath those films will disappear, tartar will no longer accumulate, tooth decay will be prevented, "pearly white" will be a new meaning to you.—Advertisement.

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Davenport, Chairs, Rockers, Benches, Foot Stools Covered to Match.

Regular Price. January Sale Price. \$150.00 Tapestry covered Davenport, various patterns of floral, damask, green, mahogany ball feet. \$80.00

\$ 89.00 Tapestry covered Davenport, long seats, high backs. \$70.00

\$ 26.00 Solid Mahogany Chair with tapestry spring seat. \$18.00

\$ 40.00 Settee to match. \$30.00

\$ 21.00 Solid Mahogany Rocker, upholstered seat and back. \$15.00

\$ 20.00 Leather Upholstered Chair. \$12.50

\$ 15.00 Solid Mahogany Chair or Rocker with tapestry seat. \$12.50

\$ 12.00 Quarter-Sawed Oak Chair or Rocker with tapestry covered seat. \$ 9.75

Comforts and Blankets

Heavy Wool Blankets in plain, plain with banded effects and cotton blankets with wool finish.

Comforts, \$2.95 to \$18 Each. 25% to 33% Discount.

Mahogany Bench

(Like Illustration) Upholstered in figured tapestry or two-tone velvet. Regular Price \$25.00. January Sale Price \$17.00

Foot Stool (Like Illustration) 18 inches square, 18 inches high, covered in good grade tapestry or two-tone velvet. Regular Price \$15.00. January Sale Price \$11.00

Period Style Bedroom Furniture

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tee had the substance of all of one of Lansing's talks at the Biltmore hotel with the New York broker and the substance of part of another.

"I said to Henry, 'Go through it from A to Z,'" Lawson testified, "and before you are one-third done the lid will be blown off. Congress will know and the world will know the hypocrites are that are making millions." That was what we talked about in the three hours and a quarter I was with him.

"He asked me one thing before we left the meeting: 'I ask you to do this,' he said. 'Throw the newspapers off the scent. We cannot gain anything by letting them know that we are coming back here at 3 o'clock.'"

Second Talk with Henry.

"So I met Mr. Henry again at 3 o'clock," Lawson continued. "He said to me: 'Lawson, I'm sorry that we can't do what you say. I agree with you that it is a great thing and a good thing, and all I regret is that I am going out of office on the 4th of March.'"

"I said that there was time enough yet to do something. Then Henry said that since we had parted in the morning he had thought it all over and that the matter was too serious to have made public now. He then added: 'What do you say if we get at it again in thirty days?'"

"I said, not at all. It would be sidetracked by that time and we will never have this opportunity again."

"State the way in which the names came to be mentioned first, in your interview with Mr. Henry?" said Representative Campbell, republican.

"I entered the room and the chairman said nice things to me. He wheeled up a chair and said: 'Take a comfortable one.' I asked him to have one of my cigars and he asked me to have one of his cigarettes."

Agree to Keep Back Facts.

"Then he said: 'Lawson, we've been through these things and now let us be fair with each other.' I said to him that I thought his committee would dispute his right to hold a star chamber session of this matter and that I probably would have to talk to the committee. He said: 'No; it's my duty to do this. There are hundreds of things that come before this committee, many of them worthless charges, and it is my duty to sift them and to see whether they should be given to the committee.'"

"Very well," I said, "but it is understood that we are to think out loud." We shook hands on it and Henry said: "That's it exactly. What's

"I told him," Lawson said, "that I dug up much of the information. Undermyer went to Europe while I did it, personally paid the bills of the experts, upwards of \$40,000, and asked for no glory except to appear as a witness."

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proper to give to the public or the committee we'll give and what is not we'll hold in confidence." I said that was agreed.

"Now," I said, "don't ask me to give names of men who have told me things in confidence, and we had quite a long talk about that and finally he said: 'All right, but some time I am going to have those names or there won't be any investigation.'"

Henry Mentions Lansing.

"Then Mr. Henry said: 'To show you where we stand I'll tell you of some things we have got. We have it that a Mr. Baruch, who made large contributions to the democratic campaign fund, had four conversations with Secretary Lansing.'"

"That's going some," I replied, "four of 'em."

"Yes," he answered, "four of them," and then he added—"I forgot to state this yesterday—we have the conversation of one of the interviews and part of the conversation of another. We also have it that Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, is so mixed up in it that he made over \$2,000,000. We've got it up to \$2,000,000 now."

"Then I said to Henry: 'Mr. Chairman, it doesn't seem to me that you need me in order to start an investigation.'"

"Then Henry asked me: 'Do you think Baruch could be mixed up in this way, using his friendships in such a way and involving the integrity of the democratic party?'"

"Mr. Chairman," I said, "I think he would be the last man in the world to do such a thing and I will stake my

head that Secretary Lansing would not take a postage stamp of profit out of such transactions, even though these things were floating all around him."

"Then Henry asked me how these things could happen and I told him that there had been a big conspiracy in Wall street for months and that this leak alone was not responsible. I told him how Mexican war information had been peddled, how situations were made to order, and I said that a man like Baruch in the market, keeping posted naturally, if he unearthed any information through rumor or otherwise and was certain that people were making enormous operations, would take advantage of the market."

Letter of Mrs. Visconti.

Representative Foster questioned Lawson closely about the letter he produced yesterday from Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, who offered to give him information about "a White House official in connection with the alleged leak."

"My only reason for putting in that letter," Lawson said, "was because I was asked flat-footedly if I had any other information than had been referred to in questions asked me at the previous hearings. Being under oath and having the letter, I produced it. I had no intention of using it and would not have used it had I not been asked that direct question. I am most regretted that I had the letter with me."

Representative Garrett then asked about the amounts Mrs. Visconti told him at his hotel here on January 10, which W. W. Price and Secretary

Tumulty were reported to have received. Lawson said, as he recalled it, Mrs. Visconti said Price had received \$5,000 and Secretary Tumulty a much higher sum.

Representative Patten asked Lawson if at his conference with Congressman Henry the latter volunteered to mention the name of Mr. Von Bernstorff.

"Yes," he volunteered it," said Lawson. "I didn't ask him for it."

Representative Patton attacked Lawson for bringing in the name of Price merely on the strength of a letter from Mrs. Visconti, who cannot now be found. Lawson defended himself by saying the woman appeared honorable and made a statement before a man he supposed was a reputable attorney. He also said he withheld Price's name as long as he could.

"Do you imagine," Patten asked, "that this woman was actuated by high motives?"

"No," Lawson said. "I think there was some great wrong under this thing."

At that point the hearing adjourned for luncheon and later took a further recess until 3:30 p. m.

Chairman Henry said business in the house required the presence of the rules committee.

W. J. Bryan Has Talk With President Wilson

Washington, Jan. 16.—William Jennings Bryan conferred with President Wilson today. He has just returned from a trip through the south.

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Bear, four-inch, reduced to \$6.50 a yard.

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