MRS. HORTON EAGER TO AID WAITE; PECKS REPUDIATE DOCTOR

"Studio" Companion Anxious to Cheer Him as Wife Signs Statement Condemning Physician

"I AM SORRY FOR YOU"

NEW YORK, March 30.—With the faith of his own mother shaken to a point where she only declares, "He could not have been himself when he did it," Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, self-confessed poisoner of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck, today has but one friend left whose faith and affection for him is unchanged.

She is Mrs. Margaret Horton, Waite's charming and emotional companion in the days of the luxurious Plaza Hotel "studio." Though troubled by severe examinations and by deserting friends, Mrs. Horton's keenest distress is over Doctor Waite's unfortunate position. She wants to see him and cannot. She wants to tell him her faith in him is absolute and unbounded. She wants to sing to him the song which gladdened their studio days. It is:

There was no rose in all the world till you came;
No star until you smiled upon life's sea;
No song in all the world till you spoke;
No hope until you gave your life to me.

With a big red rose, a gift from her, to look at, and with the song sung to him softly, she thinks Doctor Waite would be lifted from his abyss of sorrow and made cheery once more. He now has a note from her to comfort him.

It is addressed "Dear Doctor" and reads:

"I am, oh, so sorry for you. I know you are absolutely innocent. Be brave and strong. I shall come to see you tomorrow.

"I know that he is not a murderer, and I shall believe in him forever and ever," Mrs. Horton told friends, her eyes flashing. "If he admitted the crime in his confession, which I doubt, he must have been drugged at the time so that he didn't know what he was saying. They have offered me $250 a week to sing and I shall spend every cent of it for him."

The repudiation of Doctor Waite by the Peck family was made public in a written statement signed by Mrs. Clara Peck Waite, wife of the accused man; Percy Peck, her brother; Mrs. Catharine Peck, sister of the murdered millionaire, and Mrs. Percy Peck.

The statement said that rumors saying the Peck family would furnish money for Waite's defense are false and that the family is interested only in seeing justice done.

WILSON STRIPS COPS OF BRAIDS AND TITLES

Police Force Too Much Like South American Army, Director Rules

The gold braid must go. There are too many officers and too few privates in the city police force. The force is getting to look like a South American army, in which lieutenant generals are abundant and common soldiers few. Such was the spirit of an order that went out from Director of Public Safety Wilson's office today.

There are a lot of sergeants who are acting lieutenants, for instance. They are wearing lieutenants' uniforms. They must go back to sergeants' clothes. After today no "acting" of any kind can wear anything but the uniform of his own rank.

There are clerks in City Hall who go about with gold braid incrusted all over their attire; it must be peeled off. Some of them wear stripes like officers. The stripes must go; they confuse visitors and they confuse city employes, too.

Then there are imaginary titles, two or three of them, the holders of which wear gold braid—they dress up like majors. The imaginary titles were abolished today—Director Wilson would not say what they were, as he did not want to give away the imaginative titleholders. It was learned that there were men working in van stables who dressed as lieutenants.

And there are a host of unearned badges which will be weeded out as rapidly as they are found.

Hurt Last Day on Job

To lose the fingers of his right hand just as he was about to be promoted to a responsible position at the Atlantic Refining Company's plant is the fate that befell Harry Weyman, 21 years old, of 3815 Wharton street, yesterday afternoon, as a result of his hand coming in contact with a big saw in the Belmont wagon shop of the firm.

Gets Receivership Extension

The trouble in Mexico was recognized today by Judge Thompson, in the United States District Court, when he granted an extension of four months' time to John O. Sheatz, receiver for the International Lumber and Development Company, to operate the property of the company in Campeche, Mexico.

Fall on Street Fatal to Aged Man

Samuel H. Brumbaker, 69 years old, died today in Howard Hospital from injuries received yesterday. He was on his way home to 810 South 15th street, and at 15th and Bainbridge streets was seized with vertigo, falling and fracturing his skull.

WILLS $5000 TO GEORGIA

Public Schools of Columbus Remembered by John McIlhenny

In disposing of an estate valued at more than $100,000, the will of John McIlhenny, 220 West Upsal street, Pelham, leaves $5000 to the public schools of Columbus, Ga., with the provision that the interest be used to purchase college scholarships for white boys.

The will, probated today, leaves the estate to Bernice B. McIlhenny, the widow of the testator, and her children.

Other wills probated were those of William R. Overman, New York city, which in private bequests disposes of property valued at $23,000; Laura T. Hoyt, 6201 Girard avenue, $11,300; William Britton, 5038 Willows avenue, $9300; Rosanna Fellows, 3620 Haverford street, $8300; Rachel MacDonald, 3318 North 31st street, $8000; Eldridge Tomlinson, Academy road, $8000; Sarah C. Pergrim, 1627 Summer street, $7000; Aaron Heston 4270 Ridge avenue, $6000; Catharine Cook, 1849 Frankford avenue, $5000; Rebecca L. Hagan, 1947 North 7th street, $3178; Elizabeth Fisher, 6325 Palmetto street, $2800; William R. Sloffe, Atlantic City, $2120, and Isabella D. Biehl, 1637 Diamond street, $2000.

The personal effects of the estate of Jacob B. Cottman have been appraised at $65,039.12; Andrew Weinstein, $2677.47; Elmert Jenkins, $2478.51, and Mary Johnson, $2389.89.

MAN GOES WILD; SHOOTS NEGRO AS COPS LOOK ON

Brings Victim to Police Station as "Pickpocket," Wounds Him. Had Burglar's Kit

A man who "went wild" in the 12th and Pine streets police station this morning pulled a 32-calibre revolver in Sergeant Tolland's office, and shot a negro whom he had brought to the station house to have locked up as a "pickpocket."

Three other shots were fired by the man and endangered the lives of policemen and detectives who were crowded about him. He gave his name as Jesse Hessington, said he was 30 years old, and had no home.

Hessington has been arrested before. His criminal record, as given by the police, is as follows:

May 6, 1911. Arrested for aggravated assault and battery. Discharged.

February 10, 1912. Larceny. Bill ignored by Grand Jury.

October 19, 1912. Carrying concealed weapons. Discharged.

June 3, 1914. Convicted of assault and sentenced to 18 months in prison by Judge Willson.

January 17, 1916. Arrested for disorderly conduct. Sentenced to jail for three months.

Hessington first came to the attention of the police shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, when he marched a negro, James Simmons, 30 years old, of 1134 Rodman street, before House Sergeant Tolland.

"Here's a pickpocket I want locked up," he said.

Upon being questioned, Hessington admitted that he was not a policeman, and when it was announced that he, too, would be held for a hearing before Magistrate Bersch he drew the revolver and fired the four shots.

The first shot cut across the breast of District Detective Sheller, the second struck the negro full in the chest, the third splintered the club of Policeman Butler and the fourth shattered a tumbler on the opposite side of the room.

Hessington was "knocked out" by a blow under the chin from Policeman Butler and was rushed to the Pennsylvania Hospital with the negro, who is said to be in a serious condition.

After being treated at the hospital Hessington was arraigned before Magistrate Persch and held without bail to await the result of Simmons' injuries.

When the prisoner was searched a notebook with many peculiar entries was found. Most of the notes were disconnected. On one page was the following "No. 97222. 5:30 time. Martindale store. Break Stronghort, 16th and Market, Philadelphia. Jesse Hessington, 200 Spruce street, safe cracker."

In view of the notes in the book the police believe that Hessington knows something about the robbery of the safe recently in the store of Thomas Martindale. The prisoner, according to the police, shot a man in 1914 and served a sentence of 18 months for the deed. A full kit of burglars' tools and a number of prayer books were found in his pockets.

DOCK AT FORT MIFFLIN

Bill in House Gives City Right to Build Road on Government Reservation

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Means by which the city of Philadelphia may obtain a right of way over the Government military reservation at Fort Mifflin and permission for the erection of a dock vitally needed as a part of the proposed sewage disposal system for the city are outlined in a bill introduced in the House today by Congressman Vare. The measure was introduced following several conferences Mr. Vare had with Chief Chester E. Albright, of the Bureau of Surveys on the question.

The bill provides that the city be permitted to construct a paved roadway under which sewage conduits may be placed and a wharf on the Delaware River at the termination of the road. In return the bill provides that the city remove the old earth battery which the road will pass through and level the entire portion of the reservation west of the old fort. The wharf and outlet are necessary for the completion of the sewage disposal plant.

The question is one in accord with the views of the War Department.

COUNTER-PROPOSITION MADE BY P. R. R. WOULD CUT SOME MEN'S WAGES

Trainmen Are Told That the Company Believes Present Rates Adequate and Liberal to Employes

WILL CONSIDER DEMANDS

A counter-proposition which would materially reduce the pay of certain classes of railroad employes was made today by S. C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to representatives of the four brotherhoods of railroad employes who, in conjunction with representatives of 360,000 trainmen in all parts of this country and Canada, demanded a readjustment of the wage schedule, giving them an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

The same reply was either handed or mailed to similar committees in other cities by representatives of the 458 railroads involved, who are working in conjunction. No definite statement was made agreeing to arbitration, but it was said, unofficially, that the matter would be arbitrated. The railroads, in agreeing to make a reply "as soon as possible," accepted the trainmen's suggestion that the railroads join in a concerted movement to settle the matter.

April 29 was fixed as a date by the trainmen by which an answer in writing would be expected. A general strike, it was rumored, would follow an unfavorable decision.

No information was given out at the offices of J. C. Turk, general manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, where a committee today presented a copy of the demands.

The counter-proposals made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, simultaneously with the other railroads, are:

First. There shall be no double compensation for the same time or service.

Second. The same classification for the purpose of compensation is to be applied to all members of a train and engine crew.

Third. Two or more differently paid classes of service performed in the same day or trip to be paid proportionate rates according to the class of service with not less than a minimum day for combined service.

The reply read, in part, as follows:

"Your communication of March 30, giving notice of your desire to revise present wage schedules and agreements, according to certain proposals made a part of that notice, has this day been received.

"Your request that this company join in a concerted movement with other roads will be given consideration and you will be advised of the decision as soon as practicable.

"The present standards of rates and working conditions have been very largely fixed by mediation and arbitration, and this company feels that they are adequate and even liberal to the employes. This company has no desire to change either the existing rates of pay or the working rules, nor to reduce the earning possibilities of the employes under their existing rules, but inasmuch as your proposals contemplate fundamental changes in operating methods and practices on which the schedules have been built up, this company hereby gives notice in conformity with the schedules now in effect that in connection with and as a part of the consideration and disposition of your proposals there shall be open for consideration and disposition those provisions in the schedules or practices thereunder governing compensation in the classes of service affected by your proposals."

Mr. Long asked the committee of employes what proportion of the members of the four brotherhoods voted to make the demands on the railroads. This information was withheld, but Mr. Long was told that the committee had been duly elected and was official.

STEWARTS TO PART; DIVORCE SUIT DROPPED

New York Broker Agrees to Halt Action Against Wife, Former Philadelphian

The divorce suit in Jersey City against Mrs. Ethel A. F. Stewart, formerly a Philadelphia girl, has been dropped by her husband, John A. Stewart, 3d, a New York broker, and articles of separation have been signed. Mrs. Stewart is a daughter of Francis P. Abercrombie, of Chestnut Hill.

One of the principal reasons for substituting the separation for the divorce was the wish to avoid the publicity which a trial would have brought. Both sides felt alike in this respect.

Just what allowance was granted Mrs. Stewart in the separation agreement is not known, but she will receive the amount demanded. The custody of their child, a 2-year-old girl, was given to Mr. Stewart's mother.

When the Stewarts lived together they made their home in Short Hills, N. J. They were married at Bay Head, N. J., September 12, 1907. A year previous to that Mrs. Stewart had obtained a divorce from Robert G. Fell, of this city, whom she married in 1900.

8 Arrests; Guilty One Unidentified

Eight arrests to find the one noisy disturber failed to reveal the culprit today, but, whoever he is, he was put under $300 bail to keep the peace.

An uproar in a motion picture theatre, on Main street above Carson, Manayunk, last night, was traced by the police to a group of eight youths. But that is as far as the discovery went. So the eight were arrested. Magistrate Price, at the Manayunk station, released them in bail this morning.

DANIELS FOR NAVAL RESERVE COMPOSED OF SEAFARING AMERICANS

Defending His Administration of Department Before Committee, He Urges Appointments from Civil Life

FAVORS FORCE OF 67,952

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A naval reserve that will include all kinds of "seafaring Americans" was strongly advocated by Secretary of the Navy Daniels today. The Secretary appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee and vigorously defended his course as head of the navy. He appealed for appointments from civil life of experienced aviators to become officers, saying that 300 are needed immediately. In addition, he declared that the navy should appoint 30 officers each year to its engineering corps to specialize.

"I recommend," said Daniels, "that 7500 enlisted men, 2500 apprentice seamen, 2152 hospital corps men and 2000 marines be added to the navy. This would make 14,150 additional men, bringing the total personnel of the navy to 67,952.

"The General Board last July recommended 11,000 additional men. In November, the board recommended an increase of 14,000 men. When I made this estimate for 14,152 men, last October, I had only the July recommendation before me.

"The officers of the navy who have testified here have given only their personal views. Some of them have figured on the basis of every ship in the navy being in constant commission. This is not in accordance with the policy of the navy. When a ship goes to the navy yard, they contend, it should maintain its full quota of men. To this I have two objections; first, to have such a large force on the ship, with only a few duties to perform, would be highly demoralizing; second, they should be put on an active vessel, so their training would not relax. For these reasons the department has adopted the policy of having only 40 per cent. of the crew on a vessel in the navy yard.

"Former Secretary von Meyer left only 33 per cent. of the men on ships not in active commission."

Secretary Daniels stated that in spite of the large percentage of re-enlistments, it was difficult to maintain the full quota of enlisted men. Only one out of six applicants is accepted because of the difficulty in getting the desired type, he explained. The enlistments of 12,875 men, on the average, expire every year.

"To increase the navy 15,000 men next year," Daniels said, "we would have to enlist 23,000 new men, in addition to the re-enlistments. This would mean examination of approximately 140,000 applicants."

In his plea for compulsory education of enlisted men, the Secretary said since its inauguration the number of such men entering the Naval Academy had jumped very materially. "We can never have an efficient navy and a good navy," he added, "until young men enlisted realize that if they have the ability they may become admirals."

Secretary Daniels strongly favored the reserve force of former navy men, proposed by Admiral Blue. A "Class B" reserve of merchant sailors was urged and a third class of men fitted to serve in the naval establishment on shore. A fourth class of reserves for harbor defense vessels and a fifth class, "volunteer reserves," were advocated. The latter would be composed of men of the trades, engineers and the like.

To increase the number of officers, Daniels recommended:

Appointment of 30 civil engineers as officers each year for ten years.

Appointment of 25 civilian aviators, each year for five years, as well as continuing assignments of naval officers to the aviation corps.

Appointment of civilian educators at Annapolis, so that a majority of the 90 there would be available for active service.

Daniels emphasized the recommendation for appointing civilian engineers.

"The navy is the only institution in America that is not specializing," he said.

Asks $150 for Death of Dog

Suit to recover $150 damages for the death of an English setter was filed today by Daniel J. Gore, 2107 South Cecil street, against the Eastern Paving Company, in the Municipal Court. It is alleged that the dog was struck and killed by a motor-truck of the defendant concern at 58th street and Woodland avenue on December 30. The driver of the machine, it is stated, saw the dog and could have avoided striking the animal if he had used care and skill. Gore declares that his setter had a blue-ribbon pedigree, and was well trained and a good field dog.

Flee Fire Clad Only in Night Dress

Members of the family of J. H. Went, State road, Narberth, fled to the yard in their nightclothes when fire was discovered early today in a closet on the second floor. The Narberth Fire Company arrived quickly and extinguished the flames. It is believed that the fire was caused by mice nibbling at matches in clothes in the closet.

No restaurant in Philadelphia has ever served fine foods under such pleasant, home-like surroundings so quickly and at such reasonable prices as

Hanscom's New California Cafeteria
929 Market St.
(SECOND FLOOR)
The fine display of foods is certainly an appetizer

AUTOISTS HELD FOR ACCIDENT

Two Boys, Who Were Thrown From Carriage, Say Men Speeded

Charles Pusey, 2209 North 30th street, and Julius Grote, 556 North 23d street, were held in $400 bail each today by Magistrate Watson in the 20th and Berks streets station, accused of being responsible for an accident which resulted in injury to two boys last night at Ridge and Sedgeley avenues.

It is alleged that an automobile driven by Pusey crashed into a carriage occupied by James Connert, 16 years old, 2510 West Gordon street, and R. Kendig, 18 years old, 2703 Dauphin street. The carriage was demolished and the two boys were hurled to the pavement, suffering severe lacerations and bruises. They were treated at the Northwestern General Hospital. The victims allege that the automobile was traveling at a high rate of speed.

PHILADELPHIANS LOSE FIGHT ON RAILROADS

Interstate Commerce Commission Rules in Favor of Two-Day Limit of Free Storage

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia today lost its fight against the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading and other roads for more than two days free storage time on shipments received at Philadelphia. The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the roads rule limiting free storage time to two days was justified and not discriminatory.

However, in deciding this case the Commission gave one point of the victory to the Commercial Exchange by requiring the carriers to amend their storage rules to provide for additional free storage time when cars destined to any one consignee are bunched, through whatever cause, and are delivered in accumulated numbers in excess of daily shipments.

The fight against a limit of two days free storage time began in November, 1914, immediately after the carriers amended their rules by changing the free time from four to two days.

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce joined the Philadelphia Exchange in its fight against the rule, and in deciding the cases today the commission made the same ruling to apply at Baltimore as at Philadelphia.

In its decision the Interstate Commerce Commission held that storage regulations are intended primarily to prevent congestion of carriers' terminal facilities, and that public interests require that freight should be removed promptly from the carriers' terminals.

Many consignees took advantage of the four days' free period previously allowed at Philadelphia and unnecessarily allowed their freight to remain in the freight stations for the full period. Great congestion resulted, which rendered it difficult for a consignee who desired to remove his freight promptly to get it.

Defendants asserted that the two-day period has eliminated such congestion and, coupled with the increased capacity of the freight houses, has improved conditions to the satisfaction of shippers and teamsters patronizing the freight stations. Formerly from 7 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the less-than-carload shipments received at the various freight stations remained there until the third day of the four-day free period allowed. Substantially all such freight is now removed within the two-day period without any material increase in the amount finally stored over that stored when the four-day rule was in effect.

MILLIONS IN PAINTINGS, TWO RAPHAELS, TAKEN FROM ITALIAN CHURCH

Sacristy of St. Peter's Basilica at Perguia Looted by Thieves, Who Leave No Clue

FINE PANELS STOLEN

PERUGIA, Italy, March 30.—Thieves who looted the sacristy of St. Peter's Basilica Tuesday night escaped with paintings and panels valued at more than $2,500,000, according to Signor Ricci, Government Director of Fine Arts. Among the paintings stolen were two by Raphael, "The Infant Jesus" and "The Infant John the Baptist." Both there pictures were stolen several years ago, but were subsequently recovered.

Signor Ricci, who came here from Rome to investigate the thefts, said that he had been able to find no clue to the criminals. The door of the sacristy was smashed.

The other pictures taken included Mantagna's "Christ Bearing the Cross," Guercino's "Flagellation" and Bassano's "Coronation."

The thieves tried to remove two fifteenth century-illuminated missales, but apparently were frightened away before they could succeed.

All customs guards on the Swiss and French frontiers have been notified to watch for the criminals and all ships leaving Italian ports will be searched.

Authentic records listing the works of Raphael include two paintings hanging in the sacristy of the Church of San Pietro de Cassinensi, in Perugia, but their authenticity is placed in doubt by a question mark.

It is well known that Raphael was given to leaving many canvases unfinished, and that a certain proportion of his work was completed by other painters. It is therefore possible, although no record exists, that these painting were the work of Raphael and another artist.

Raphael was born in Urbino April 6, 1483, and went to Perugia in 1500 when in his 17th year. He died in Rome in 1520 in his 38th year.

The other masters whose paintings were stolen with the two attributed Raphaels were Andrea Mantegna, who was one of the foremost pioneers of the Renaissance; Cesare Bassano (1584-1642), and Giovanni Guercino (1623-1662).

The Church of San Pietro de Cassinensi dates from the tenth century, and is a noted example of Italian Gothic architecture.

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Another Perry treatment of semi-Norfolk style. Coat has inverted pleats above half belt; deep vent; front has four outside patch pockets with buttoned flaps; soft rolling lapels; high, narrow shoulders; narrow trousers.

Built for Stalwarts for Students for Stylish Men of any age!

¶ The Coat, coming toward you, has the air of the City, for it's a sack-coat front with soft-rolling lapels and patch pockets; but something snappy about it that you don't quite get until you see it going away—then its half-belt binding it in at the small of the back, its inverted pleats and tucks a la Norfolk definitely fix the atmosphere as of Country Club, golf links, green fields and vacation time!

¶ In beautiful mottled mixtures, in grays, blues, browns; in delicate overplaids, two-tone fabrics of super-softness, and cut in sizes for youths and men of solid proportions!

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GERMAN NEWSPAPER BOOMS PENNYPACKER FOR PRESIDENT

Frankfort-am-Main Hails Ex-Governor as "Der Naechste Praesident der Vereinigten Staaten" as Result of His Pro-Teuton Views

"Hoch Pennypacker, der naechste Prasident der Vereinigten Staaten!"

In the plain American language that means "Hurrah for Pennypacker, the next President of the United States!" Pennypacker being Samuel W. Pennypacker, former Governor of Pennsylvania. He is being boomed for President, and there are at least 60,000,000 citizens behind him.

The Pennypacker boom did not originate in his native Schwenksville, or in Harrisburg, where booms are being heard, or in Wisconsin, or in Nebraska, but it came straight from Frankfort-on-the-Main. In a long editorial, dripping with sweetness and sugared phrases, Aus Grosser Zeit, a newspaper there, launched the boom and solved the puzzle as to who will be the next President.

When news of the boom first sounded on the shores of this country a slight panic reigned for a moment among other boomers and boomees. Colonel Roosevelt at once issued another statement, taking President Wilson to task for this and that, and even at the White House there was a slight flurry. The guacharo, or "little devil," sitting in his cave on the Isle of Trinidad, where he was found by the Colonel, roared aloud in a supreme effort to drown out the sound of the boom.

How did Aus Grosser Zeit happen to pick Pennypacker? It was Assemblyman James A. Dale's fault. One day, up at Troy, he mailed some newspaper clippings written by Mr. Pennypacker to Simon W. Hanauer, former United States Consul at Frankford. The clippings praised Germany. Germany reciprocated by praising the author, illustrating the old phrase about prophets being honored in other countries.

But Aus Grosser Zeit evidently didn't know that there was objection here to Mr. Pennypacker being president even of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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