BRIAND DEFENDS INDEMNITY POLICY

France Intends to See Germany Pay Debt in Full, Premier Tells Deputies

NO CONFIDENCE VOTE TODAY

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 3.—France still intends to see that Germany is made to pay her debt in full, if her economic condition permits of such payment, Premier Briand informed the Chamber of Deputies today in presenting the declaration of his ministry on the reparations question.

"The French Government," said the premier, in reviewing the decisions reached by the allied supreme council at its meeting in Paris last week, "has in no wise renounced the purpose of collecting the entire debt due from Germany, if she recovers her economic prosperity."

The decisions of the supreme council, Mr. Briand explained, meant "the payment by Germany to the limit of her economic capacity, the principal measure toward which is the development of her exportations."

The definite plan which the allied conferees had in view at their meeting, the premier said, was to verify and fix the exact total of Germany's exports, and the general result of the conference was to avoid a paradoxical situation in which Germany's foreign trade would thrive through deliveries of her products to the allies, to the detriment of allied industries.

Statement Received in Silence

The premier's declaration was received with great attention, but absolute silence reigned in the chamber until the end, when slight applause broke out. The sitting was suspended to enable M. Briand to read the same declaration in the senate.

The session was resumed an hour later, but it was not expected that the interpellations would be completed and a vote reached on approval of the declaration before tomorrow.

Premier Briand in his declaration referred to possibility of the amendment of the Turkish peace treaty. Speaking of the coming conference in London with representatives of Turkey and of the Greek Government, he said:

"That conference will examine amendments to the treaty of Sevres, and in consequence the question of Silicia will be regulated in conformity with the views of the Parliament and the country."

In concluding he laid stress upon the strengthening of the ties that bound the Allies together as the result of the Paris gathering.

In political circles little doubt was felt today that the chamber would give M. Briand all the authority he may require, for, with the exception of the Extreme Left and a small group on the Right the chamber seemed resolved to approve the manner in which the premier defended French interests at the conference, and to show confidence in his ability to continue this work in future.

When the council of ministers met this morning the text of the declaration to be submitted to the chamber by Premier Briand was approved. President Millerand presided over the council session.

The Temps, commenting on the attitude adopted by Germany with reference to the decisions of the Supreme Council at Paris, suggests that the Allies adopt the following measures:

First. That the allied governments immediately seize the German customs in their respective zones on the left bank of the Rhine.

Second. That the Allies establish immediately in their respective zones customs cordons which would separate the German occupied territory from that not occupied.

Third. That the Allies unite without delay for the purpose of establishing a customs administration, including tariff, distribution of receipts and similar provisions.

The Temps concludes: "Germany proposes to talk. We intend to act, and French opinion will appreciate this."

Germany is told exactly how to eliminate the 70,000,000,000 mark deficit in her 1920 budget in the report to the Allies of the conference of financial experts held in Brussels, made public here yesterday.

Germany Pleads Poverty

Certain German expenses are declared to have been multiplied seventy five times over those of 1919 and certain German taxes are shown to be far below those the allied populations are paying. The report says:

"Many figures in the ordinary budget seem to have been established by an administration and parliament equally desirous of showing the world the precarious financial condition of Germany and her difficult situation."

If the various recommendations made are followed, the budget should be speedily balanced, says the report. Thus, with a continuation of Germany's economic recovery the experts declare that Germany "in a relatively short period can meet her treaty obligations through taxation, without resorting to increase her floating debt or inflate her currency."

London, Feb. 3.—By A. P.—It is not yet possible to determine what form will be taken by Germany's counter proposals to the allied reparations plan, says a Berlin dispatch to the London Times. In fact, adds the message, they appear to have only an academic value until it is learned whether they will be acceptable to the Allies.

While offering determined objection to the allied reparation demands, Herr Severing, the Prussian minister of home affairs, declared in a speech at a meeting of majority Socialists that Germany should not decline all the demands in an angry fit, but should try to convince the Allies that Germany was doing what she could to satisfy reparation requirements, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Cologne today.

Copenhagen, Feb. 3.—By A. P.—The German Government has summoned its financial experts to prepare counter proposals on reparations for submission to the Supreme Council conference in London on February 28, according to the Politiken's Berlin correspondent.

RISKS LIFE TO SAVE CAT

Patrolman Climbs Stairway in Burning House and Rescues Pussy

Patrolman Gianotti, of the Third and Dickinson streets station, plunged through volumes of dense smoke at a downtown fire early today to rescue a cat perched on a window ledge of an upper floor.

The fire was in the home of Frank Copino, 1031 Mountain street, and started in the cellar at 6:30 this morning. Copino, his wife and a boarder, made their escape before firemen arrived. But they forgot the cat.

Frightened, the cat ran upstairs, crawled through an open window and yelled—as only a cat can—for aid. Patrolman Gianotti, on the sidewalk, saw the animal's plight, and at personal risk to himself made his way up a stairway and made the rescue.

The fire loss is estimated to be $600.

Rail Board Defers Employes' Hearing

Continued from Page One

Maine Central Railroad; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Northern Pacific Railway; Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

"While earning their operating expenses, twenty-eight additional roads estimate that they did not earn their taxes and fixed charges in January. Among these are the Arizona Eastern Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Boston and Maine Railroad, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Norfolk Southern Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pere Marquette Railway, Western Maryland Railway, Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

"Under present traffic and operating conditions these were the results despite the fact that the sixty-four companies referred to—of which only a partial list is given above—have, in the aggregate, decreased their labor cost of operation by laying off approximately 200,000 employes since September 1, 1920.

"These companies have a total main line mileage of more than 100,000 miles and constitute approximately 40 per cent of the railroad mileage of the country."

The statement said that other companies "of well-established earning power under normal conditions" expected to earn only slightly more than their fixed charges in January.

The statement said that the difficulties of the short line roads were piling up under the national agreements and argued that this only "goes to illustrate that it is economically unsound and fraught with disaster" to compel all roads to meet identical wage and working conditions. The statement repeated previous arguments that the labor board was the proper body to grant relief.

Representatives of the employes have been busy for several days preparing the rebuttal, which B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, is to present.

Send Telegram to President

"We are convinced," said a telegram to President Wilson, signed by Mr. Jewell and six other organization leaders, "that Mr. Atterbury wishes to take advantage of the temporary unemployment and the unfortunate economic condition of the railroad workers, which the railroads themselves have intensified, to crush our labor organization.

"We shall show that there is no economic justification for wage reductions and that a reduction in the general cost of living is not dependent upon a reduction in our wages and that of other wage-earners.

"If the public expects us to maintain the spirit and the letter of the law and to rely upon judicial settlement of differences in an orderly way, we must be protected against the ill-advised efforts of Mr. Atterbury and his associates, who are violating the procedure established by law, and, because of an absurd and impossible obsession for destroying labor organizations, are resorting to methods which are indefensible and opposed to the public welfare."

Atterbury Supplements Statement

Mr. Atterbury yesterday also supplemented his statement before the Labor Board Monday by a message to President Wilson, showing the increase in number of employes and in payrolls during the period of government control.

"In the year of 1917," Mr. Atterbury's message said, "before government operation was adopted, the railways employed 302,828 machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, air-brake men, car inspectors, car repairers, other skilled shop employes and machinists' helpers and apprentices. In 1920, when the number of locomotives and cars to be maintained was only slightly larger than in 1917, there had 443,778, an increase of 140,945, or 47 per cent. The total wages paid to these employes in 1917 was $317,879,549, while in 1920, after the advance in wages granted by the railroad labor board last July, their wages were running at the rate of approximately $890,000,000 a year.

"Another class of employes included in one of the national agreements is the clerks. In 1917 the railways employed 184,063 clerks, while in 1920, when business was normal, they were employing 238,626 clerks, an increase of 29 per cent. The total wages paid to clerks in 1917 was $189,009,508. After the wage award made by the railroad labor board the wages of the clerks were running as near as can be estimated at the rate of $399,300,000 a year."

Gives Vivid Story of Submarine Wreck

Continued from Page One

They went to the scene of the wreck last night on the navy tug Kalmia and had a conference with Lieutenant Keller. The method of salvaging, which was attempted this afternoon, was decided on at the conference.

Boat One-Third Filled

The water in the submarine has been kept within about one-third of the ship's length by the engine room bulkheading. A little water leaked through this bulkheading last night, but was controlled by men on watch working the hand pumps. In fact, the only present danger to the submarine, and the only danger which the men faced since they got the submarine into the breakwater, was that this bulkheading might give way under water pressure.

The officers decided to carry their test-hatch suction hose into the engine-room of the submarine through the engine-room hatch on the deck. The hatch is about a foot under water, but this is expected to make no difference as the engine room is practically full already.

The crew of the L-4, who stayed aboard the submarine last night in spite of the discomforts of the fifteen degrees [illegible] lack of heat because the engines were crippled and without the usual lights, were hard at work early today making ready for salvaging operations.

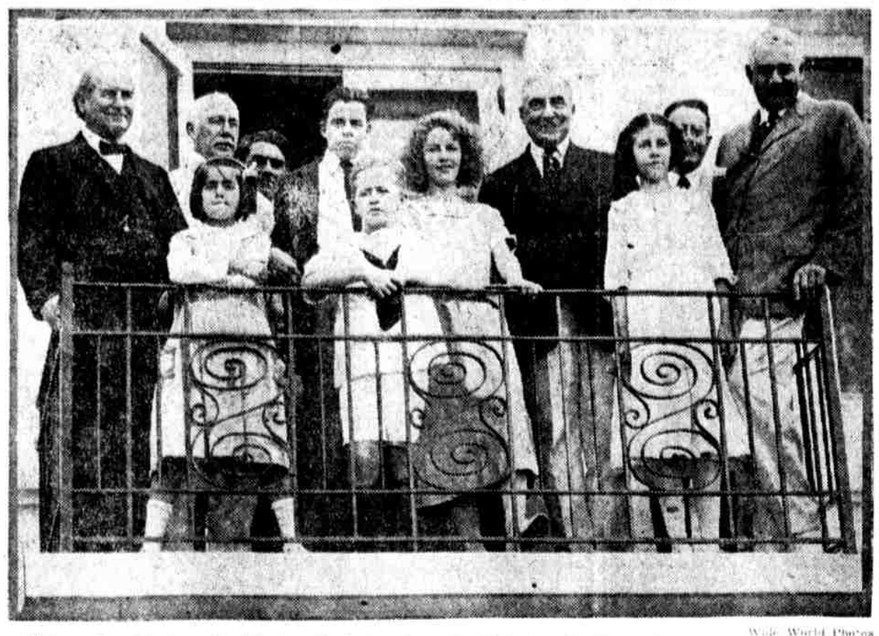
Lieutenant Cochran is given credit for having saved the submarine from being cut in half at the moment the Philadelphia ran her down.

The officer, on duty on the bridge of the submarine, saw the pilot boat loom out of the night just a moment before the sharp prow cut into the light hull of the submarine. He realized the danger of the submarine being shorn and quickly swung the "craft" in such a manner that the blow was received over the engine room. This portion of the submarine is heavily reenforced to bear the weight of the engines and machinery, and instead of breaking the plates merely bent.

Caught With Padded Brick

After a search of six weeks, detectives seeking a Negro accused of breaking a score of store windows in the business section, yesterday arrested as a suspect Cornelius Matthews, a Negro, twenty-nine years old, of Thirteenth and Lombard streets. When caught Matthews had a brick wrapped in newspaper under his arm. Magistrate Carson, in Central Station, held Matthews under $1000 bail for a further hearing.

PRESIDENT-ELECT VISITS BRYAN



Wide World Photos

After reaching Miami, on his trip down the Indian river, President-elect Harding visited the house of William Jennings Bryan, the Villa Serena, and was cordially greeted by the former secretary of state and his children and grandchildren. On the balcony of the Bryan house can be seen Senator Freylinghuysen on the extreme right Bryan, on the extreme left, and the President-elect among the group of children

Dawes Challenges Critics of Army

Continued from Page One

ity in the army should be centralized in peace times as well as during war. General Dawes said the American army was "deteriorating again into a bureaucracy which is bound to prove inefficient."

"You members of Congress who listen to every whipper-snapper bureau chief who comes running to you with a tale of woe are largely responsible," the witness shouted.

The general pleaded that the army and its officers be "protected from muckrakers who pick flyspecks.

"Look at the pinhead politicians who are raising hell about promotions for men who earned them in France," he exclaimed. "They're doing it for petty reasons. It's a dirty shame. I wasn't in the regular army, but I can be fair."

The committee was told the "next war" would "break out overnight," and that the army and navy probably would get into a row as to which was to boss the affair.

General Dawes declared the United States aviation program had been a "terrible failure," largely because of "overconfidence and inexperience."

"Even if we did not have the planes, we had the aviators—the best in the world," he added.

General Dawes declared the government was purchasing its supplies "in the same wasteful and disgraceful manner" as the army did when the United States entered the war. The President has authority, he continued, to create centralized business control. Heavy taxation and a desire for economy has put the public in a frame of mind favorable to such a change, General Dawes said, adding that it might be inaugurated "during the next administration "if pinheads, who would be affected, are not permitted to stab it in the back."

Service Medals Mistake

General Dawes said the question of Distinguished Service Medals was the greatest mistake of the war, and "it played hell with the service."

"You opened a Pandora's box and satisfied nobody," he said. "It was a new toy and the man wearing one on his chest wanted to lord it over some poor devil who deserved it, but who was not eligible because Congress limited the award to men in high positions of responsibility."

General Dawes said he didn't "believe a damned word" of charges that General Pershing permitted unnecessary loss of life after the armistice. He denounced the War Department's regulations for silver service stripes for men who did not get overseas, then took up promotions.

"Now, as it seems the popular thing to criticize the War Department, I'll criticize it, too," he said. "There was a rotten system that permitted promotions higher up, and which would not permit us to promote a private or a sergeant who had slaved in the mud, because the department wanted to save a little salary. General Pershing wanted to promote them, but the chief of staff, or the department, or somebody in authority refused. The result was that thousands of deserving men came home with broken hearts. That ruling was largely responsible for the unpopularity of the army, brought about by a disgraceful attempt at cheesepairing when millions and millions were wasted."

When the hearing concluded General Dawes turned to Chairman Johnson and said:

"I am able to take all the criticism anybody wants to throw my way, but don't ever call me a general. I'm out of the army."

HELD AS DOORMAT THIEF

Rittenhouse Square Section Residents Called Youth's Victims

The names of Rittenhouse square section residents who have been missing their front doormats recently were centers of interest in a hearing before Magistrate O'Brien in the Twelfth and Pine streets station today.

Former Judge Dimner Beeber, 1907 Walnut street, Mrs. F. Clark, 2017 Walnut street, and Walter Lippincott, 2101 Walnut street, were victims of this peculiar thief, who was not interested in their diamonds or their silver, but liked their front doormats.

Morris Kramer, eighteen years old, Moyamensing avenue near McKean street, was arrested yesterday at Twenty-second and Walnut streets, by Patrolman Brown, who testified he had three mats under his arm. As he had been ordered to watch for men with such encumbrances, Brown made the arrest.

None of the distinguished residents appeared at the hearing, but detectives testified they had identified the doormats. Three other doormats, stolen recently, are still unaccounted for. One of these belonged to Judge Charles Francis Gummey, 2126 Locust street.

Kramer was held in $400 bail for court by the magistrate.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Raymond D. Sapp, 515 N. 10th st., and Catherine C. Glassner, 2415 Nassau st.
Walter J. McNichols, 2048 W. Westmoreland st., and Nellie M. Frich, 2454 N. 18th st.
Bernard Brown, 2556 E. Somerset st., and Celia Fox, 2424 McKean st.
James F. Gallagher, 2738 N. 22d st., and Elizabeth P. Fielder, 1221 N. 51st st.
Jacob Sokolsky, 3017 Arizona st., and Mary E. Cox, 3017 Arizona st.
Leon Dranoff, Camp Dix, N. J., and Marie A. Cassa, 2030 S. 19th st.
Henry F. Heller, Camden, N. J., and Anna Ehlemann, Camden, N. J.
Augustus R. Doty, Mullica Hill, N. J., and Mary E. Reid, 1601 E. Somerset st.
Samuel M. Richmond, Ritz-Carlton, and Marion H. Neely, 811 N. 24th st.
Miles Moore, 2041 S. 21st st., and Mary E. Collins, 2050 S. 21st st.
Manuel C. Rodie, 3816 N. Percy st., and Catherine Smith, 3816 N. Percy st.

'BUSINESS' CARD TIP GETS DRUG SUSPECT

Pasteboard Found on Alleged Addict Leads to Arrest of Man Wanted

'OFFICE' ON CITY STREETS

A card, found on the person of a drug user, which gave the name, the "business hours" and "office locations" of an alleged drug peddler, caused his arrest last night.

The card, which he is said to distribute among users of narcotics, stated that at 10 o'clock last night he would "do business" outside of the Ice Palace, at Forty-sixth and Market streets. And there he was found by two vice squad detectives.

The man, who has been wanted by the police for three months, gave his name as Frank Petro, twenty-nine years old, of Walnut street near Eleventh. The arrest was made by Detectives Hicks and Pachelli.

The detectives say the man is never selling drugs at the same place twice, but that he does a thriving business on the downtown streets during the busiest hours of the day.

The card which led to his arrest contained a number of street locations in the central section of the city and the hours he would be there.

At a hearing before Magistrate Pennock he was released under $1500 bail for an appearance at Central Station this morning. He failed to show up, but his attorney, Henry M. Stevenson, said he would present him in court before the day was over. Otherwise he will forfeit his $1500 bail.

The detectives said they found eighteen "decks" of heroin and three bottles of morphine on Petro.

Council "Red Tape" Scored by Mayor

Continued from Page One

administration so far as improvements are concerned, but when it comes to politics that is an entirely different matter.

"Tired of Moore's Tirades"

"People are tired of hearing the Republican organization abused for no causes whatever. The organization is joining hands and supporting Council to decrease taxation. We feel that the people are overburdened with taxes.

"As for public improvements, by supporting them we will aid toward giving employment to large numbers of persons now out of work."

Senator Vare's declaration followed a conference with Coroner Knight and Councilman Hall.

"It is time for the Mayor to realize that he isn't bigger than the organization," Coroner Knight commented. "Both Mr. Campbell and myself are aware that we cannot get along without organization. That is why we are working together for the benefit of the people."

Anti-Harmony Plan Hit

The "love feast" in which Campbell and Knight figured occurred at a dinner given by the Polish-American Association at 2008 East Allegheny avenue. It was held ostensibly in honor of Congressman James J. Connelly, Campbell's lieutenant.

Mayor Moore's "no compromise" stand against the combine was criticized by the magistrate, who declared blandly that "fighting doesn't pay."

Among the guests were Judge Charles L. Brown, of the Municipal Court; Richard Wegleu, president of Council; Senator William J. McNichol and Judge McNichol, of the Municipal Court.

Campbell's doctrine that "fighting doesn't pay" recalled his efforts at the 1919 primary to capture the Republican nomination for coroner. He was defeated by Knight, a candidate for reelection.

When the Mayor recently repudiated Thomas W. Cunningham, president of the Republican Alliance, and started the first big political fight of his administration, Campbell was reported as courting favor with Mr. Moore.

Magistrate Campbell is now said to be looking longingly at the job of Register of Wills Sheehan. A nominee for that office will be chosen next September. Politicians believe Campbell's sudden desire for peace is inspired by that circumstance.

The magistrate last night referred to Congressman Connelly as "my boy" and publicly advised him to heed the dictates of Senator Penrose.

Fresh praises were heaped up by Judge Brown, but he had no fair words for Congressman George S. Graham, whose district includes Brown's Fifteenth ward. The judge said Mr. Graham spends too much time in New York to represent his constituents properly.

Found Dead in Hotel

William Shaffer, twenty-two years old, of Portview, Pa., was found dead in a hotel at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets early this morning. The body was removed to the Central Hospital, where it was stated that death was presumably due to gas poisoning. The coroner's office is investigating the case.

HOTELMEN ALARMED AT PROPOSED REGULATION

Rush to Political Leaders in Effort to Forestall State Action

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Feb. 3.—Hotel men of the state have become alarmed over the threatened legislation to regulate the hotels of the state by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission and are rushing frantically here to head off any regulatory measures.

Representatives of hotel interests from several sections of the state arrived here yesterday for the purpose of conferring with legislative leaders on the proposed legislation.

One of the arrivals was Thomas C. Leslie, of Philadelphia, secretary of the State Hotelmen's Association.

The hotelmen hunted up some of the Republican leaders and urged that nothing radical in the way of regulatory legislation be adopted.

An incident illustrative of how thoroughly the hotelmen have become alarmed was the announcement by the management of the Penn-Harris to some of its patrons that the "three-day reservation rule" was no longer in force.

This rule aroused the ire of legislators. The hotel had put into effect a rule that all legislators and others wishing to reserve rooms during the legislative session had to guarantee to pay for three days a week.

The Senate had been adjourned Tuesday and senators stopping at the Penn-Harris who leave Tuesday afternoon paid for two nights they did not occupy their rooms. House members leaving Wednesday paid for one extra night. It is reported the rule will be revoked generally and that "pay for what you get" will be the future policy.

TO GIVE RELIGIOUS PLAYS

Clergyman Tells of Stage Folks' Cooperation in Program

George Arliss, Edith Wynne Matthison and other stage folk have pledged themselves to produce religious dramas from time to time, said the Rev. Philip E. Osgood, vicar of the Chapel of the Mediator, at a meeting of supervisors and leaders of the Church School Service League today at the Church House.

Mr. Osgood spoke on "Mystery Plays and Pageants." He said that it would be necessary to abandon the time-honored type of Christmas celebration because the children have come to disregard the real meaning of Christmas, and to believe that it is "more blessed to receive than to give."

The speaker urged a return to the religious plays and pageants of mediæval times, when an appeal was made to the hearts and intellects of the people through the eyes.

Mr. Osgood advised that a diocesan council on pageantry be established, which would pass on questions of costuming and setting, and aid the parishes in getting up plays and pageants.

Miss Margaret Evans, of St. Mary's Ardmore, secretary of the Church School Service League, presided at the meeting, which was attended by representatives of twenty-five parishes.

Sees Doom of Microbes

Medical knowledge of the specific causes with co-operation by the public will sound the death knell for the microbe, according to Dr. Joseph McFarland, professor of pathology and bacteriology of the University of Pennsylvania, who lectured last night on "Microbiology" in the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Seventeenth street and Montgomery avenue.

WATER REGULATION ASKED FOR STATE

Proposed Bill Would Give Health Department Power Over Drinking Supply

PREPARING TAX MEASURES

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Feb. 3.—A bill which would give the State Department of Health general powers over private water companies in the interest of the public health may be introduced in the Legislature next week as part of the program backed by Dr. Edward Martin, state health commissioner. Philadelphia's suburbs are largely supplied by private water companies.

Another bill on the program is one which would accord to the department the power of taking over and administering the health activities of third-class cities. This would be done at the expense of the cities, and the power would be exercised only in those cases where the local health departments failed to carry on an an adequate health and sanitary program. Among the cities in the third class are Allentown, Altoona, Bethlehem, Chester, Coatesville, Easton, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, Wilkes-Barre and York.

Governor Sproul had a number of conferences yesterday with departmental heads on the subject of the administration program of legislation. In an interview, following the conference, the governor discussed the program in a general way. He said the bill proposing a tax on coal would be ready for introduction soon.

There appears to be a disposition to press the coal-tax bill more strongly than the other taxes suggested in the Sproul revenue-raising plan. The Governor is studying the proposal carefully with a view to guarding the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Sproul reiterated his announced purpose of declining to sign any appropriation bills until the revenues of the state can be safely estimated.

Speaking of his legislative desires, the Governor said:

"My program is not a long one, although my speech to the Legislature may have been a bit long. I expect to have everything in shape for presentation within the next two weeks. The constitutional convention bill is prepared and ready now.

"The prohibition enforcement matter is a big question. Attorney General Alter is working on that.

"The reapportionment question is another big matter that we must consider. If the Senate passes the ratio bill as it passedthe House, we may be able to take up the question of congressional apportionment, but it is possible Congress may not act in time and that we will not be able to pass legislation for reapportioning congressional districts in Pennsylvania this year. Nevertheless, we should go ahead with the apportionment of senatorial and legislative districts."

Speaking of the appointment of James H. Toughill, a Democrat, as magistrate, the Governor said Mr. Toughill's had been the only name presented to him. He said no one had spoken to him regarding the appointment of any women, and added that he was glad to have had the opportunity to name Mr. Toughill.

"It is said that the appointment was a slap at the Mayor," it was suggested.

"Oh, shucks," replied the Governor. "The Mayor never made a suggestion."

R. L. Baird's Death Is Fatal to Widow

Continued from Page One

of the few places in America where the English game was known. Mr. Baird played against some of the most formidable British cricketers, including William G. Grace.

At the outbreak of the war Mr. and Mrs. Baird and their son, Oliver Hopkinson Baird, were at Neuenahr, Germany. They reached Rotterdam with difficulty and Mr. Baird succeeded in bringing his wife and son, Mrs. Baird's sister, Mrs. Hood Gilpin, and several other relatives safely to America.

He said on his return that no fewer than 400,000 German troops had passed through Neuenahr during his stay there, on the way to Belgium.

Interested in Traction Affairs

Mr. Baird received his early education in Prof. Innes' School, Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and at Caleb Halbowell's School, Tenth and Arch streets. In 1867 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but at the end of his freshman year he entered the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1870 as a civil engineer.

A short time later he went abroad and decided to study law. He studied in the office of Peter McCall and entered the Pennsylvania Law School, from which he was graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the bar here the same year and became associated with his brother-in-law, Joseph Hopkinson. This law partnership continued until the death of Mr. Hopkinson. The firm represented several street railway lines before the merger and were instrumental in the settling of several large estates.

John Cadwalader, as collector of customs, appointed Mr. Baird chief of the law division of the Custom House, with a rank of deputy collector. He was secretary of the board of examiners of the Civil Service Commission for the customs district of Philadelphia.

Appointed by Cleveland

Mr. Baird was state clerk at the time W. Redwood Wright was city treasurer, and his department conducted the investigation which later resulted in the arrest of the mercantile appraisers for malfeasance in office.

President Cleveland appointed Mr. Baird assistant appraiser of merchandise for the Philadelphia district in 1893, and on April 1, 1896, he was appointed appraiser of merchandise to succeed Charles E. Ingersoll, who resigned. Mr. Baird continued as appraiser until April 20, 1897, when he turned his entire attention to his legal practice.

Man of 77 Doesn't Know Address

The police of the Fourth and Race streets station house have in their care a seventy-seven-year-old man who was picked up in the ferry house at Market street, about 2 o'clock this morning. The man, who appeared to be lost, told Patrolman De Lange his name was William Edwards, but he could not remember his home address. He was given a night's lodging. The man, 5 feet 7 inches tall, was dressed in a dark suit and a black overcoat with a soft brown hat. He wore steel spectacles.

RICHARD LOPER BAIRD
Prominent attorney, who died last night, ten hours before Mrs. Baird passed away

HOUSE COMMITTEE AIDS DISARMAMENT

Reports Favorably on Resolution to Invite Nations to Conference

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 3.—A resolution authorizing the President to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to a conference "to provide for disarmament" was reported favorably today by the House foreign affairs committee.

The measure was sponsored by Representative Brooks, Republican, of Illinois.

Under the resolution the proposed conference would be held in Washington, but the calling of it would be left to the discretion of the President.

This is the first definite action taken by any congressional committee looking to a conference for general disarmament. The Senate foreign relations committee has reported out a resolution by Senator Borah proposing negotiations between the United States, Great Britain and Japan looking to a reduction of naval building in the future.

The House today voted down 86 to 20 an amendment to the army appropriation bill proposing reduction of the number of officers from 14,000 to 8500. It then plunged into a fight over the proposal to cut the enlisted strength of the regular army to 150,000 men.

Favorable report was ordered today by the House agriculture committee on a substitute plan for the Senate bill for federal regulation of the meat industry. Under the substitute plan, control of meat packers would be vested in the Department of Agriculture and stockyards be placed under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Senate bill was kept intact by its House committee proponents until the $75,000 item for expenses of the Federal Livestock Commission it would create was reached. Attention was then called to the rule that appropriations must originate in the House and on motion of Representative Hutchinson, of New Jersey, the House subcommittee plan was substituted.

On the final vote to report this substitute favorably, Representative Wilson, of Illinois, was the only member recorded in the negative. The committee voted 1 Ito 6 to ask for a special rule in the House.

The Fordney emergency tariff bill, surviving a day of political jockeying yesterday, still was lingering before the Senate today, although chances of the measure ever coming to a final vote had been reduced to uncertainty by the overwhelming defeat of the cloture resolution, which reopened the gates for another flood of oratory.

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This is the most important clothing event of the Winter.

Men's & Young Men's Overcoats
Former Prices $30 to $90
Your Choice at $15 to $45

Boys' Overcoats, Former Prices $18.00 to $30.00
Your Choice at $9 to $15

Yes, it is Oak Hall's standard all-wool merchandise, and every Winter Overcoat in the entire store is in the offer.
Choice best now!

Wanamaker & Brown
Market at Sixth Street for 60 Years