GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES

STORIES OF HUMAN INTEREST FROM EVERYWHERE.

No Country in the Old World Equal to United States for Opportunity, Declares a Denmark Lumber Merchant — Illiteracy and Poverty at a Minimum in His Country, He Adds.

"I consider the United States the supreme land of opportunity, the premier country of the world, for here alone, of all nations, is it possible for a man to rise to the highest levels, socially, politically and financially, with no other equipment save ability, health and integrity," said T. B. Olsen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, at the Belvedere. Mr. Olsen, who is a prosperous young lumber merchant of the Danish capital, has been in this country for some months and in that time has made a pretty thorough study of America and its institutions, as well as of commercial conditions. He is a gentleman and scholar, as well as a business man, and there is very little of important human interest that escapes his keen powers of observation.

"I am so pleased with this country that I'd like greatly to become a citizen here, for, take it as a whole, there is nothing in the Old World comparable to this great Yankee republic. Mind you, I am not running down my own native land. Denmark has its own advantages and merits, and although we have a king, the people enjoy just as much freedom as do the Americans, who are strongly set against the monarchial system. Our King—Christian X.—is in reality a fine specimen of a ruler and immensely popular because of his democratic ways. While on the theme of liberty it is not out of place to mention that there is in some respects far greater interference with the rights and privileges of the citizens here in the United States than in Denmark. Here you undertake to say that men and women shall not partake of a little wine or beer, whereas with us such a policy would be regarded as the essence of despotism.

"In Copenhagen, a city of 500,000 people, the tax on the sale of spirituous liquors is but $50 a year and as a result liquors are sold in hundreds of places as an adjunct to the ordinary business. In every corner store it is possible to buy aquawitt or schnapps, and yet the Danes are a nation of moderate drinkers. Of course, there is some degree of drunkenness, but that has happened in every age and in every clime, and as long as alcohol is distilled some will be found to use it unwisely."

No Ignorance, Little Poverty.

"There is scarcely any abject poverty in Denmark," continued Mr. Olsen, "and the vast majority of Danes live comfortably. Their land is not fertile as in America, and yet on a poor soil they have, by scientific methods, carried agriculture to a high pitch. In the dairy business they lead the world, and there is no butter produced anywhere of such high grade as ours. You may have some good stock farms, but I venture it would open the eyes of the best of your farmers to pay a visit to one of our mammoth and up-to-date dairy establishments and see the extraordinary care that is bestowed on the milk animals.

"Every boy and girl in Denmark must go to school, and as a consequence there is no illiteracy worth mentioning. In the public schools there is no separation of the sexes, but in the private institutions devoted to higher learning co-education is not permissible. Men teachers are vastly in the majority everywhere.

"In habits and temperament the three nations of the Scandinavian stock—Danes, Norwegians and Swedes—are greatly alike, and yet there are differences. The Swedes of the highest class are great spenders and are almost like the Latin races in volatility and exuberance of spirit. They are also extremely polite and polished in their manners. If a stranger asks a Swede of the better class to direct him to some place, the native will not only lift his hat with a graceful bow, but accompany the other to the desired spot. Under the same conditions the Dane will tell the man very carefully how to find the place, but will not go with him, while the Norwegian will in most cases plod along his own way, oblivious of the request, too intent on his own affairs or too morose to exercise any consideration for the stranger.

"I find that two crowns of Danish money—55 cents—will go as far as $1 in the United States; but a man will earn more than twice as much in this country as in ours, so that the inequality of prices is more apparent than real. There are places in Copenhagen where I can get a fine, big, juicy beefsteak for much less than one-half of the cost of that article over here, but it will be in some very unpretentious place where no thought of style or luxury is entertained. I like the hotels in this country, and do not consider their charges excessive, but when it comes to substantial and nourishing fare set out in a plain way, there is no country that surpasses Denmark, and in the serving of cold edibles, especially meats, I have yet to find its equal."

A Farmer of the Right Sort.

After absenting himself from his old home for the best part of a year, W. H. Maguire, of Dorchester county, got a warm welcome from a number of friends when he appeared at the Rennert yesterday.

"I am sticking pretty close by my farm these days," said Mr. Maguire, "and I can assure you that I am a genuine, simon-pure farmer, who makes his place keep him instead of having to keep the place. This, I believe, is the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist.

"Last season the crops that came from my farm were good enough to justify a man in bragging a bit. From 25 acres planted in tomatoes I took nearly 17 tons to the acre, and they brought me approximately $4,800. My wheat was relatively as good, and the same success attached to everything else that was planted. My contention has long been that the opportunities for making money out of tilling the soil here in Maryland are overlooked by a vast number of people. Rightly cultivated, and considering our proximinity to the markets, there is a better chance to make a profit out of the soil of this good old state than in some of the widely advertised regions of the West."

Asked regarding political conditions in his section, Mr. Maguire, who was formerly an active member of the Maryland legislature, remarked that Dorchester might furnish a good bit of excitement in the near future. He was well enough situated not to care for a job himself, but still he liked the game, and if his present intentions held would be an aspirant for the state senate.

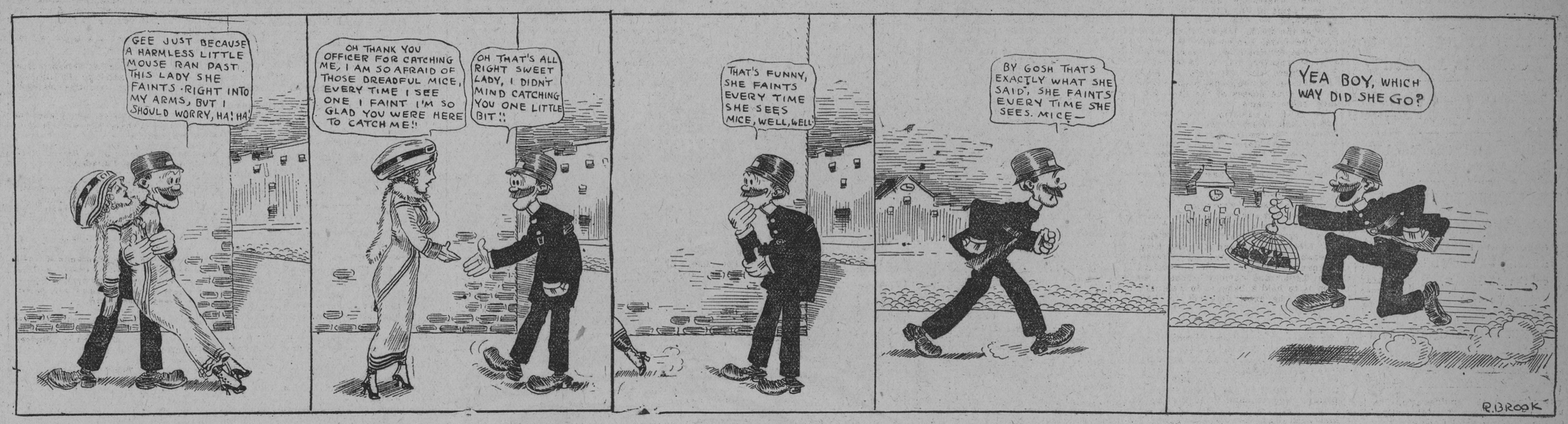
Queen of the Vampires.

"My own experience, coupled with what I have heard men of my set testify, proves to me that modern society has evolved a woman who might be properly styled Queen of the Vampires," said Arthur Lloyd Jones, a prominent Bostonian, at the Stafford.

"The chief characteristic of this species is to play a man who has some money and is of a generous nature after a fashion that no person of good heart should care to do. Her long suit, as it were, is to work her male acquaintances for entertainments that include other women besides herself, although the others may be total strangers to the poor fellow who is paying for the costly food at some swell hotel, as well as for seats at the opera. I have been victimized in this way several times lately, and am swearing off from further fleecing for 1913. No man objects to paying for the proper expense attendant upon treating a lady hospitably, but to have her ring in a stranger horde is pressing the limit.

"In New York it cost me $65 the other night to stand host for the satellites of a fair one, whom I might designate as the most artistic vampire that has yet come within my ken. New York has the primacy in regard to numbers, but little old Washington, D. C., is a pretty close second, and, on an average, I believe the Capital's petticoated plunderers have reduced their brigandage to as fine an art as their counterparts in Gotham."

OFFICER CRUST . . . . He Don't Mind Seeing Ladies Faint!!



MR. GRACE MAD ALL OVER

Said His Arrest in Hyattsville Was Highway Robbery.

Terming his experience with the police of Hyattsville, Md., on New Year's Day as "highway robbery," John W. Grace, vice president of the Townsend-Grace Company, in a letter to Mr. Osborne I. Yellott, counsel for the Automobile Club of Maryland, denounces the overzealousness of the officials of the Maryland town near the District of Columbia and announces his readiness to appear as a witness against the officials in case anything is done in the matter. On Wednesday Mr. Grace, accompanied by five women and his chauffeur, was returning to this city from Washington, when his car was held up on the streets of Hyattsville and Mr. Grace was compelled to deposit $15 for his appearance at court yesterday morning. Mr. Grace told the officials that it would be impossible for him to be in Hyattsville yesterday morning.

In speaking of his experience yesterday afternoon, Mr. Grace showed by his manner that he intends to take the matter up with the proper officials, and Mr. Yellott is already in receipt of several letters from Baltimoreans protesting against the treatment accorded automobilists.

"I am cognizant of the laws of Laurel and Hyattsville," said Mr. Grace yesterday, "and when we started from the city I told the chauffeur to go through both of those places slowly. We did so, and after spending several hours in Washington started to return. Again I cautioned the chauffeur not to go through either place fast. On arriving in Hyattsville we drew up behind two wagons and the chauffeur sounded his horn, and as we approached the railroad tracks a man stepped out with a red flag. I was under the impression that a train was approaching, and was surprised when he stepped up to the car, closely followed by another man, and told us that we had exceeded the speed limit and that we were under arrest. Despite my protestations that we had only been going 10 miles an hour, and that I had five women and the chauffeur as witnesses, the man told the justice that we were going at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

"I asked the magistrate when he told me that the collateral would be $15 if he ever charged more than that amount, and he replied 'Yes, sometimes we make it $25 instead of $15.' I thought it time to leave then, and I have wondered since why he did not make it $25. Had I been speeding I would have been willing to have paid a fine, but as I was well within the limit of the law I consider it an outrage. I consider it just as much of a highway robbery as if someone would hold me up on my way home and demand my pocketbook. Just think, it was in the middle of the afternoon, in broad daylight, in the town of Hyattsville. Such a thing is disgraceful, and I hope that an end will be put to the holding up of city autoists. I am willing, for the sake of the other motorists, to do what I can to put an end to such practices."

WILL HANG THIS MORNING

Gibson Says He Is Ready to Meet His Maker.

Humbly repentant and in almost constant prayer, Philip Gibson, the negro murderer, calmly awaits the hour this morning when he will be put to death on the scaffold. Gibson retired early in his cell at the City Jail last evening, after he bade good-by to friends and relatives who called to see him in the afternoon. He will be led to the scaffold between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning and at that time will pay the penalty for his crime. Sheriff Theodore P. Wels will spring the trap. Gibson yesterday afternoon handed to his guard a letter for Warden Lee. It follows:

Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1913.

The Honorable Warden:

I thank you for your kind treatment. I have been treated well by William Stevenson (one of the guards). He has been good to me since I have been here. I could not help from honoring him if he had been my father. And Mr. Krager (another guard) has been very kind to me. And if our sweet God will take me into His Kingdom and my soul be at rest, I will pray for you all at the feet of our Jesus. Mr. C. Howell (another guard) was very kind to me and he has prayed with me right often. And if our Jesus is well pleased with me and welcomes my soul into the kingdom of my loving God it will be a great time in Heaven. Dear Sir, please pray for me. I wish you good luck in prayer and hope that we will meet in the kingdom of our God. Bye, bye all, and don't worry about me. Just try to meet me. These are my last words in the sinful world.

(Signed) PHILIP GIBSON.

I was born in 1882, on August 4. I was just 30 years and 2 days old when I got into this trouble.

Gibson says he is ready to die and that he is prepared to meet his Maker. He is calm at all times. His appetite is not affected and he has slept soundly. New Year's Day he ordered a chicken dinner, while yesterday for dinner he asked for roast pork, with several vegetables. All of these were given him. The gallows is in a specially built room in the old bakehouse of the Jail. All of the prisoners in the workshops and in the other buildings of the Jail will be locked up at the time and efforts will be made to prevent them from seeing Gibson as he is led to his death. Sheriff Wels yesterday went to the Jail and tested the gallows.

"You will marry for love?"

"Yes, if I can't do any better."—Boston Transcript.

THE PEOPLE'S LETTER BOX

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Value of Hometraining for the Child—The Best Service Parents Can Render the Nation — The Schools Handicapped When Pupils Display a Contempt for Discipline and Authority.

Letters designed for publication in this column must be indorsed with the name and address of the writer.
Anonymous communications will not be considered.
When the writer so prefers his name will not be published.
Letters should not exceed 500 words.

To the Editor: Edward S. Eichelberger, of Frederick, states a deplorable fact when he says that home training is becoming a lost art, and that the burden of inculcating obedience, respect and morality is being shifted from the shoulders of the parents to those of the public school teachers. In his address to the teachers' institute at Frederick he urges the educators to prepare themselves for this new duty.

But how can a school teacher enforce obedience, command respect or guide the youth in the straight and narrow path? Under the present system he can do nothing of the kind without the voluntary co-operation of the pupil, and what boy or girl is going to voluntarily submit to discipline? The child should be a graduate in the home-training course before entering a public school. The father and the mother ought not to be allowed to dodge this service. As Governor Wilson said the other day in his speech at Staunton, Va., every citizen should perform some service for the nation. This service of home-training is a duty belonging exclusively to the parent. It is neither right nor wise to encourage parents in their inclination to shirk this duty. Perhaps the school system itself is partially to blame for this condition. It should not assume too much. It is perfectly proper for the teacher to assist in developing all the good qualities of a child, but the good seed must first be planted in the home. Some way should be found to induce parents to perform their duty in this particular.

Baltimore, January 2. L. D. G.

Wants to Know of Peace Movement.

To the Editor: I would like to ask what have the apostles of peace done toward bringing about international comity? Have the various leagues really accomplished some thing that justifies their existence? Let us know. For there is so much talk about the peace movement that the public is very much interested as to what is transpiring.

CONSTANT READER.

Baltimore, January 2.

Mr. Rockefeller's Defiance.

To the Editor: That William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, should be allowed to make sport of the law is scandalous. If this man were in moderate circumstances, or even poor, his offense in dodging the officers who have been detailed to bring him before the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee would not be great. But his wealth, his position in our social system and his prominence in the world of finance make his defiance to government a pernicious and dangerous example. Through this kind of man the government should teach a salutary lesson to the whole country.

The wealthy, the powerful, the leaders of society are imitated by the rest of the people in their manners, especially in their bad manners, and if they do not realize their responsibility in this particular, they should be made to do so, and if they do realize the consequences of their arrogance upon the masses they should be signally punished and humiliated. It is just such men who, by their impudence and impertinence, sow the seeds of discontent and inspire a spirit of disrespect and opposition to our courts and all of our best institutions. So long as they reside in this country they should be made to obey its laws, in spirit as well as in letter. D. B. N.

Baltimore, January 2.

Charity Through the Police.

To the Editor: That the Police Department should be made the body through which public charity might be dispensed is a suggestion recently made. It offers a solution to the problem of finding a method for giving help where needed without the system absorbing 40 or 50 or 60 per cent. of the amounts contributed.

This, however, does not mean that the Police Department should be allowed to handle money and donations indiscriminately. It means that there must be a well-planned system of distribution and records kept. This could be readily arranged. Each patrolman could be made responsible for his beat, all charity distribution to be made by him in that beat, and each case to be reported to the station-house from which the patrolman works, with a record kept at the station. Each captain should be made responsible for these records, which should be open at all times for auditing. This auditing could be done by a committee of citizens, appointed by the mayor, to serve without pay.

To expand further the system and make it more complete, the police could co-operate with established church organizations and, where necessary, report to these any case of need among members of the denomination, reports of such cases to be made to the respective police stations, and the police, if necessary, to extend aid from their resources. Here is offered a system that could be most satisfactorily worked out, and by which every cent contributed to charity would go to charity. There would be no need for salaried officers nor rent for offices. COMMON SENSE.

Baltimore, January 2.

HEALTH RECORD OF CITY

More Deaths Reported in December Than in Same Month in 1911.

In the health report for December last, issued yesterday, Howard A. Moore, statistician, has compiled some very interesting items. The deaths were 929 last month, compared to 854 for December, 1911. Eleven cases of smallpox are recorded for last month, for which there were none in the same period of 1911. Typhoid as a cause of death jumped from eight cases in 1911 to 17 in December, 1912.

The report in part follows:

There were 1,133 births, comprising 483 white males, 423 white females, 109 colored males and 118 colored females.

The following infectious and contagious diseases were reported during the month, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	1911	1912
Smallpox	..	11
Diphtheria and pseudomembranous croup	126	170
Scarlet fever	120	108
Typhoid fever	62	76
Measles	35	152
Mumps	5	9
Whooping cough	45	12
Varicella (chicken-pox)	130	71
Tuberculosis pulmonalis	142	147
Totals	665	756

The principal causes of death were:

	1911	1912
Typhoid fever	8	17
Measles	0	1
Scarlet fever	4	2
Whooping cough	3	1
Diphtheria and pseudomembranous croup	10	18
Influenza (la grippe)	2	8
Septicaemia (blood poisoning)	2	8
Tetanus	2	4
Tuberculosis pulmonalis	98	86
Other tuberculosis diseases	19	15
Cancer	31	39
Congestion of the brain (apoplexy)	40	55
Heart diseases	99	102
Bronchitis	14	17
Pneumonia	113	135
Diarrhea and enteritis:		
Under two years of age	4	11
Over two years of age	8	7
Bright's disease	90	109
Puerperal septicaemia	2	4
Old age	14	26
Suicides	8	5
Accidents	22	37
Homicides	5	5

ADDITION TO HOPKINS STAFF

Position of Admitting Physician Filled by Dr. Van Norman.

A new position on the medical staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital has been created. It is that of admitting physician, whose duties will be to see to the admission of patients, the assignation of them to the various public wards and to investigate applicants for permanent treatment among the outpatients, primarily treated in the Phipps dispensary. Another of his duties will be to admit those who apply late at night and early in the morning, including emergency cases.

As much trouble has been encountered by the hospital over the admission of accident cases and the like during the late hours, this office will prove beneficial to both institution and patients.

Dr. Louis Van Norman, late of the Pittsburgh Tuberculosis Hospital, arrived at the hospital yesterday to assume the duties associated with the admitting physician, having been appointed to the place at a meeting of the board of trustees of the hospital last November. Dr. Van Norman is a graduate of the Toronto University, and is known throughout the country as a most competent and experienced medical man.

RAILROAD CO. OBJECTS

Pennsy Not Willing to Be Assessed for Fallsway.

Question of the legality of assessing benefits on propertyowners along the new Fallsway was brought into the Circuit Court yesterday by the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, through Attorneys John J. Donaldson and Bernard Carter & Sons. The bill was brought against the Mayor and City Council, and the court was asked to grant an injunction restraining the city from collecting the benefits. The railroad company's main point is that the Fallsway improvement should be paid out of the loan authorized by the legislature and sanctioned by the vote of the people.

The bill sets forth that the railroad company is the owner of real and leasehold property in Baltimore. It states that the city was empowered by the act of legislature to float a loan for the new Fallsway, and states that by ordinance of the Mayor and City Council the Commissioners for Opening Streets are proceeding to assess benefits and to award damages as a result of the improvements. The railroad company states that it is the owner of certain lots of ground in Baltimore, situated at President and Albemarle streets, Canton avenue and Albemarle street, and also at another place on Canton avenue. The Commissioners for Opening Streets, it is alleged, have assessed benefits of $1,176 on this property. The railroad company contends that the ordinances under which the city is proceeding are null and void and states that it has been advised that under a proper construction of the law the costs of the improvements ought to be paid by the loan and not by assessment of benefits.

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS HEAD

Elected President of New Merchants-Mechanics' National Bank.

Directors of the new Merchants-Mechanics' National Bank held their first meeting yesterday afternoon and elected officers for the ensuing year. Those elected were: Douglas H. Thomas, president; John B. Ramsay, vice president and chairman of the board; William Ingle, vice president; John B. H. Dunn, cashier, and Charles Hann, J. Cleveland Wands and Robert A. Welsh, assistant cashiers.

The executive committee is constituted as follows: Douglas H. Thomas, John B. Ramsay, Francis E. Waters, Alexander Brown, Charles A. Webb, George C. Jenkins, John S. Gittings, William Ingle, Samuel C. Rowland, James L. Sellman, Lawrason Riggs and Miles White, Jr.

The board consists of all of the members of the boards of the two banks, with the exception of seven members of the board of the National Mechanics', five of whom have retired temporarily, and one member of the board of the Merchants', who has also retired temporarily. Franklin Q. Brown, of New York city, and E. W. Lane, of Jacksonville, Fla., have retired permanently as members of the board of the National Mechanics'. D. D. Mallory, Seymour Mandelbaum, George K. McGaw, Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., and David Hutzler, of the National Mechanics', have retired temporarily, but, with John S. Gittings, of the Merchants', who has also retired temporarily, they will be elected to the new board Tuesday, January 14, the date set for the election of directors of all national banks in the city.

Was the Real Crime.

An Ohio state senator who accepted a bribe of $200 has just been sentenced to three years in prison. Ohio never did have any use for a piker.—St. Louis Republic.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS TO HAVE CHAPLAIN

H. L. EDDY APPOINTED AT MEETING OF MANAGERS.

Reformatory Has Heretofore Depended on Ministers From City to Pay Visits on Sundays—Nominal Salary Goes With Position—W. W. Spence Only Founder of Institution Living.

At the regular meeting of the Maryland School for Boys, held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, H. L. Eddy, chief Boy Scout commissioner, was appointed chaplain to the institution. He will be given a nominal salary, about $200 annually, to cover his expenses to and from the school. Mr. Eddy will preach to the youngsters every Sunday afternoon.

This is the first time in the history of the institution that a chaplain has been appointed for the school. In the past Superintendent Upham and the board of managers have called on various ministers to visit the school. In view of the difficulty experienced in the past, it was decided to have a regular chaplain connected with the school.

Superintendent Upham surprised the board of managers by presenting them with an antiquated and seared little book, containing the names of the Baltimoreans who started the institution. The names were entered in the book 62 years ago by the first secretary, John J. Graves, whose grandson, William Baker Graves, is a member of the present board. Some of the prominent names noticed on the original subscription book are George Brown, Samuel McDonald, W. W. Spence, Thomas Swann, Enoch Pratt, Robert Garrett, Ross Winans, Chauncey Brooks, John Glenn, James H. McHenry, Thomas Whitridge, John S. McKim, Miles White, Hanson Thomas, Hamilton Ester, Fitzgerald Booth. Of these men the only survivor is W. W. Spence.

Pending the illness of Maurice Lauphelmer, Rufus M. Gibbs is acting as secretary to the board.

DIES AT HIS DESK

Hershey S. Cummings Stricken Suddenly in Office.

While seated at his desk in his office at Charles and Saratoga streets yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock, Hershey S. Cummings, assistant secretary of the Baltimore Life Insurance Company, was seized with a cerebral hemorrhage and died in a few minutes.

The death of Mr. Cummings occurred while several other employes were present in the office and it created considerable excitement. A physician was hurriedly summoned, but Mr. Cummings was dead when he arrived. Coroner Chambers, of the Central district, was notified and after an investigation said that death was due to natural causes.

The body was removed to his home, 1229 McCulloh street. Although Mr. Cummings had previously suffered several strokes of paralysis, for the past two months he had enjoyed excellent health. Mr. Cummings was born in this city 54 years ago and was the son of William A. and Julia A. Cummings. He received his education in the schools of the city and was widely known among insurance men. For the past 25 years he has been connected with the Baltimore Life Insurance Company, prior to which he was a traveling salesman. He is survived by his widow (Mrs. Mollie Cummings) and by two sons (John Pierce and Hershey S. Cummings, Jr.). Until the arrival of his sons, who are traveling in the West, the funeral arrangements will not be completed. The services will be in charge of Mount Vernon Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which Mr. Cummings was a member.

Junior Republic's Affairs.

There is an inauguration ceremony in Maryland to precede the nation's inaugural toward which all of the political world is looking forward to for this March. The citizens of the National Junior Republic, Annapolis Junction, Md., have issued invitations to its friends asking them to be present at the inauguration of their president and vice president tomorrow at 3 o'clock. Judge T. C. Williams, of the Juvenile Court of Baltimore, will deliver the address. There are to be special trains laving Camden and Union Stations at 2 P. M.

The National Republic is a copy in miniature of the nation itself, where boys and girls learn practical self-government and live in a veritable small world of their own in which they are the citizens, and upon them depends every condition of the republic. They are their own executives and lawmakers, and they till the soil as well as work at gainful occupations to support themselves. They have just completed a new sewerage plant, and now a government building is under way.

Mrs. Edward Shoemaker is the chairman of the board of men and women of Baltimore who have the National Junior Republic in charge. There is also a Junior Republic League of Women.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.
Washington, January 2.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday: For Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain Friday; colder at night; Saturday, fair and colder; south winds, increasing and shifting to northwest Friday night.

For Delaware, rain Friday; Saturday, colder and generally fair; increasing south winds, shifting to northwest Friday night.

For Eastern New York, rain Friday; Saturday, colder and generally fair; increasing south winds, shifting to northwest Friday night.

For Southern New England, rain Friday or Friday night; Saturday, clearing and colder; moderate to brisk southwest winds, shifting to west by Saturday.

For Northern New England, cloudy Friday; rain at night; Saturday, cloudy and colder; moderate to brisk south and southwest winds.

For North and South Carolina, rain and colder Friday; Saturday, fair; colder in west; brisk to high south winds, shifting to northwest.

For West Virginia, rain Friday, probably turning to snow in the mountains by night; colder; Saturday, generally fair.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast: The narrow trough of low pressure that on Wednesday night extended from Texas to Western Lake Superior has moved east, and extends from Alabama to Eastern Lake Superior, with three distinct centers of depression, and rains have fallen in the Southern States and rains and snows in the Ohio Valley and Upper Lake Region. There is also another depression over the Canadian Northwest, and light local snows and rains have fallen in the Northwestern States. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, with marked high pressure continuing west to the Rocky Mountains. Temperatures have fallen considerably over the central and southwest portions of the country, and remain high in the East. In the West they have risen generally and are much above the seasonal average. The depression in the interior will continue eastward, attended by rains Friday in the South and Middle Atlantic States, reaching New England by Friday night. There will also be rains or snows Friday in the Upper Ohio Valley and Lower Lake Region, and local snows in the Upper Lake Region. Over the remainder of the country the weather will be fair Friday, and it will be generally fair Saturday over all districts. It will be colder Friday in the Eastern Region, the Ohio Valley and the South, and colder Friday night and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be warmer Friday in the Missouri Valley and the Plains States and colder in the extreme Northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Fort Monroe to Jacksonville, and on the Gulf Coast from Carabelle to Pensacola.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to brisk southeast and south; along the South Atlantic Coast, brisk to high south, shifting to southwest and west; along the East Gulf Coast, brisk to high west and northwest, diminishing by Friday night; along the West Gulf Coast, moderate north, becoming variable; on Lake Michigan, moderate west, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have moderate to brisk south and southwest winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

Advisory warnings 9:20 P. M. Southeast and southwest storm warnings Norfolk to Jacksonville, and northwest warnings Carrabelle to Pensacola. Disturbance over Alabama moving northeast. MOORE,

Daily Report.

Custom-house, Baltimore, January 2.

Time.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation.	State of Weather.
8 A. M.	34	79	NE.	4	.00	Clear
8 P. M.	46	87	SE.	4	.00	Cloudy

Normal temperature 34 | Highest temperature... 52
Mean temperature... 43 | Lowest temperature.... 34

Maximum velocity of the wind, 8 miles an hour, from the southeast.

Record of Temperature.

The following table gives the maximum temperature for the past 24 hours at the stations named and the state of the weather at 8 o'clock last night:

Atlantic City, cloudy	36	Montgomery, cloudy	42
Bismarck, clear	6	Montreal, pt. cloudy	28
Boston, cloudy	34	Nantucket, cloudy	32
Buffalo, cloudy	34	New Orleans, clear	56
Charleston, rain	46	New York, cloudy	38
Chicago, cloudy	38	Oklahoma, clear	30
Cleveland, rain	36	Pittsburgh, clear	38
Corpus Christi, clear	52	Philadelphia, cloudy	34
Denver, pt. cloudy	28	Portland, Me., clear	28
Detroit, rain	34	Portland, Ore., cloudy	46
Duluth, snow	22	Providence, cloudy	32
Eastport, clear	24	Quebec, cloudy	24
Galveston, clear	58	Raleigh, rain	34
Green Bay, cloudy	32	Salt Lake City, cloudy	16
Hatteras, rain	46	San Francisco, clear	46
Havre, cloudy	14	St. Louis, clear	40
Helena, cloudy	18	St. Paul, snow	18
Jacksonville, rain	54	Scranton, pt. cloudy	28
Kansas City, clear	30	Shreveport, clear	54
Knoxville, cloudy	28	Spokane, cloudy	28
Louisville, snow	46	Tampa, rain	62
Marquette, snow	30	Washington, cloudy	38
Memphis, cloudy	52	Winnipeg, clear	*8

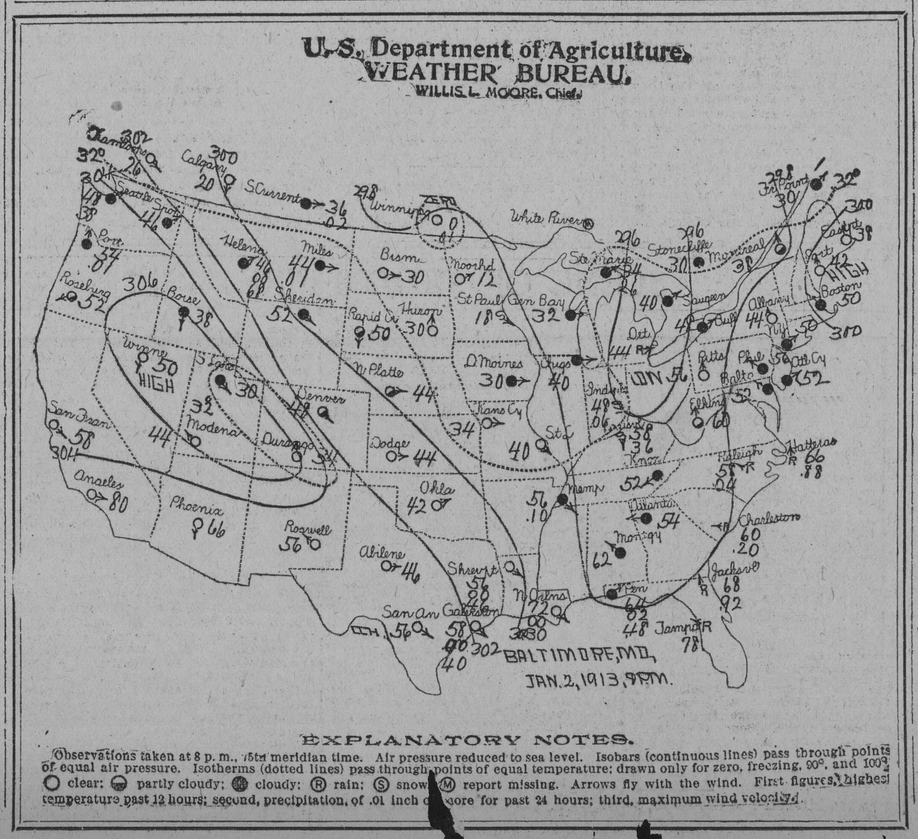
*Below zero.

Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises.....7:27 A. M. | Sun Sets.....4:55 P. M.
Moon Rises.....4:38 A. M.

HIGH WATER.

2:50 A. M.....0.6 Foot | 4:15 P. M.....1.4 Feet
[Calculations expressed in Eastern Standard Time.]



EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Observations taken at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time. Air pressure reduced to sea level. Isobars (continuous lines) pass through points of equal air pressure. Isotherms (dotted lines) pass through points of equal temperature; drawn only for zero, freezing, 90°, and 100°. ○ clear; ◒ partly cloudy; ● cloudy; (R) rain; (S) snow; (M) report missing. Arrows fly with the wind. First figures, highest temperature past 12 hours; second, precipitation, of .01 inch or more for past 24 hours; third, maximum wind velocity.

BEATS OF HEART SENT MANY MILES

CARDIOGRAPH INSTALLED AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

Shadow Pictures of Vital Organ, Showing Pulsations, Can Be Flashed to Thousand Hospitals at Same Time by Electric Apparatus—Patients' Condition Watched From Afar.

A means whereby the vibrations of the same heart may be studied by a thousand physicians in a thousand cities at the same moment and the current of life registered at the very moment that the heart pulsates, has been established, and one of the centers of observation is laid in an inconspicuous little room in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, following the recent improvements made upon the electro-cardiograph, which telegraphs shadow pictures of the vital organ. The improvements upon the electro-cardiograph consist of the elimination of conflicting currents, which prevented transmission beyond several miles.

Now from the little room presided over by Dr. George S. Bond, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, heart specialists in the Washington University, the Rockefeller Institute and institutions of Philadelphia and New York receive by cardiogram the exact register of heart beats and enlarged shadow pictures of the hearts of patients in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, who are not even occupants of the little observation room, which is practically a relay station, taking up the register from the wards and sending them broadcast. At will, a circuit in which practically all the larger hospitals of the country are included, can be formed in about 30 minutes.

This is accomplished through the use of an enlarging lantern at each station included in the circuit. This lantern acts just as the telegraph key, and from it, a few seconds after the message is received, is extracted a small plate—a negative—bearing the chart of beats and a picture of the organ of life. The electro-cardiograph has been installed in the Rockefeller Institute, the Washington University Medical School, and, in fact, in all the leading medical institutions of the country.

For several months the electro-cardiograph and its kindred instruments, including cameras and other implements of photography, have occupied a small room adjoining the G. U. clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. This, under the direction of Dr. Bond, has been the receiving station for the wards of the institution. No patient has ever entered the room, but the records of his heart beats have, through the tiny wires, and these wires have also carried pictures of the heart which were taken by instruments in the wards and transmitted to the little room.

The electro-cardiograph consists of wires, copper plates, electrodes, cameras, lanters, keys, compensators, accumulators and other things electric. It is literally a motion-picture machine, by which the condition of patients can be watched by physicians and relatives miles from the bedside.

An additional equipment of the electro-cardiograph is the enlarging lantern, which, upon receiving its message, casts its reflection upon a screen, **a hundred times** its size, affording an opportunity for the closest scrutiny. To students and specialists interested in this study the shadowgraphs and charts thrown upon the screen tell truthfully the exact condition of the subject's heart and what nourishment and treatment it needs most.

"The latest and greatest development in the use of the most powerful of all elements, of unlimited advantage to medical men, and perhaps the greatest of modern times, from a medical viewpoint," is the manner in which Dr. Bond describes it.

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