GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES

STORIES OF HUMAN INTEREST FROM EVERYWHERE.

Col. R. M. Johnston, of Houston, Tex., Who Will Succeed Bailey in the United States Senate, Spends a Few Hours in Baltimore—Enthusiastic for Southwestern City. The Balkan Situation.

Col. R. M. Johnston, of Huston, who will tomorrow repeat the oath that will entitle him to the exalted office of United States senator from Texas, spent a couple of hours in Baltimore yesterday. Before leaving Washington he had received almost 1,000 telegrams of congratulation from friends at home and some even followed him to this city.

Colonel Johnston takes the seat made vacant by the resignation of Senator Bailey, who stepped down and out in order t give the Governor of the Lone Star State an opportunity to appoint the Houston man to the vacancy, which was an especially agreeable act for the executive to perform, because of the warm friendship existing between himself and his appointee. On the 28th of this month it will be up to the legislature of Texas to elect Mr. Bailey's successor for the unexpired term, that is to say until March 4, and the news comes straight from Austin that the solons will unquestionably ratify Governor Colquitt's course by electing Colonel Johnston for the above named period.

The new Texas senator has for over a quarter of a century guided the destinies of the leading Democratic daily newspaper of Texas, the Houston Post, and it is due to his ability and aggressive policy that it ranks today with the great dailies of the country. He is a partisan by temperament and a hard fighter always, but even his enemies concede him to be a generous and honorable foe. Personally, Colonel Johnston is amiable, magnetic and good-humored, with the capacity for making lasting friends. In his home state he has stalwart adherents in all the highways and byways of that imperial commonwealth, and the only regret that thousands of them feel is that he is not entering on a complete senatorial term.

"I love to come to Baltimore," said the new Senator to an American representative at the Belvedere. "I have been associated with some of your Maryland people for years and have come to regard them as my brethren. Congressman Fred Talbott and I served together on the Democratic National Committee through three presidential campaigns, and so it came easy for me to aid Baltimore in getting the national convention. My time in the Senate will be brief, but while there if there is anything I can do to advance the welfare and prosperity of this fine old city it will be a genuine pleasure for me to aid in such a cause."

Big Force in Texas Politics.

Col. Johnston, though never caring for office, has always been a big force in Texas politics. The senators from that state, Culberson and Bailey, were never on terms of close personal friendship, but both were glad of Johnson's good will and editorial support. Culberson showed his appreciation by making the editor a colonel and Bailey went that a few better by making him a senator, though to do so involved his own resignation. It is whispered that the Houston editor, on the completion of his duties in Washington, may be named to some important post in the diplomatic service—perhaps as Ambassador to Mexico.

Many people are speculating on the future of ex-Senator Bailey. His enemies are numerous, but likewise he commands an army of loyal and enthusiastic friends who will watch his career with interest. Just the other day former Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, now practicing law in New York city and admittedly one of the ablest lawyers of the country, said to an American representative:

"Joseph W. Bailey's is one of the greatest intellects of this generation and the Senate will sorely miss him. Men of his mental endowments and extraordinary equipment are needed in our national councils. I hold his departure from the Senate to be a misfortune for his state and the country, but his retirement cannot help but be to the advantage of his personal interests. As a lawyer of the first grade he will be in demand in causes and litigation of the highest importance, where the fees will be commensurate with the service performed and where frequently the compensation in a single case will amount to four or five times as much as the yearly salary of a senator."

Enthusiastic Houstonian.

Accompanying Colonel Johnston to Baltimore was Charles M. Rein, also a Houstonian, who conducts a printing and publishing business on a scale of magnitude that is scarcely equalled in the South.

"Houston," said Mr. Rein, "is not only the big town of Texas now, but it will be only a few years until she will have pulled away from all competitors, and south of the Potomac there will be no city to gainsay her supremacy. In one more decade Atlanta and Birmingham will be villages by comparison, and ere the second decade is finished she will have surpassed New Orleans in wealth and population. This is no idle boast, no empty assumption based on inflated local pride. Houston is not only the center of a vast inland territory of productive farming lands, but recent improvements to her navigable waters have made her a seaport of the first rank. Seventeen railroads enter her gates, and pretty soon her wharves will be crowded with the ships of all nations. Texas itself is but in the infantile stage of development, with only 4,000,000 of people, whereas it could support in comfort 10 times that number, and so Houston has hardly made a beginning. Just keep your eyes on her and remember my prediction."

Apprehensive of Germany.

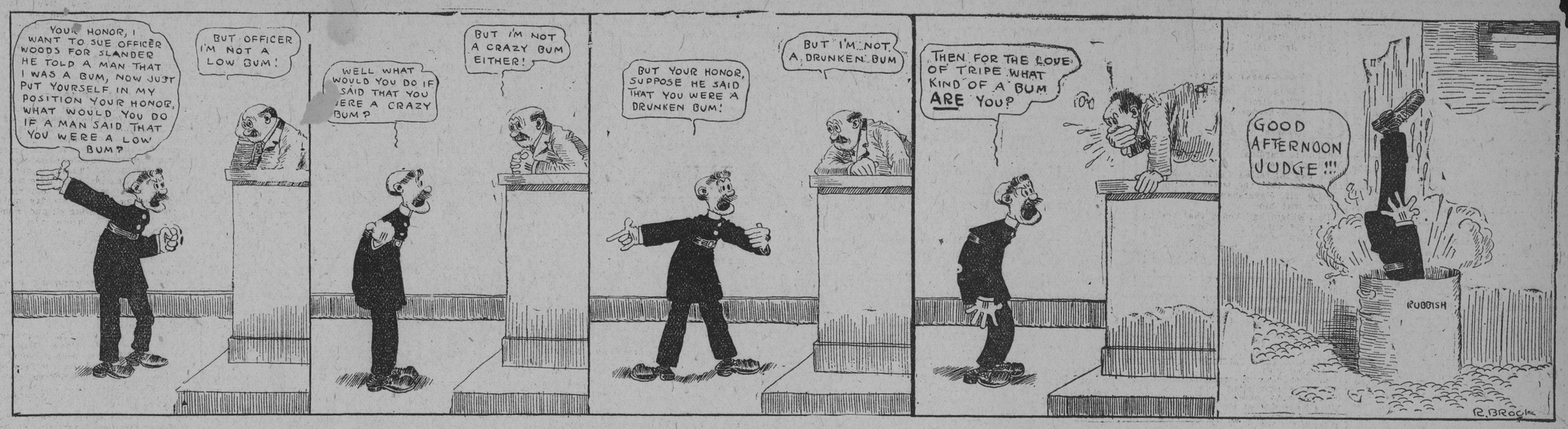
"The Balkan War has hurt business in Europe to some extent, and business men are hoping for an early settlement of the conflict," said J. Nelson, a lumber dealer of Copenhagen, Denmark, at The Emerson.

"In Denmark we are a little too far removed from the scene of the fighting to be greatly worried over the outcome, and yet there would be grave apprehension in our country were the great powers to become embroiled. We would be greatly concerned if Germany were to take up arms, for it would bring us face to face with the peril of German occupation of our seacoast. Germany's dearest wish is for a station on the Baltic. She is building a mighty navy and is cramped for sea room. In ordinary times there would be no fear of aggression on her part, but if the triple alliance and the triple entente should come to blows the Danes would probably see the Kaiser's soldiers landing on their shores. In other words, if this fighting game once overleaps its present bounds there is no way of foretelling where it will end, and that is why the conservatives of all Europe want to see a speedy peace."

Shakeup Among Patrolmen Today.

Several minor transfers among the patrolmen of various districts will be made by the Board of Police Commissioners at its meeting today, it is expected. It is said that one or two men now in the mounted squad are slated to be replaced, while the crew of the auto patrols of two districts will be transferred. Several patrolmen now doing street duty in the central and northeastern sections will, it said, be transferred to the Northern and Northwestern districts. It is not expected that any transfers or changes among the higher officials of the department will be made.

OFFICER CRUST . . . . The Judge Evades a Question!!



GOALS FOR 1913

Subject of Interesting Sermon by Rev. Polemus H. Swift.

Rev. Polemus H. Swift, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke last night on Goals for 1913. In part, he said:

Goals hold before us the objective point of resolution, purpose, plan and determination. These things are absolutely necessary. A life without a goal is like a ship without a destination. Purposeless activity and haphazard endeavor lead to no haven.

And what are some of the goals for 1913 that will lead to the summit of the mountain that is called Worth While?

Let us resolve that we will do the very best work of which we are capable. Anything less than that is beneath real manhood. God, Jesus Christ, the church, needy humanity, advancing civilization and that great thing we call love is calling for our best. If we fail to hear and answer the call we shall be traitors to God and ourselves. It will be wise to make up our minds that we will be faithful to small opportunities that we find on the wayside of every day's advance. The world is full of men and women who are failures because they are waiting for the coming of some great opportunity. If they could take a hand at some large thing they would do their very best. But they forget that the large opportunity will refuse to knock at their door because they have not made themselves ready for its coming by fidelity in the little tasks of life.

Only as we are faithful over a few things will we be chosen to rule the cities for whose control we sigh with restless hearts. If we will not go to work till we see a chance to some big thing, we shall never be chosen to do anything that is really worth while. We must make up our minds to do the work of every day with all the enthusiasm, painstaking care and fidelity that we can command. And, after all, we never will know how large the opportunity is till the work is done, and then it will be too late to correct the mistake consequent upon our misjudgments. But while we ought to make up our minds to do the very best we can with the small duties that meet us on the path of life we ought to resolve that we will attempt some really large thing during this year. Life will never be larger or more victorious than our plans. It always gives me the spiritual chills to hear people pray: "O Lord, help me to do some little thing for Thee." That prayer is beneath a soul created in the image of God. Our heavenly Father will be pleased with some "little thing" if that is the best we can do. But if we can do some great thing and are content to lay the little things at the feet of the King we shall insult Him and dishonor ourselves. God expects us to do the very largest and most significant thing of which we are capable. Paul was sane when he exhorted: "Covet earnestly the best gifts." Ambition is not an unholy thing if it is rightly directed. If we are capable of doing some large thing and are content with the "little thing" we shall merit the judgment that came to the man who faced the tragedy of the unused talent.

CHILD WANTED TO SEE FIRE

So Five-year-old Mary O'Grady Started One in Cupboard.

Just to see a big blaze Mary O'Grady, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Grady, 1806 McHenry street, went to the second floor of her parents' home yesterday afternoon and touched a match to a lot of clothes in a front-room cupboard. In a moment there was a big blaze and the child stood nearby clapping her hands.

Mr. O'Grady was on the first floor at the time, and detecting the odor of smoke, mounted the stairs. The sight which met his gaze stunned him for a moment, for he saw his only child standing within a few feet of the fire. He quickly grabbed the child and ran to the first floor. In the meantime a person who discovered smoke pouring from the windows of the house had sounded an alarm from Mount and McHenry streets.

When the Fire Department arrived on the scene the flames had spread to the furniture. After several minutes the blaze was extinguished. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars.

Hold Annual Praise Service.

The annual praise service of the Young Woman's Christian Association was held yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, Franklin street and Park avenue. Mrs. Lewis Dill, the president, gave the text for the year, and addresses were delivered by Mrs. Joseph P. Elliott and Mrs. Howard Taylor.

Thomas E. Williams

Well-known resident of Mount Washington, who had been blind for twenty-six years, died Saturday at the home of his daughter.

THE PEOPLE'S LETTER BOX

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Against Water Meters—Mr Salmon Discusses the Experience of Cleveland and Warns Baltimore Against It—Cost the City More Money to Supply the People Less Water

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: Cleveland started metering dwelling-houses for water in 1901. For 10 years prior to 1901—that is, from 1891 to 1900—the total number of gallons of water used per inhabitant per day averaged 133 gallons. From 1901 to 1910 the average used per day per inhabitant was 128 gallons. The cost of operating, including pumping and general expenses, in the first period was $1,557,366.84. In the second period it was $2,363,422.31, or $806,075.47 more to furnish less water, or a charge per year of $80,607.54 additional to operating expenses to furnish 128 gallons, where formerly there was 133 gallons furnished. All this extra cost is directly traceable to the introduction of meters.

Take the year 1901, when the highest point in consumption was reached, and compare it with the year 1909, when the lowest point in consumption had been reached: In 1901 the per capita daily consumption was 169 40-100 gallons; in 1909, 97 48-100 gallons. The comparative expense of operation was: 1901, $231,400.16; 1909, $255,584.91. It cost $24,184.75 more to furnish 97 gallons average daily consumption than to furnish 169 gallons daily consumption.

Does Baltimore want to try any such foolish experiment? Who can tell at what expense to health and cleanliness this lesser consumption was made? The report from which these figures were takens says "The number of deaths from typhoid—105 for the year 1910—exceeds the showing of any one other year." This was the year after the low consumption. The year 1910 shows a small increased consumption.

The proposition to introduce meters is based on a wrong conception—that is, to charge according to use (water costs nothing). It is everlooked that the privilege to use is reflected in the value of the sites of Baltimore, and if the use is charged for, the benefit which these sites receive escapes and it becomes a double charge on the user, as this benefit is capitalized and figures in increased rents, which the user pays. Place the water rents in the general levy, where they belong, and let all real property pay its fair share as it gets the benefit.

JOHN SALMON.

Baltimore, January 4.

The Consumer Foots the Bill.

To the Editor: Sometime ago the merchants were paying 6½ cents per gallon for coaloil wholesale. The government was fighting the Oil Trust. Today the merchants are paying wholesale 9 cents per gallon and the oil a very low grade at that. There is no doubt that the attorneys in all these suits with the trusts get enormous fees, but the question is: Who pays the fees and expenses? Why, the people. The advance of 2½ cents per gallon brings in a million dollars in a short time, and this comes out of the pockets of the consumers and not from the vaults of Uncle Sam nor the pockets of the trusts.

This fighting the trusts is compelling the consumers to pay higher prices for all the necessaries of life. The facts about oil prices are true of other articles in every case that the government has had any connection with—prices advanced and the cost came out of the pockets of the consumers. S. S. W. HAMMER.

Baltimore, January 4, 1913.

Policemen and Charity.

To the Editor: There appeared in Friday's American a letter advocating the use of the Police Department as an organization for the distribution of charity. The letter was signed by one subscribing himself as Common Sense. Without intending to be uncharitable or to belittle the value of any suggestion concerning the important subject under discussion, I must say that it appears to me that the only common sense in the letter is concentrated in the signature. It was suggested that each patrolman be held responsible for the charity cases on his post and that each officer of the law be required to keep complete records of everything done in connection with the giving of aid. This, of course, although Common Sense does not seem to realize it, would entail a great deal of extra work. If the plan were carried out we should have our policemen, particularly in the poorer sections of the city, at work day and night attending to the complaints of the unfortunate. The policemen would be compelled to investigate each case at least far enough to determine the kind of help needed and would also be required to see to it that the aid was given and given promptly.

When and how the policemen would find time in the midst of their charitable endeavors to do that which they are paid to do, namely, to guard and protect the people and their property from harm Common Sense does not point out. Neither does he take into account the fact that it is necessary to enforce the laws and ordinances and to arrest those who violate or attempt to violate the provisions and measures designed to protect.

Common Sense might also recall the fact that the residents of suburban sections have been complaining that the present force is not large enough to take care of the work of policing the city, and it certainly would shrink to nothingness if it would be burdened with the task now performed by the Federated Charities and similar organizations.

So much for the physical impracticability of the suggestion. If it were possible, however, to detail the police to the work, what would become of those persons who are not in need of material relief so much as the other kind of relief now becoming so great factors in the work of organized charities? What would become of those who don't need food so much as they need jobs or transportation or advice or institutional care or legal aid? What would become of the fight to cure and prevent poverty as well as to relieve it? PHILOSOPHY.

Baltimore, January 4, 1913.

Education and Policemen.

To the Editor: I see they are advertising for men to take the examination for policemen. There is something else required of a policeman besides an education. He should have courage, a good physique and good common sense. These three things a great many of our police at present do not possess. If they did there would not be so many robberies. I am satisfied, from my own observation, that a great many members of our present police force are afraid to go up against a serious proposition. They would rather go to the station and make out a report of what occurred; it is much easier.

Education does not always make a policeman. Take the way men are promoted from the ranks. If they are up in their education they reach the top of the list regardless of their police ability, and are promoted over men who are far superior in every respect except that they cannot get on top of the list. I know men who are good, efficient officers, who have all the qualifications that go to make a good officer, yet they are side-tracked and men are promoted over them who are just policemen and that's all, and have never done anything to merit promotion. It is no wonder that good officers are now realizing that there is no use trying to make a good record, as it does not count for anything, and I have heard them say that they might as well do just as the rest, as they would get the same pay. I know that this is the cause of the apathy of the men and that brings on carelessness. We want men of courage and ability on the force, and not so many pen and pencil police.

CITIZEN.

Baltimore, January 5.

Pitman a Swedenborgian.

To the Editor: The centenary of the birth of Isaac Pitman, the world-renowned shorthand inventor and spelling reformer, who was born at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, on January 4, 1813, was celebrated Saturday all over the world. Many data have been gathered in recent years relating to this celebrated character. In everything he did he was noted for his system and punctuality. When a boy he left school at 13, entering a cloth factory as a clerk. He worked from 6 to 6, but rose at 4 A. M. to study, and studied after working hours.

In 1832 he became master of the Barton-on-Humber British School. He was put on the Wesleyan plan as a local preacher, and at his own suggestion was commissioned by Mr. Bayster to correct the references in The Comprehensive Bible, in which he had discovered errors. He put in at least 5,000 hours at this work and refused to accept payment. Later, in 1836, he became a Swedenborgian, and it was from this influence that he was mainly led in his shorthand researches. This is evident from the passages taken from the writings of Swedenborg. As an instance take the following from Swedenborg's Heaven and Hell:

"What the wisdom of the angels is cannot be described by words, but only illustrated by some general things. Angels can express by one word what a man cannot express by a thousand words; and, moreover, in one angelic word there are innumerable things which cannot be expressed by the words of human language; for in each of the things which angels speak there are arcana of wisdom in continuous connection, to which human sciences never reach."

The jubilee celebration of the invention of phonography in 1887 brought great honor to the venerable inventor. In 1893 at the Metropolitan School of Shorthand, where he made his last public speech on phonography, he said the system had been adapted to the writing of 14 foreign languages. Since then it has been adapted to others, including Marathi and Tonga. In 1884 he was knighted by Queen Victoria on the recommendation of Lord Rosebery, and from that time his name became a household word throughout the English-speaking world. He was a strenuous reformer, an original personality and an inventor of great talent, to whom every newspaper, every public body and every great business house in the world owes an incalculable debt.

His constitution was the astonishment of the average man of his day, for he wrote in 1879 that till he was 50 years of age he never took a holiday, or felt that he wanted one, and for about 20 years he was at his desk 14 hours a day. His working day commonly lasted from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M., with three hours for meals and relaxation. That his system of shorthand has received the popularity it deserves is evidenced by the fact that his followers may be numbered by the millions. Once when questioned how he evolved such a connected system of shorthand he merely replied: "Thinking! thinking!" It may be said in all truth that in Sir Isaac Pitman we perceive something more than genius.

In his eighty-fifth year his strength began to fail, and he passed away on January 22, 1897, three weeks after his eighty-fifth birthday, intrusting to the Swedenborgian minister the message: "To those who asked how Issac Pitman passed away, say peacefully, and with no more concern than in passing from one room into another to take up some further employment.

Thus passed from this sphere one of the most remarkable of men.

GEORGE CLEMENT ALLBUTT,
3005 Pennsylvania avenue.

Baltimore, January 4.

Governor Will Talk to Men.

Governor Goldsborough will be the principal speaker and guest of honor at the meeting of the Men's Club of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels, which will be held in the assembly hall over the church this evening at 8 o'clock.

Besides the address by Governor Goldsborough, the committee in charge has arranged an interesting program, which includes a monologue and sleight-of-hand entertainment by Henry Ridgely Evans, of Washington, D. C., and a number of songs will be sung by Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson.

The Men's Clubs of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, the Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Seventh Baptist Church, First Methodist Church, St. Mark's Luthern Church and St. John's Methodist Protestant Church have been invited to attend the meeting of the club, and arrangements have been made to accommodate a large crowd. At the conclusion of the entertainment refreshments will be served.

KAHL'S RESORT AGAIN RAIDED

THIS MAKES FOURTH TIME IN SIX MONTHS.

Police Visit Pavilion at Ferry Bar and Capture Nine Witnesses and One Other Man Charged With Working on Sunday—Question Whether Resort Is in the City or County.

For the fourth time since July, and while the legality of three former raids is being contested in the courts, the police of the Southern district went to Kahl's Ferry Bar resort, at the foot of Light street, at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon and raided the pavilion. Nine men were arrested as state witnesses and one man was charged with working on Sunday. The proprietor, Ernest H. Treuth, of Ellicott City, will be summoned to the Southern Police Station this morning and charged with selling liquor without a Baltimore city license, and another charge of selling liquor on Sunday. It will be the fourth time that he has been arraigned on these charges, having been released in all cases on bail.

For years the contention has been made by the proprietors of the resort that it is in Baltimore county; but last July Capt. Charles M. Cole, of the Southern district, acting on the advice of State's Attorney Broening to the effect that the resort was in the city limits, raided the place. Fifty men and three women were arrested, and the man in whose name the Baltimore county license had been taken out (Ernest H. Treuth) was arraigned before Justice Levinson, at the Southern, and committed for the action of the Grand Jury. Since then two other raids have been made on the resort.

In the raid yesterday James Newkirk, 1609 Marshall street, was charged with working on Sunday. The nine witnesses were held in the recreation-room, on the second floor of the station. The raid was made by Patrolmen Lookingland, Wode, Jesse Williams, Hoffman and Link. The first four were in plain clothes and the last in uniform. Several glasses of beer were captured, and one of the witnesses is said to have destroyed some part of the evidence by throwing bottles and glasses overboard.

POLICEWOMAN RAIDS GAME

Surprises Kids Shooting Craps and Captures One.

Once again Policewoman Elizabeth Faber proved a valuable adjunct to the Baltimore Police Department, when, single-handed, she raided a crap game on South Broadway yesterday afternoon. Although the crowd scattered in all directions when the plucky little woman charged the game, she was successful in capturing one of the gamesters. As a result John Nockel, 13 years old, 1700 Thames street, will face Judge Williams in the Juvenile Court this morning, charged with gaming on Sunday.

The raid occurred shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Faber had been attending to other police business in Locust Point. Instead of riding all the way around the city to get back, she boarded the Broadway ferry at Locust Point, in this way saving time. As she left the ferryboat on the north side of the harbor she spied a crowd of youngsters busily engaged with the bones at the corner of Broadway and Thames street. Cautiously walking up Broadway, she started across the street toward the game. Evidently the watcher wasn't expecting policewomen, for he failed to give the alarm.

When within a few feet of the game, Mrs. Faber rushed in, grabbed two of the youths and tried to get hold of the dice as evidence. During the struggle which ensued one of the boys managed to break away from the policewoman. With the other hand, however, she held tightly the collar of the other boy until the arrival of Patrolman John White, who sent the boy to the station-house.

Late yesterday afternoon the boy was released on collateral for his appearance in the Juvenile Court this morning.

PAUL J. QUINN INJURED

Head Painfully Gashed in Fall at Eagle Headquarters.

Paul J. Quinn, secretary of the Eagles, and well known in business circles in Baltimore, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Eagles in the Maryland Theater Building, Mr. Quinn slipped and fell, hitting his head against a piece of furniture. A number of his friends, who were in the adjoining room, heard him fall and rushed to his assistance. It was found that he had received a severe gash on his head. Dr. Albert Ulman, a member of the Eagles, was sent for. Dr. Ulman, after putting five stitches in Mr. Quinn's head, ordered that he be placed in bed. A room was secured in the Hotel Kernan and at a late hour last night Mr. Quinn was resting quietly.

Mr. Quinn is the son of the late John Quinn, who at one time was sheriff of Baltimore, and one of the best-known politicians in the city. It is believed that Mr. Quinn will be able to go to his home today.

Edmund Breese is to be featured in The Mastered Mind, a new play by Daniel V. Carter.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, January 5.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: For Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware, rain or snow Monday and probably Tuesday, colder Tuesday; moderate south winds, becoming northwest Tuesday.

For Virginia, rain south; rain or snow north portion Monday. Tuesday, rain or snow and colder; moderate southeast and south winds.

For New Jersey and East Pennsylvania, rain or snow Monday; Tuesday, rain or snow south, snow north portion, colder; moderate southeast winds, shifting to northwest Tuesday.

For West Virginia, rain Monday, colder east portion; Tuesday, snow, much colder.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast: The Northwest cold wave noted Saturday night now covers the entire country west of the Missouri River and also the Northwest, the line of zero temperature extending into Colorado and Nebraska. On Sunday morning a temperature of 32 degrees below zero was reported from Havre, Mont. There has also been a great increase in pressure over the Atlantic States and the Atlantic Ocean, and between the two high areas a trough of moderately low pressure extends from Texas to the Lower Ohio Valley, attended by general snow, sleet and rain over the Central Valleys and the Lake Region, and by a decided rise in temperature from the Ohio Valley southward. There were also snows in the Central Rocky Mountain Region and locally in the Plains States, while in the Atlantic and Pacific States and Plateau Region the weather was fair.

The West cold wave will move slowly east, following the low area over the central portion of the country, covering the West Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys on Monday, the East Gulf States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Lower Lake and the East Upper Lake Region by Tuesday, and by Tuesday night the temperature fall will reach the Atlantic Coast. It will continue cold in the West, but with some moderation by Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Northwest.

There will be snow Monday in the Lake Region, the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys and rain or snow to the eastward. There will also be rain in the Gulf States and local snows in the Central and South Plains States. On Tuesday generally fair weather is indicated, except in the Lake Region and the Atlantic States, where there will be snow or rain.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the East Upper Lake and West Lower Lake Regions, Tennessee and the interior of the Gulf States.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk northeast and east; along the Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk east to south; along the South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast to south; along the East Gulf Coast, moderate to brisk south, shifting to northwest Monday night; along the West Gulf Coast, moderate to brisk, becoming north; on Lake Michigan, moderate to brisk north and northwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk northeast and east winds, with rain or snow, by Monday night.

Daily Report.

Custom-house, Baltimore, January 5.

Time.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation.	State of Weather.
8 A. M.	38	62	N.	3	.00	Cloudy
8 P. M.	37	65	NE.	8	.00	Cloudy

Normal temperature 34 | Highest temperature... 40
Mean temperature.. 38 | Lowest temperature.... 36

Maximum velocity of the wind, 12 miles an hour, from the northeast.

Record of Temperature.

The following table gives the minimum temperature at 8 o'clock last night for the past 24 hours at the stations named:

Atlantic City, cloudy	36	Montgomery, clear	54
Bismarck, clear	*16	Montreal, clear	zero
Boston, cloudy	32	Nantucket, cloudy	34
Buffalo, rain	22	New Orleans, pt. cldy	58
Charleston, pt. cldy	50	New York, cloudy	40
Chicago, sleet	22	Oklahoma, cloudy	22
Cleveland, snow	22	Pittsburgh, cloudy	24
Corpus Christi, clear	62	Philadelphia, pt. cldy	36
Denver, snow	*2	Portland, Me., clear	30
Detroit, rain	16	Portland, Ore., clear	*8
Duluth, clear	*14	Providence, cloudy	30
Eastport, clear	24	Quebec, clear	zero
Galveston, pt. cldy	62	Raleigh, clear	44
Green Bay, snow	4	Salt Lake City, clear	8
Hatteras, clear	48	San Francisco, clear	36
Havre, clear	*32	St. Louis, rain	22
Helena, clear	zero	St. Paul, cloudy	*6
Jacksonville, pt. cldy	50	Scranton, cloudy	26
Kansas City, cloudy	18	Shreveport, cloudy	46
Knoxville, pt. cloudy	52	Spokane, clear	10
Louisville, rain	30	Tampa, clear	54
Marquette, snow	4	Washington, cloudy	36
Memphis, cloudy	30	Winnipeg, clear	*12

*Below zero.

Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises.....7:26 A. M. | Sun Sets.....4:58 P. M.
Moon Rises.....7:38 A. M.

HIGH WATER.

5:20 A. M.....0.6 Foot | 6:33 P. M.....1.4 Feet
[Calculations expressed in Eastern Standard Time.]

GAS DECISION IS DUE THIS WEEK

REDUCTION IN PRICE SEEMS ASSURED.

Members of Public Service Commission Have Kept Proceedings Secret, but Opinion Is General With Those Familiar With the Case That Gas Will Be Cut to 75 or 80 Cents.

The Public Service Commission expects to make known this week its decision in the celebrated gas and electricity reduction case. Members of the commission have guarded their proceedings with great care. The opinion prevails, however, among those familiar with the more important phases of the case, that there will be a reduction in both gas and electrical rates.

It is said that the reduction in gas rates will be to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. It may be as low as 75 cents. The present rate is $1 per 1,000 cubic feet without discount and 90 cents with discount on prompt payment of bills.

The reduction in electricity rates will be less in proportion than will be the reduction in gas.

It is probable that the reduction will not become immediately effective. The commission, in reaching its decision, it is said, will strive to guard the credit of the Consoldated Gas Electric Light and Power Company. The commission recognizes that the company has important improvements, betterments and extensions in view and that the funds for these purposes are not available from its net income, but must be borrowed. It is claimed that improvements and extensions justify bond issues since new property is created.

In reaching its decision the commission will carefully consider the ability of the company to meet reductions without impairing values of its outstanding obligations.

While the investigation was proceeding there was talk from time to time that the company would appeal to the courts if the reduction should be too radical or if it admits of proof of confiscation of property.

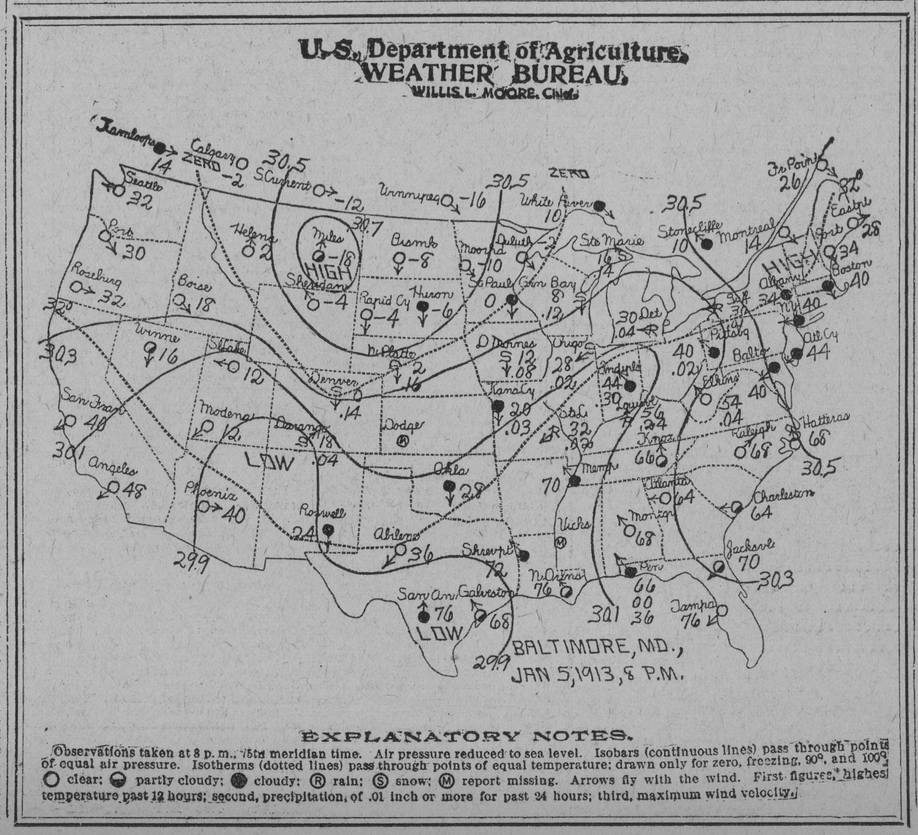
POLICE TO BE MORE POLITE

Order From Board Follows Arrest of Colonel Morris.

Said to be the outcome of the arrest of Col. John T. Morris several days ago on a Guilford avenue car by Patrolman Handley, of the Western district, an order was issued by Marshal Farnan yesterday afternoon to all the district captains, calling upon them to instruct the men in their command to be "more polite" to citizens on the street and in street cars.

It is believed that this will bring to a close the matter of the arrest of the former police commissioner by Handley. There is a probability, however, that this particular matter may be investigated further and charges may be preferred against someone.

Marshal Farnan's order, which was read over the desk to the men at roll-call last evening, carries no threat, but simply instructs the captains to speak to the men on the matter. Its first suggestion is that the patrolmen be polite and courteous to citizens at all times on the street. It then calls attention to an old rule in the department with reference to patrolmen riding on street cars. The policemen are instructed not to be in a hurry while boarding cars and not to brush or push any citizens who may happen to be boarding the cars at the same time. All policemen while riding free and in uniform should stand in the cars if there are any civilians without seats, the order states.



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.

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