GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES

STORIES OF HUMAN INTEREST FROM EVERYWHERE.

Proposed Amalgamation of Republican and Progressive Parties Into a Holding Organization Scouted as Being Moonshine—Should Retain the Philippines — Poverty Held Responsible.

"I consider the proposal advanced by Mr. Munsey regarding a so-called holding organization for the ultimate merger of the Republican and Progressive parties as moonshine," remarked Harold Parker, a prominent Boston Republican and wealthy lumberman, at the Belvedere.

"It is in the nature of what old Bill Allen, of Ohio, was wont to dub 'a d—barren ideality.' There can be no amalgamation of the sort that Mr. Munsey proposes. The doctrines of the old Republican party have stood the test of over half a century and it would be the height of folly to abandon them or to compromise with the crowd that has been led astray by such fantastic and dangerous egotists as Roosevelt. I take it that the sane and conservative voters of the country, including many who temporarily strayed from the old home will be back in the fold within a few months and eager to assist in the rehabilitation of the best political party on earth.

"Mr. Munsey no doubt means well, but his scheme is that of a visionary and a man of his quick wit will soon recognize its impracticability. My prediction is that it will be only a short time before he will repudiate the movement that led to the temporary breaking up of Republicanism and donning his fighting clothes, once more be found urging effective and aggressive warfare for the time-honored principles of which he has always been a loyal and valuable supporter."

Should Hold the Philippines.

"It would be an act of great folly on the part of the United States to renounce ownership and control of the Philippine Islands," declared John Mowbray, of Lancashire, England, a former member of Parliament, at the Stafford.

"To many Americans my statement will seem of little weight, for no doubt there are thousands in this country who have not the faintest idea of the value of these possessions. Indeed, so far as the present is concerned they are not of any great worth, but it is always well to regard the future, and, looking to a distant day, one can see the enormous possibilities of wealth and power flowing directly from the ownership of the Philippine archipelago.

"In a few more generations America will have become as thickly settled as Europe is today, and when that time arrives the fact of Philippine ownership will be hailed as a blessing, for the country will afford an outlet to the surplus home population, and its products will be a never-failing stream of profit for the producers and traders of the islands and of the United States. To have such a magnificent station in the Far East makes for the permanent prestige and power of the government at Washington. In time the fight for the business of the Orient will wax keen between the countries of Europe and this country, and whoever gets the bulk of it will be the great moneyed power of the world. Without ownership of the Philippines the Yankees, shrewd as they are, would be hopelessly beaten in such a contest; but with such a foothold it is almost impossible to keep them from acquiring a commercial supremacy that can never be uprooted."

Poverty Held Responsible.

"The vice problem that so many of our cities are now wrestling with is as old as the world, and in reality it is a poverty problem," said Dr. Francis K. Annesley, of Chicago, at the Rennert.

"There is a great crusade on, for instance, against the social evil, and many good folks think that it can be solved merely by abolishing red-light localities and breaking up the segregated districts. Such a policy is doomed to utter failure, as it fails to take into account basic facts of human existence and the experience of the ages. Most of the sinning women have fallen not through their viciousness, but by reason of a grinding poverty, or else they were victims of man's inhumanity. The remedy for the scarlet woman is better pay for female labor and better economic conditions that will allow young people to get married without bringing down starvation on the couple. Poverty once abolished there will be no reason for the professional courtesan. With better living will also come better education and a public sentiment that will exterminate prostitution."

Was Already Committed.

"Senator Hoke Smith seems to be cutting some swath in the Senate, but during his term as Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland he had the active enmity of some of the biggest Democratic statesmen at Washington," remarked a veteran capital correspondent, at The Emerson.

"Two United States senators were one day lunching at Chamberlin's, and one of them launched out into a pretty fierce tirade against J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who was at that time Secretary of Agriculture. After a final burst of condemnation, in which he consigned the Secretary to the worst flames of the nether region, the aggrieved senator said to his colleague: 'Do you not agree with me that old Morton is the most confounded old jackass of this administration?'

"'I do not agree to your statement,' was the answer. 'I am committed to Hoke Smith.'"

SERGEANT FLOOD BURIED

Police Escort Body and Also Act as Pallbearers.

Escorted by over 60 uniformed policemen, wearing white gloves, the remains of Sergeant Philip Flood, of the Southern Police District, who died last Monday morning at his home, 1423 Light street, were conveyed to St. Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. Francis Flanigan was the celebrant of a high mass of requiem and he was assisted by Rev. Thomas J. Whelan, the pastor, and Rev. Albert E. Smith, as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively.

Father Whelan spoke in glowing terms to the efficiency of Sergeant Flood and compared the priesthood with the conservation of the peace, saying that the clergyman saves souls, while the policeman saves lives and property. He also paid a tribute to the Baltimore police department and accounted it one of the best in the country.

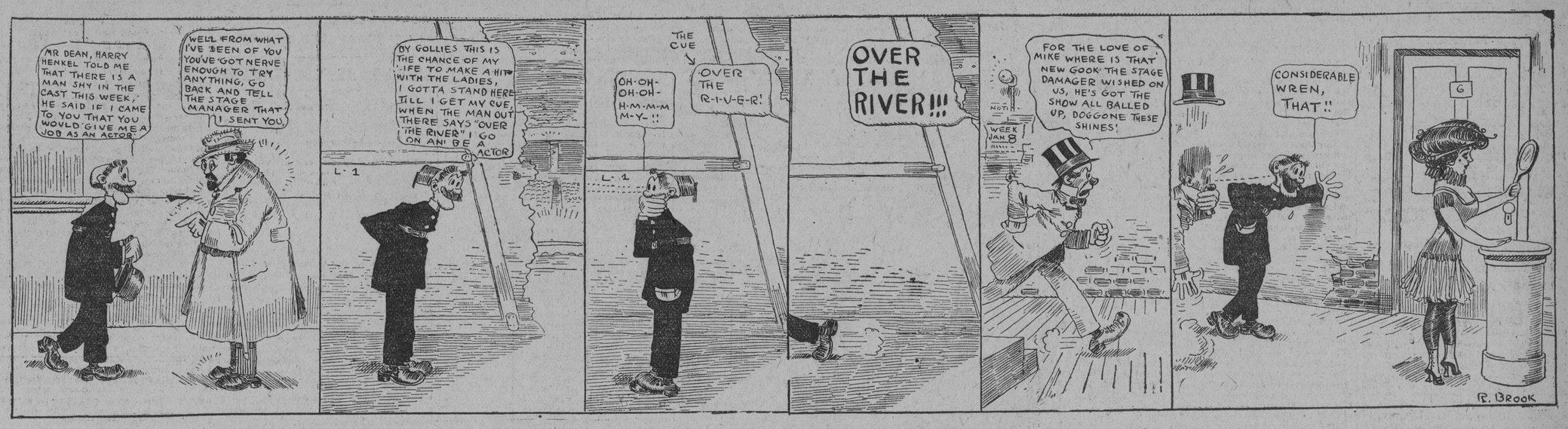
Hundreds of persons who did not attend the funeral were present at the mass or stood outside the edifice as the policemen formed a guard of honor from the church door to the hearse, which was waiting to carry the remains to the cemetery. Capt. Charles M. Cole and Lieut. John G. Glynn were in command of the patrolmen.

The honorary pallbearers were Round Sergeant Louis Hahn and Sergeants Louis F. Gesswein, Theodore Ownes, Edward Ramsay, Edward Schultz, William M. White, Nicholas Pfister, Louis Debus, Joseph Griffiss and John Rowe. The active pallbearers were Patrolmen William McKew, Thomas Norton, Robert Sullivan, George W. Lamar, Lawrence J. Talbot, Benjamin F. Vickers, Matthew J. Cananaugh and William Link.

The pallbearers and the detail of patrolmen had marched in a body from the station to the home and then escorted the remains to the church. After the mass they entered carriages and were driven to the cemetery, passing on the way the Southern Police Station, on Ostend street. The men in the station stood at the door, their hats in their hands, as the funeral cortege passed. The flag on the station was placed at half-mast last Monday and will reamin so for 30 days. Interment was in Bonnie Brae Cemetery.

OFFICER CRUST

He'll Get No More Time In This Show House!!



DISCORD IN S. P. C. A.

Lively Time Expected at Annual Meeting January 30.

There is discord in the directorate of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it is understood that the board of directors is divided, with Miss Mary Shearer, the president, leading one of the factions. The members were at odds at the last meeting of the board held in October, and the annual meeting of the society, which will be held January 30, promises to be an interesting one. Four members of the present board will go out of office at that time, and their successors will be elected.

The disagreement in the board was caused by the opposition of several members to the attitude of Miss Shearer toward F. Kelly, a stable boss at the dog shelter, who was suspended on charges of cruelty to horses, and dismissed at the meeting in October.

Miss Shearer insisted yesterday afternoon that there was only a slight disagreement between the members of the board.

"There is really no strife or row," she declared, "but I acknowledge that the board does not agree on the subject of Mr. Kelly. However, I have never heard of a board of any organization which was always in perfect harmony and never argued different matters of interest. I want to say, however, that I know Mr. Kelly personally and am absolutely sure that he never treated any of the horses cruelly. I have taken a great deal of interest in him. I know that my stand in the matter is right, and that my feet are on solid ground."

It is no secret that the faction opposed to Miss Shearer is out for a new president, and it was reported that one of them approached a prominent business man, not a member of the society, with the view of placing him as candidate for the presidency. He would, of course, have to join the society, be elected a member of the board of governors and then be chosen president.

The case of Kelly was reported to the society early in the fall. It was charged that he was treating horses at the dog shelter cruelly. It was also charged that he had beaten a horse after it had bitten him, and that another time he had tied a rope about a horse and then attached the other end to a wagon. The wagon, it was charged, was started going, which threw the horse to the ground and pulled the rope so tight that it had to be cut.

It is understood that detectives were hired to watch the dog shelter and from their testimony and that of neighbors, Kelly was suspended. This happened while Miss Shearer was spending her vacation in Atlantic City. Then at the meeting in October Miss Shearer fought valiantly for Kelly, but after a lively session was defeated and Kelly was dismissed.

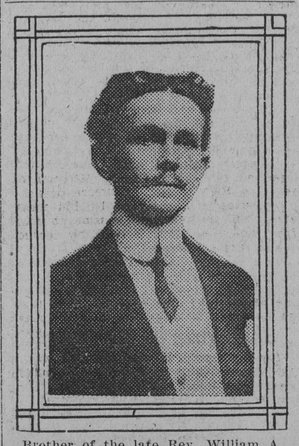
Ten days before the annual meeting a list of names will be compiled by the secretary of persons proposed for the board of governors. Should the present governors be named again everything will be serene at the annual conclave. But the chances of this, say some of those on the inside, are slim.

Those whose terms expire are Mr. King, Mrs. Dandridge W. Brooks, Edward H. Sappington and Mrs. E. Austin Jenkins.

Kentuckian Inspects Markets.

George Herbert Gray, of Louisville, Ky., was a visitor in the city yesterday to inspect the local markets. Mr. Gray was authorized by the city of Louisville to inspect the leading markets of the United States, as it is proposed by the Kentucky city to build several sanitary ones shortly. Deputy Comptroller Childs furnished him with a copy of an article concerning Baltimore markets which he wrote for the New York Municipal Journal some time ago. Mr. Gray said that he was much impressed with Lexington Market. Market Master O'Loughlin escorted Mr. Gray about the city.

John J. Reardon



Brother of the late Rev. William A. Reardon, former pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church. He died from appendicitis at his home, 915 West Fayette street, Sunday afternoon.

THE PEOPLE'S LETTER BOX

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Laboratories for the Study of Cranks and Criminals — Mr. MacDonald Believes the Knowledge Gained Would Aid in Lessening Crime on the Part of Irresponsible or Malicious People.

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: I beg leave to call your attention to a plan to lessen or prevent crime and other abnormalities, especially such as recent assassinations or attempts at assassination of those in power.

I have been advocating the plan for many years in the Congress of the United States, state legislatures, large cities and in different countries. The idea is to establish laboratories or bureaus for the scientific investigation of criminals, other dangerous abnormals and defectives. I believe that every large city, every state, and especially federal governments, should have such a laboratory, which is just as necessary as a health department—if not more so. When any one sends to the king, president, member of cabinet, governor, mayor, judge or any prominent or other citizen threatening letters, or repeatedly utters threatening words, or attemps to injure such persons, such individual should be detained at least a few hours and thoroughly studied by scientific experts in criminal anthropology, psychophysics and social pathology.

1. The necessary measurement of head and body should be made in accordance with the science of anthropology.

2. A psycho-physical study of the person should be conducted, including the measurements of the senses.

3. There should be a sociologic inquiry into the antecedents and history of the individual from childhood.

4. A pathological study of the signs of physical, mental and moral stigmata of degeneration should be conducted.

By such study of dangerous, unbalanced and often illusioned persons, their eccentricities and peculiar actions under varied conditions can be determined to such an extent that we may detect them in advance. At present it is almost impossible to do this because of little or no knowledge concerning them. This ignorance is due to want of systematic, scientific and sociologic investigations. Millions of dollars are annually expended by governments for investigations of the antecedents, peculiarities and behavior of some little bacillus causing the death of plants or animals, but little or nothing is given for a similar study of larger human bacilli which have caused nations to suffer losses beyond calculation.

I urge that strong efforts be made with the executive and legislative powers of each city, state and nation to have laboratories established for study of the abnormal, especially criminal classes. The idea is to make a beginning now, no matter how small. I would suggest that young university men trained in psychology and medicine be engaged to start the work. Let university men be encouraged to devote their lives to such work, for which there is much more pressing need of experts than in many other studies.

ARTHUR MacDONALD,
The Congressional, Washington, D. C., January 10.

Liked Sunday American Article.

To the Editor: I derived a great deal of satisfaction from the article published in The American of last Sunday dealing with the various causes that lead to fires in homes. It was one of the most instructive articles that has been written up to this time on the subject of fire prevention. I doubt if the housewife ever considered the accumulation of old clothing in the garret as one of the conditions often responsible for a blaze. We have numerous fires in the homes that appear to start from some mysterious cause, but after reading that article all the mystery of a blaze in the closet is solved, for it was pointed out very clearly that old clothing tightly packed in the spare room often causes a fire by spontaneous combustion. The article also gave some good advice to the housewife, such as don't clean gloves with gasoline indoors, don't fill lamps after nightfall, and especially when they are burning. Every housewife in Baltimore who did not see the article should obtain it, and those of us who had the good fortune to obtain it, and digest it, should pass it along to their neighbors.

Baltimore, January 10. N. K. O.

When the Mother Must Work.

To the Editor: I am a mother, and, like most mothers, am the one who must look out for clothing, food, house rent, spending money and hundreds of things the men never think of. I am a good bit better off than hundreds of other women, but if I put myself in their place I would ask the lawmakers what about those children who are 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 years old who are being kept home from school because the mother is not able to get them shoes and clothing? In some cases the mothers are compelled to leave their homes and go out, some to work at night, while they must care for the home in daytime; some work in the daytime and are compelled to do the housework early in the morning before they leave home and work many hours after they come home.

The small children have to go without the care of their mother, because the children who are big enough to work are protected by the law, and all they have to do to keep from working is to pretend they don't know what state they live in. I know one case where a man is a cripple. The mother has been lame for some time. They both work and obtain small wages, while a small girl child has to stay from school for the want of shoes and a boy nearly 16 years old cannot get a permit to work on account of not having learned enough at school. What I would like to know is if the mothers must work night and day and neglect the children, which is necessary, how long is mother going to last, and what kind of citizens are these children going to make who are raising themselves? Will some kind old maid or bachelor answer this question for a mother who is anxious to know?

MOTHER.

Baltimore, January 10.

Financial Aid for the Farmer.

To the Editor: Congress should give careful consideration to the bill introduced by Congressman Bathrick, of Ohio, providing for a plan whereby farmers may get financial assistance. The plan is very similar to that outlined in The Sunday American by Myron T. Herrick, former governor of Ohio and at present ambassador to France. In brief, it proposes that the government borrow the money on a 4 per cent. basis and loan it to the farmer at 4½ per cent.

Mr. Herrick advocates long-term loans to the farmer, so that he may go ahead and work his ground properly, knowing that he will not be confronted shortly by his maturing obligation. National banks do not make loans to the farmer, but Mr. Herrick reports that the life insurance companies do a very large business in that direction, while trust companies and a few savings banks take farm risks. Still, however, the farmer is more or less in fear of failure in that direction, for he is not always sure that he will be able to renew his mortgage if his crops have not given him good financial returns in the stipulated time. With the government behind the farm movement it will be a big incentive to agricultural development. The young man who is leaving the farm because his parents were not able to work it properly by reason of financial conditions may be induced to remain at home, where he is most needed, when he finds that the farmer can get financial assistance. If we want to keep the lad back at home, where he can be more useful than in the overcrowded city, as well as make farming attractive for the immigrant, something must be done toward perfecting a plan to aid the farmer when he needs it. No time should be lost in giving Representative Bathrick's bill the right of way and bringing it before the House and Senate. I am sure that President Taft would be only too glad to affix his signature to such a measure.

B. H. I.

Baltimore, January 10.

No Free Telephone Service.

W. Cabell Bruce, chief counsel to the Public Service Commission, yesterday decided that a turnpike company could not accept free telephone service in return for grant of right of way for wires.

THE SUNDAY AMERICAN

A Paper That Enters Practically Every Home in Baltimore and the Suburbs.

Tomorrow's Sunday American will contain four large sections, presenting the news of the world, local happenings and social events, and interesting and instructive special articles handsomely illustrated with comic features in colors.

Among its many features will be:

PERFECT GIRLS OF GYM AND GARDEN. Will work in the fields do more to produce physical perfection than systematized exercise? A page feature in colors.

A LAND OF MAHOGANY. By Frank G. Carpenter. Lumber camps in the dense Central American forests. Illustrated.

WOMEN WILL COMPEL UNIVERSAL PEACE. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. An appeal to the women of the United States.

THE COLONEL'S LAST CAMPAIGN. A page fiction feature by Brand Whitlock. Illustrated.

THE FLING OF THE FATES. An adventure story by Madge Ryan Morgan. Illustrated.

CHERRIES OF PROVENCE. An out-of-the-ordinary story by Leo Larguier.

I'D RATHER GO TO JAIL. One of the song-hits from Let George Do It.

WINTER SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND. Exciting fun on snow and ice. Illustrated.

VENEZELOS, THE SOLDIER-STATESMAN OF GREECE. Once bitterly hated and feared, he is now greatly beloved. Illustrated.

FADS AND FANCIES OF FASHION. An authoritative letter on what to wear, by the well-known authority, May Manton.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY. A page that has attained great popularity with the women of Baltimore. Madam Hebe's beauty hints are highly esteemed and her advice is free for the asking.

M. QUAD'S PAGE OF SENSE AND NONSENSE, including the inimitable Mr. Bowser.

WORK AND PLAY FOR THE IDLE HOUR. The American's popular patterns for industrious housewives, designed by Sarah Hale Hunter.

QUESTION MOTIVES OF HEALTH BOARD

DEFENDANTS' COUNSEL PRESS DR. WELCH FOR ANSWER.

Judge Duncan Steps in, However, and Says Head of Body Has Given Testimony in Sewer Case as Frankly and Fairly as Any Witness He Has Ever Heard—Morse on Stand.

Dr. William H. Welch, president of the State Board of Health, concluded his testimony yesterday in the Circuit Court at Towson in the suit of Major John I. Yellott and others to have set aside the sale of the Mount Washington sewage disposal plant to the Baltimore County Commissioners for $600,000.

Dr. Welch said that the action of the board in disapproving of the purchase was based primarily on the fact that the County Commissioners had no authority to acquire or establish a sewerage plant without having the approval of the State Board of Health. The report of Harry B. Morse, sanitary engineer of the board, disapproving of the use of the plant in a general plan of sewage disposal for the Jones Falls Valley, Dr. Welch said, was one of the elements which influenced the board in arriving at its decision, but on this point the board was open to consideration, if evidence could be produced to dispute Mr. Morse's conclusions.

Dr. Welch said that it had been suggested to August H. Wehr, president of the Suburban Sewerage Company, that an impartial engineer be secured to make an inspection of the plant, but Mr. Wehr had responded that its sale to the county was then fully consummated. Dr. Welch said that if the sale was declared off the state board was yet open to receive evidence as to the efficiency of the sewerage plant. Dr. Welch said that the state board had never approved or disapproved of the use of the plant for the purpose for which it was originally built.

Francis King Carey and Osborne I. Yellott both pressed Dr. Welch for further answers as to the motives inspiring the state board to assume the attitude which it has relative to the purchase. Counsel for the plaintiffs objected, claiming Dr. Welch had fully and fairly disclosed all information he had in regard to the board. Mr. Carey said:

"I insist that I should be allowed to continue this line of investigation, as Your Honor must be aware from the testimony I am examining a hostile and partisan witness."

Mr. Yellott said that if he was not allowed to question Dr. Welch further he might as well go out of the courtroom.

Judge Duncan said he thought Dr. Welch had as frankly and fairly given his testimony as any witness he had ever heard.

Dr. Welch said that the state board had had the benefit of the counsel of one of the attorneys for the County Commissioners.

"I presume that I am referred to," said Mr. Yellott. "I was not counsel for the County Commissioners at the time."

"Excuse me," said Dr. Welch; "I should have said one of the present counsel to the County Commissioners."

Dr. Welch again denied that Dr. Marshal L. Price, secretary of the State Board of Health, had ever been authorized to approve of the sewerage plant on behalf of the state board. Harry B. Morse, sanitary engineer of the State Board of Health, who is one of the storm centers in the case, was the next witness. Mr. Morse said that the use of the Mount Washington plant for disposing of the sewerage of the Jones Falls Valley was referred to at a conference between the State Board of Health and the County Commissioners, but Mr. Morse said that the reference was in a tentative sense only. He gave, in detail, the reasons why he favored a plant nearer the city than Mount Washington, and one was that Arlington and other places would drain toward it by gravity.

Mr. Morse's testimony will be resumed today, and it is probable that the further hearing of the case will be continued until January 20.

The Making of a Magazine.

The Making of a Magazine was the subject of a lecture given by McGregor Jenkins, of Boston, Mass., publisher of the Atlantic Monthly, Thursday night before a large audience of Goucher College students and their friends in the chapel of Goucher College. Mr. Jenkins spoke of the aims of the best magazines, and declared that in all cases it was their desire to publish only articles which would have an uplifting influence. This was the first of a series of lectures which will be given for the students and their friends. The next will be given Monday afternoon in the chapel, at 5 o'clock, on Alkestic, an Ancient Story of Self-sacrifice, by Dr. Richard Green Moulton, who is head of the department of general literature at the University of Chicago. Dr. Moulton will give a second lecture on the same evening at 8 o'clock, the subject of which will be Marlowe's Version of Faust.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, January 10.

Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: For Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Delaware and New Jersey, rain Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday; moderate south winds.

For East Pennsylvania, rain south, rain or snow north portion Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday; moderate south winds.

For East New York, rain or snow Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Saturday south portion; moderate south and southwest winds.

For South New England, rain or snow Saturday and Sunday; moderate south and southwest winds.

For North New England, increasing cloudiness Saturday; Sunday, rain or snow; moderate west and southwest winds.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, rain Saturday and probably Sunday; warmer Sunday; east winds.

For West Virginia, rain and warmer Saturday; Sunday, rain or snow and colder.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast: The Ohio River continues to rise from Parkersburg southward, and was about at flood stage at Cincinnati Friday night, while at Parkersburg the stage was 42.3 feet, 6.3 feet above flood stage. Owing to rains now in progress definite crest stages cannot be forecasted at present, but it is probable the river will reach from 51 to 53 feet during Saturday between Gallipolis, O., and Catlettsburg, Ky., and 51 feet at Cincinnati. Flood stages also will be reached below Cincinnati Saturday or Sunday, except near the mouth of the river.

Barometric conditions are similar to those that prevailed at the beginning of the week, but in modified form. Pressure is high over the East, the Northwest and extreme West, with a trough of low pressure extending from the Upper Lake Region southwestward, and rains were general to the eastward and southward of the low area, except in the Atlantic States, while to the northwest there were light snows. There were also rains and snows west of the Rocky Mountains, followed by clearing weather, except in Nevada and the Coast States.

There has been a general and considerable rise in temperature from Texas eastward and northeastward and an equally decided fall to the northward and westward, except in the Coast States. In the Northwestern States temperatures range from zero to 12 degrees below.

The Middle West depression will move east, attended by general rains Saturday east of the Mississippi River, and in the West Gulf States and by snows in the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, the Central Rocky Mountain Region and the Southwest. On Sunday the weather will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River, while to the eastward there will be snows and rains over the North and rains over the South States.

It will be warmer Saturday from the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake Region eastward and southward, followed by falling temperatures Sunday over interior districts.

It will be colder Sunday between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and colder Sunday in the Upper Lake Region and the West Gulf States.

Cold-wave warnings have been ordered for extreme West Montana, East and South Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska and Northeast Arizona.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south and southwest; along the South Atlantic, moderate south; along the East Gulf Coast, moderate southeast and south; along the West Gulf Coast, moderate south; on Lake Michigan, moderate south, shifting to northwest by Sunday.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate south and southwest winds, with unsettled weather, to the Grand Banks.

Daily Report.

Custom-house, Baltimore, January 10.

Time.	Thermometer.	Rainfall in Inches.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation.	State of Weather.
8 A. M.	32	77	SW.	5	.00	Cloudy
8 P. M.	40	77	S.	4	.00	Cloudy

Normal temperature	34	Highest temperature	44
Mean temperature	36	Lowest temperature	29

Maximum velocity of the wind, 6 miles an hour, from the southeast.

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	26	Montgomery, cloudy	44
Bismarck, clear	*6	Montreal, cloudy	8
Boston, clear	29	Nantucket, rain	29
Buffalo, pt. cloudy	24	New Orleans, cloudy	46
Charleston, cloudy	40	New York, cloudy	36
Chicago, rain	24	Oklahoma, cloudy	30
Cleveland, rain	24	Pittsburgh, rain	28
Corpus Christi, cldy	42	Philadelphia, pt. cldy	26
Denver, clear	8	Portland, Me., clear	12
Detroit, rain	22	Portland, Ore., cldy	36
Duluth, snow	4	Providence, pt. cldy	20
Eastport, clear	6	Quebec, cloudy	*6
Galveston, rain	42	Raleigh, cloudy	30
Green Bay, cloudy	14	Salt Lake City, cldy	22
Hatteras, pt. cldy	48	San Francisco, clear	36
Havre, snow	*12	St. Louis, rain	24
Helena, snow	*8	St. Paul, snow	10
Jacksonville, cloudy	52	Scranton, cloudy	22
Kansas City, cloudy	26	Shreveport, rain	38
Knoxville, cloudy	30	Spokane, cloudy	16
Louisville, rain	0	Tampa, pt. cloudy	60
Marquette, clear	16	Washington, cloudy	28
Memphis, cloudy	34	Winnipeg, snow	*18

*Below zero.

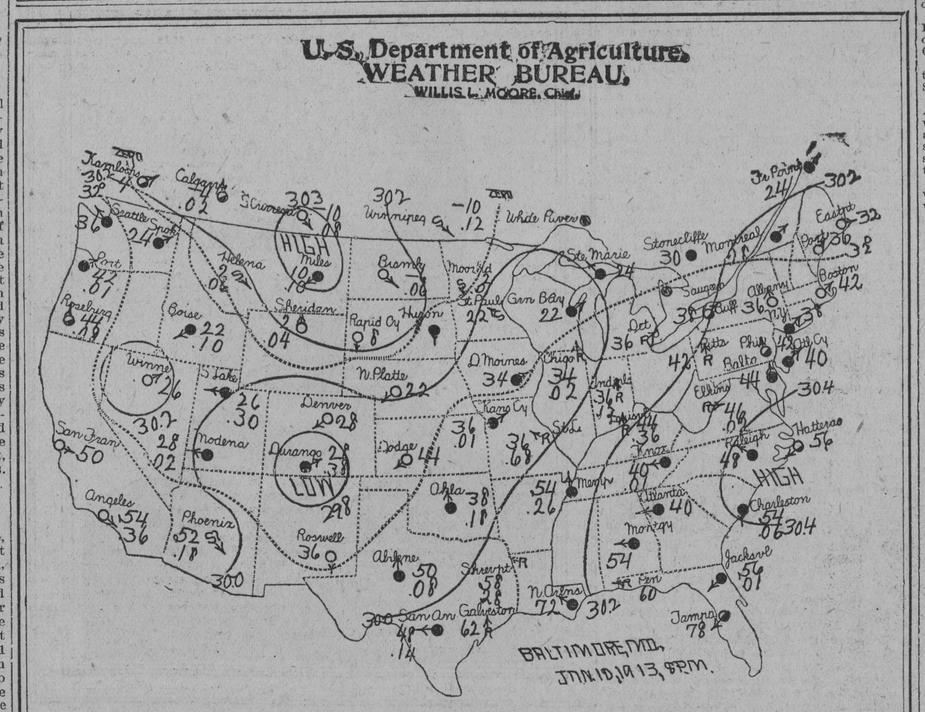
Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises.....7:26 A. M. | Sun Sets.....5:33 P. M.
Moon Sets.....9:11 P. M.

HIGH WATER.

9:06 A. M.....0.8 Foot | 9:24 P. M.....1.2 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; Ⓡ rain; Ⓢ snow; Ⓜ 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.

GOVERNOR TALKS TO THE FARMERS

PROMISES TO APPOINT A COUNTRY-LIFE COMMISSION.

Tells Big Crowd at Sparks That All Tillers of the Soil Will Soon Own Automobiles and Does Not Balk at Airships—This State Should Produce Wonderful Crops, Thinks the Governor.

So enthusiastically did Governor Goldsborough, at a farmers' institute at Sparks, Baltimore county, yesterday afternoon discourse on modern farm life that many of the farmers in the audience saw themselves somewhere about 1915 scorching the roads in 60-horsepower automobiles or sailing through clouds in airships, enjoying every convenience of the city man. It was indeed a glorious prospect.

With all the natural advantages Maryland enjoys, the Governor argued that this state should produce wonderful crops, and advocated scientific farming. He could see no reason why all farmers should not have automobiles, and why the farmers' sons should not have them to go a-courting, or again why farmers' daughters should not have them to go shopping. But what struck his older hearers more forcibly was the announcement that he would appoint within the next week a country life commission.

Such a commission was provided for by an act of the last legislature, but the clause in the bill appropriating it $10,000 annually was stricken out. Now the Governor says he is pretty sure that some of the state's best men will serve on the commission and secure funds to carry on its work. In addition he held out the hope that the federal government would aid and that the next legislature would provide a permanent fund.

Like Mother Used to Make.

Yesterday's institute was well attended by farmers, but it was noticeable there were a large number of younger boys and girls present. This would indicate that the younger generation is not so much supporting the "back-to-the-farm movement," but putting into practice the "stay-on-the-farm" plan.

There were two sessions held, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Between sessions the young women students of the Agricultural High School, in which the meetings were held, served luncheon. The menu was prepared by the students under the direction of Miss Louise Laitern, teacher of domestic science. Everyone who participated praised the cooking, and one old farmer remarked that the pies were even better than "those his mother used to make." The remainder of the faculty—Miss Elizabeth Thruston, Miss Juliet Scott, Miss Daisy Foster; B. H. Cocheron, principal; Walter Mayes and E. G. McCloskey—assisted in entertaining.

Dr. Richard Hill, who is conducting farmers' institutes over the state, was in charge of the program. At the morning session Guy E. Walcott spoke about corn testing and C. L. Opperman about marketing. Mr. Opperman spoke on poultry raising in the afternoon and F. S. Collier on corn growing. These talks were illustrated with lantern slides. In his address the Governor said:

I'm not a farmer. I did not even pose as a farmers' candidate, but I have been associated so long with the rural life that I think I know what our farmers in Maryland need. I am sure that I know their desires and will do all in my power to help them. I'm not a stranger here, either, for 31 years ago I went to school at the little stone schoolhouse which I passed on the way here, so I feel at liberty to speak upon subjects dealing with your farm life. This is an age of progress, a time when methods are being applied to all business.

Agriculture Neglected.

There have been organizations formed by the laboring men and associations formed by the business men. I am not opposed to either, but the progress of the farmer has been left to an individual, namely, the farmer. Agriculture has had less done for it than any other branch of business. The time has come when the people of the state should see to it that the legislature gives the proper appropriation to aid the farmers. Then they should see that it is intelligently spent for the farmers' interest.

They talk about economy. I'm in favor of economy, but not discriminating against any class. When economy is carried on in the General Assembly the first man to get hit is the farmer. Why do not you farmers send men to the legislature who will protect the interests of the farmer? I hope to appoint the Country Life Commission within the next week, and it will be composed of some of the state's best men. This commission will know the needs of the farmer and his family. I believe that farmers should provide automobiles for their sons and daughters. A farmer's son has a right to go to see his best girl in an automobile, and a farmer's daughter has a right to do her shopping in an automobile.

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