FORMAL VOTING BY THE ELECTORS

IT WILL TAKE PLACE AT ANNAPOLIS TOMORROW.

ALL ARE FOR GOV. WILSON

Meeting of the Eight Men Chosen at the November Election to Cast State's Vote for President—How the Voting Will Be Conducted—Distinguished Marylanders Who Have Served as Electors—State's Vote in the Past.

At noon tomorrow, the second Monday of January, in accordance with federal law, the eight electors chosen at the November election will meet in the State House at Annapolis and will formally cast their votes for president and vice president of the United States. Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, of New Jersey, will receive all of the eight votes.

Electors chosen in all the states will also meet tomorrow.

The Maryland electors who have received certificates of election are:

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

James T. Truitt, Wicomico county.
Robert E. Lee, Baltimore city.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—Albert W. Sisk, Caroline county.
Second District—Dr. Frank T. Shaw, Carroll county.
Third District—William Shepard Bryan, Baltimore city.
Fourth District—James McC. Trippe, Baltimore city.
Fifth District—Dr. Louis C. Carrico, Charles county.
Sixth District—Col. E. Austin Baughman, Frederick county.

Method of Procedure.

The following will be the method of procedure at Annapolis:

1. Organization of the Electoral College by the election of a president, secretary, sergeant-at-arms and messenger, who will carry a copy of the vote to Washington and deliver it to the president pro tempore of the Senate.
2. Appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor and obtain the credentials of the electors.
3. Reports of this committee and approval of the credentials.
4. Nomination of a candidate for president of the United States.
5. Balloting for a president of the United States.
6. Nomination of a candidate for vice president of the United States.
7. Balloting for a vice president of the United States.
8. Signing triplicate certificates of the votes cast.
9. Adjournment.

After the session of the Electoral College the routine of the presidential election will have been disposed of until the second Wednesday in February, when the Senate and House will meet in the Hall of Representatives at Washington, Senator Bacon presiding. The returns from all the states will then be canvassed, the result announced and a formal declaration made of the election of Taft and Sherman.

The Electoral College.

The act of Congress of 1887 prescribes the entire proceeding for the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the meetings of the Electoral Colleges and also for the settlement of disputes in the [illegible]ns such as occurred in the election [illegible]76. As soon as the vote of a state ascertained in the manner prescribed by the laws of the state the Governor must communicate to the Secretary of State of the United States "a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed," and the same certificate in duplicate to the electors before the day of their meeting. These certificates are to be sent by the electors to the Secretary of State at Washington along with the list of persons voted for for present and vice president. It is the duty of the Secretary of State of the United States as soon as practicable after the receipt of the certificates to publish them in full in a newspaper, and at the first meeting of Congress, thereafter, he shall transmit to the two houses copies of the certificates.

Congress is required to be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. Both houses of Congress are to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock P. M. that day and the president of the Senate presides and announces the vote as the certificates are handed to him.

Eligibility of Electors.

For traveling and other expenses the electors will receive $500, or $73 each. They will not receive it, however, until next year, as the last legislature failed to make an appropriation. Governor Goldsborough may draw upon his contingent fund for the amount.

John R. Sullivan, of Annapolis, will probably be chosen secretary to the electoral college. It will also be his duty to convey the certificates of the electors to Washington.

In the preparation of the certificates and their transmission the greatest care should be observed by the electors to see that all the provisions of the law are complied with. Vacancies in the College of Electors may be filled in accordance with the laws of the several states.

No person holding an office of trust or profit under the government is eligible to be an elector. As has been stated it is made the duty of the governor of each state to communicate to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the result of the election for electors, setting forth the names of the electors chosen and the number of votes cast for each of them.

Certificates to Electors.

It is also the duty of the governor to deliver to electors on or before the day of their meeting the same certificate in triplicate, under the seal of the state. These certificates must be deposited in the packages to be transmitted and containing the electoral vote, one in each package. It has occasionally happened that the electors of one or more states have failed to inclose the certificates. This omission, under ordinary conditions, is overlooked; but in case of an excited controversy, such as that witnessed in the electoral count of 1877, it would furnish technical cause for an objection and compel the two houses to separate.

Prior to 1804 each elector voted for two persons as president. The person receiving the highest number of votes became president and the person receiving the next became vice president. One of the Maryland electors, instead of voting for the presidential and vice presidential candidates of one of the parties, voted for both Adams and Jefferson, the rival nominees for the presidency.

Once in the history of the Electoral College an elector voted for a candidate of the opposite party which elected him. That was the first and only violation of the rule that the elector shall support the presidential candidate whom he was elected to support.

Maryland's Vote in Past.

Nine times Maryland electors have been counted on the losing side; ten times they have been among the victors, and in a half-score of presidential elections her vote has been divided. In this respect Maryland occupies a peculiar position among the states. At the outset of the republican system of American government she was one of the three states that confided the choosing of presidential electors to the sovereign people. In 1796 five states had adopted this method. Maryland, however, soon gave up voting by general ticket for electors and adopted the district plan, whereby the vote of the state in the Electoral College was split, save in the Monroe years of 1816 and 1820, until and including 1832. At this election Maryland, alone in the Union, save South Carolina, in which the legislature chose the electors down to 1860, did not allow a majority of the voters to name the whole body of electors. And while the district system held sway in several states for some years, it was in this that the spectacle was presented of some districts uniformly voting one way and others another, year after year. The Federalists and Federal Republicans in Maryland were early outnumbered by the "Jacobites," or Democratic Republicans, and the latter secured a great advantage when their followers among the humbler classes were given franchise in the Jeffersonian era by the repeal of the property qualification in the Constitution of 1776.

The Maryland Senate.

But one provision which the Federalists fondly clung to in that instrument, and which enabled them to retain power in Maryland, was that prescribing the election of the state Senate by an electoral college. The Senate was composed of nine members from the Western Shore and five from the Eastern Shore, chosen every five years by a college to which the 19 counties and Baltimore city sent two electors each. The Senate filled vacancies occurring in its own body. Under this system, combined with geographical instead of numerical representation in the House of Delegates, the Federalists and Whigs derived political consideration to which sometimes their minority of voters did not entitle them. The district system of presidential electors went hand in hand with the senatorial electoral system until the "Revolution of 1836" made the Senate and the governor elective directly by the people.

Maryland's vote in the Electoral College in the early presidential elections was often without much bearing on the result, when the course of history might have been changed had she used the general ticket plan. In the five elections from 1796 to 1812 she cast only 18 effective votes in the college. In 1800 one of her 11 electors was absent from Annapolis, and of the 10 who attended five supported Adams and Pinckney and five Jefferson and Burr, thus ripping the state completely out of the college. In 1804 and 1808 Jefferson got seven votes, nine being cast for him and two for Pinckney. Madison got one clear vote in 1812 and Jackson three in 1824, out of seven cast for him, three going to John Quincy Adams and one to Crawford.

Made Adams President.

Four years later Adams had one clear vote, Maryland giving him six and Jackson five. In 1832 Clay had two clear votes out of his five from this state, Jackson getting the other three, the Maryland electoral vote being then cut down to eight, the number it has retained, except during the war, when it was reduced to seven. On the popular vote Clay carried the state by the narrow poll of 19,160 to 19,156 for Jackson. In 1828 Adams had beaten Jackson by 962. He also carried the state in 1824, the vote being: Adams, 14,632; Jackson, 14,523; Crawford, 3,642; Clay, 695. In the contest in the House of Representatives Maryland's vote played an important part, and Henry R. Warfield, of Frederick, claimed to have made Adams president.

Maryland cast six votes for George Washington and six for Robert H. Harrison, a "favorite son," who had been an aid on Washington's staff, at the first presidential election. In 1792 the eight electors who met at Annapolis, Samuel Hughes and William Smith being absent, supported Washington and Adams. In 1796 another "favorite son," John Henry, received two votes in the balloting for president and vice president, seven going to Adams, four to Jefferson, four to Thomas Pinckney and three to Burr. Other Marylanders who have been honored by the Electoral College are Robert Goodloe Harper, who received Delaware's three votes for vice president in 1816, and William Wirt (anti-Masonic), who had Vermont's vote for the presidency in 1832. In the contested election of 1800, Maryland's Federalist representatives left Burr on the thirty-sixth ballot and aided in the election of Jefferson.

The Vote by Years.

Reduced to briefer form the following summary shows Maryland's vote in the past:

1789—George Washington, of Virginia, and Robert Hanson Harrison, of Maryland, 6 votes.
1793—George Washington and John Adams, 8 votes.
1797—John Adams, 7; Thomas Pinckney, 4; Thomas Jefferson, 4; Aaron Burr, 3; John Henry, of Maryland, 2.
1801—John Adams, 5; C. C. Pinckney, 5; Thomas Jefferson, 5; Aaron Burr, 5.
1805—Thomas Jefferson for president and George Clinton for vice president, 6 votes each; C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King (Federalist), 2 votes each.
1809—James Madison and George Clinton, 9; C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King, 2.
1813—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry, 6; De Witt Clinton and Jared Ingersoll (Federalists), 5.
1817—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins (Democrats), 8.
1821—James Monroe (president), 11; Daniel D. Tompkins (vice president), 10; Robert Goodloe Harper, of Maryland, 1.
1825—For president, Andrew Jackson, 7; John Q. Adams, 3; William H. Crawford, 1. For vice president, John C. Calhoun, 10; Andrew Jackson, 1.
1829—President, Andrew Jackson, 5; John Q. Adams, 6. Vice president, John C. Calhoun, 5; Richard Rush, 6.
1833—President, Andrew Jackson, 8; Henry Clay, 5. Vice president, Martin Van Buren, 3; John Sargeant, 5.
1837—William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, 10.
1841—William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, 10.
1845—Henry Clay and Th. Frelinghuysen, 8.
1849—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, 8.
1853—Franklin Pierce and William R. King, 8.

At the election in 1856 Maryland was carried by the Know-nothings, and was the only state to cast its electoral vote for Fillmore and Donelson.

1861—John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane, 8.
1865—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, 7.
1869—Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, 7.
1873—Thomas A. Hendricks and B. Gratz Brown, 8.

Horace Greeley carried the state, but died before the Electoral College met.

1877—Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, 8.
1881—Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English, 8.
1885—Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, 8.
1889—Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman, 8.
1893—Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, 8.
1897—William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, 8.
1901—William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, 8.
1904—Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, 1; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis, 7.

Distinguished Marylanders.

On the list of Maryland presidential electors are some of the most distinguished men who have lived in the state. These names are preserved in an historic book which is deposited among the documents in the Executive Department. In 1841 the Senate discovered that the records of the sessions of the electoral college had been loosely kept, and passed a resolution providing for their collection and preservation. All the records were transcribed in the book, which is now growing yellow with age. The records begin with the first presidential election, in 1788, and among the names there written are those who have made Maryland history.

Among the early records appear the names of Robert Smith, United States senator; John Eager Howard, Levin Winder, governor of the state; Thomas Sims Lee, also governor; James Kent, another governor; Augustus W. Bradford, the war governor of Maryland; Richard H. Alvey, the eminent judge and jurist; John P. Kennedy, Charles J. M. Gwynn, J. Dixon Roman, Thomas Swann (also governor), Joshua Vansant, T. Parkin Scott, John Ritchie, R. Stockett Matthews, Albert Constable, James B. Groome, James U. Dennis, Levin L. Waters, James Hodges and John Lee Carroll.

During Half Century.

The following is a list of presidential electors chosen in Maryland for the last half century:

1840—David Hoffman, Baltimore; John Leeds Kerr, Talbot county; Theodore R. Lockerman, Talbot county; Jacob A. Preston, Harford county; George Howard, Anne Arundel county; John P. Kennedy, Baltimore city; Richard T. Bowie, Prince Georges county; James M. Cole, Frederick; W. T. Wootton, Prince Georges.

1844—James B. Richards, William L. Gaither, Thomas S. Alexander, William Price, Charles R. Stewart, Augustus W. Bradford, Henry E. Wright, Samuel Hambleton.

1848—W. L. Gaither, Joseph S. Cottman, J. M. S. Cousin, Andrew G. Ege, Thomas Morrison Harris, Benjamin Chambers Wickes, John E. Dirickson, Jacob Philip Roman.

1852—Cathell Humphreys, Robert M. McLane, John Parran, Richard H. Alvey, Carroll Spence, Charles J. M. Gwynn, Joseph A. Wickes.

1856—J. Dixon Roman, Washington county; James Wallace, Dorchester; Albert Goldsborough, Queen Annes; Fred A. Schley, Frederick; E. H. Webster, Harford, Thomas Swann, Baltimore city; Cornelius L. L. Leary, Baltimore.

1860—Enoch Louis Lowe, Frederick county; James Lloyd Martin, Talbot county; Elias Griswold, Dorchester county; John B. Boyle, Carroll county; Joshua Vansant, Baltimore; T. Parkin Scott, Baltimore; John Ritchie, Frederick; James S. Franklin, Anne Arundel county.

1864—W. J. Albert, Baltimore county; H. H. Goldsborough, Talbot; W. S. Reese, Baltimore; W. H. W. Furnass, Worcester county; R. Stockett Matthews, Baltimore; Isaac Nesbit, Washington county; G. W. Sands, Howard county.

1868—John Thompson Mason, Robert Constable, T. Allender, Henry Clay Dallam, Charles B. Roberts, George Peter.

1872—Frederick Raine, Augustus W. Bradford, P. D. Laird, James B. Groome, John M. Carter, James A. Buchanan, James T. Briscoe, William Walsh.

Some Familiar Names.

1876—James U. Dennis, Richard J. Gittings, William Shepherd Bryan, Charles G. Kerr, Fendall Marbury, Frederick T. Nelson.

1880—I. Nevitt Steele, J. Thomas C. Hopkins, Levin L. Waters, Patrick H. Walker, John R. McNulty, W. H. Walsh, Robert W. W. Bowie, William M. Price.

1884—Bradley T. Johnson, Thomas J. Keating, Clement Sulivane, Patrick H. Walker, Harry E. Mason, Skipwith Wilmer, Henry F. Spalding, H. H. Keedy.

1888—James Hodges, Henry Page, William Scott Roberts, James G. Berret, Willoughby N. Smith, Isaac Gorham Moale, Robert C. Combs, H. W. Talbott.

1892—John Lee Carroll, Alonzo L. Miles, William Massey, Frederick W. Baker, John Hannibal, Charles Ridgely Goodwin, Abram Claude, William Viers Bowie, Jr.

1896—Adam E. King, J. Cookman Boyd, Dr. Worthington A. Smith, Monitor Watchman, Robert M. Welch, Alexander Fogart, Talbot J. Albert, Merritt Wilson.

1900—James E. Hooper, H. M. McCullough, Robert M. Messick, Albert E. Ohr, Henry Brunt, Adam E. King, J. Frank Parran, Alban G. Thomas.

1904—Charles J. Bonaparte, Eliha [illegible] Jackson, Frank Brown, John E. George, T. Herbert Shriver, James King, Samuel A. Mudd, Ferdinand Williams.

1908—John H. Robinson, Republican; Albert G. Towers, Republican; J. Enos Ray, Jr., Democrat; James W. Denny, Democrat; Edwin H. Brown, Democrat; John F. Williams, Democrat; Dr. H. H. Biedler, Democrat; J. Charles Linthicum, Democrat.

MISS HELEN JACKSON PRESTON

—Photo by Walter Keyser Bachrach.

The charming little daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Preston and the baby of the family. She is an unusually attractive child, is quite musical and sings all of the popular airs. She is shown here with her favorite pet and playfellow.

YOU MAKE FRIENDS BY RECOMMENDING A RELIABLE KIDNEY MEDICINE

Your representative called at my door yesterday meaning to leave a sample of your noted Swamp-Root and I am certainly pleased to see anybody connected with the firm who makes a medicine which has done so much for me and my family. A few years ago I was suffering from a terrible pain in my back and when I was up around the house I had to walk with my body bent nearly double. If you had placed a thousand dollars above my head I could not straighten up to get it.

Hearing of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I sent to you for a sample bottle and from the effects of that small amount I was sure it would help me so I bought one bottle and it has cured me.

Shortly after that my husband who was a coal miner, was suffering from kidney trouble and could not work and I sent for some of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. He was in a terrible condition, but as the doctors had not given me any relief, I had more faith in Swamp-Root and it was well founded, for it did the work and after taking a few bottles he was completely cured.

I daily recommend the use of Swamp-Root to my friends and neighbors.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. JOHN NORDQUIST,
Galeton, Penna.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of May, 1912.
W. D. ALLEN, J. P.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Baltimore Sunday American. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Who Is This Man?

He Is Known All Over the World for His Wonderful Vegetable Compound—He Is the Famous Dr. W. S. Burkhart.

Dr. W. S. Burkhart As He Is Today. Owes His Robust Health and Gain of 90 Pounds to Taking His Own Medicine, As Needed, for the Past 25 Years.

Just ask any druggist, Who is Dr. Burkhart? He will tell you that he is the man who allows you to deposit 25 cents for a 30-day treatment of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound. And if at the end of 30 days you are not cured of stomach, liver, kidney and bowel trouble, the druggist will return your 25 cents.

And he has been doing this for twenty-five years. Over twelve million treatments are used annually in all civilized countries, showing what a remarkable medicine it is. Dr. Burkhart has a reputation to be proud of. His fair, honest method of allowing you to use his 30-day treatment and charging only 25 cents for it on a positive guarantee to repay the 25 cents if not cured has won him a host of friends.

Every druggist knows him, knows his word is good, knows he will do as agreed, so do not hesitate to try his Wonderful Vegetable Compound; get rid of headache, sour stomach, biliousness, rheumatism, constipation, liver and kidney trouble. If you don't get well in 30 days, you get back your 25 cents.

And you get more for a quarter than anyone else would ask $5.00 for. Get this 30-day treatment at once. Take the doctor at his word. You won't be disappointed. Be sure to ask for and see that you get Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

"Isn't Her Complexion Beautiful?"

This Is What They Say of Those Who Use Stuart's Calcium Wafers—Pimples and All Other Skin Eruptions Disappear in Remarkably Quick Time.

You can use all the lotions and creams in the world, but you won't have a good complexion unless your blood is free from the impurities which cause pimples, blotches, liver spots, blackheads and boils.

You Won't Want to Hide Your Back, Neck and Face After Using Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

No matter how splotchy or pimply your face is now, you can clear it quickly by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers. This isn't guesswork, it is a fact. These little wonder-workers clear the blood almost like magic. Calcium Sulphide, their principal ingredient, is the greatest blood purifier known to science. Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison, harmful drugs or opiates in them. They may be taken with perfect freedom by anyone.

There's no sense in being longer humiliated by having to appear in public with a pimple-covered, blotched face—a face that makes strangers stare and your friends ashamed. Stuart's Calcium Wafers will drive all blemishes away and make your face a welcome, instead of an unwelcome sight. You'll no longer be a slave to pimples, acne, blackheads, liver spots, boils, eczema, tetter or any skin eruption.

You can get Stuart's Calcium Wafers from any druggist at 50 cents a box. They are sold everywhere and highly recommended as the greatest known blood remedy and skin beautifier.

MANY VISIT THE RUINS

Woodstock College Group of Buildings Saved by Hard Work.

Hundreds of residents of Howard county and a number from this city visited Woodstock College yesterday to view the ruins of Claver Mansion, a part of the college group of buildings, which was destroyed by fire Friday night. Good work on the part of the faculty and students prevented the wiping out of the historic buildings. No one was injured and the library, one of the most complete in the world and which was near the mansion, was not damaged. Among the visitors from the city yesterday were Rev. Joseph Zwinge and Rev. Father Renaud, both of Loyola College.

The loss to the college will not exceed $5,000, and this is partly covered by insurance. The building was used as the sleeping quarters for the employes and they are now quartered in the main building. Many of the men, most of whom are colored, lost their clothing and other personal property. So rapidly did the flames spread that they did not have time to fully dress. One man, John Butler, colored, jumped from the second-story window of the building. There were several stoves in the building.

For their part in the battle against the flames, the students of the college were given a holiday yesterday. Rev. Joseph Hanselman, rector of the college, took charge of the clerics who had turned firefighters for the time being on Friday night, and under his direction the work of battering down the wall was begun and finished. He also directed the work of saving the other buildings of the group.

GOV. WILSON DEAF TO ALL APPEALS

WILL NOT INTERFERE IN MARYLAND POLITICS.

HIS PLAN FOR THE PRESENT

If, However, Senator Smith and Members of the House Do Not Sustain His Policies and Administration, He Will Be Heard from. Opportunity During Extra Session of Congress to Demonstrate Their Devotion to Him.

According to Maryland Democrats who are most familiar with the plans and policies of President-elect Woodrow Wilson, he has been and will continue to be deaf to all appeals to interfere in Maryland Democratic politics, including the senatorial primaries. These appeals have reached him from anti-organization Democrats and "original Wilson" men, who are imploring his presidential aid in putting Senator John Walter Smith and the regular organizations in the city and state out of business.

But woe to Senator Smith, to the six Democratic congressmen from Maryland and woe to the Democrats behind these gentlemen if they do not stand by his policies and his administration. They will have an opportunity during the special session of Congress to demonstrate their devotion to him, and if this devotion is not gilt-edged, all wool and a yard wide, he will tell the Democrats of Maryland in what respects their representatives in Congress have been weighed in the balance and have found to be wanting. This balancing of the scales will take place before election day in November next, when the senatorial primaries will be held. The extra session of Congress will have then met, tinkered with the tariff and will have adjourned. Its acts will have become part of history.

Governor Wilson has not gotten down to "brass tacks" in saying what will be his attitude toward Democratic members of Congress from Maryland and from other states who do not sustain his administration, but he has dropped broad hints which the wayfaring man, though said to be a fool, can understand. He promised to keep his hands off Democratic politics in Maryland during the last campaign and he kept his promise. He did not visit Maryland during the campaign. He has said that he has no enemies in Maryland to punish. This is interpreted as meaning that Senator Smith and the Democratic congressmen have a clean bill of health as far as he is now concerned. What his future attitude toward them will be will depend upon their attitude toward him.

Support of Governor Wilson's "tryout" theories may shake the oldtime ideas of Senator Smith and of some of the Democratic congressmen, and may be bitter pills to swallow, but they must take their medicine or face his wrath in Maryland.

If they do not stand by him he will try to have Maryland Democrats elect a senator and congressmen who will stand by him. He has declared that he will not and he has also declared he cannot do things if Congress is antagonistic to him, be a "pedestal" President, to be looked at, but a President who will do things;

Republicans Nominate.

The annual nomination of officers for election on January 16 was held Friday night by the members of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club at Chenoweth's Hall, Calhoun and Laurens street. Those nominated were Glenroy L. Black, J. Young Boyle and Edward L. Livingstone for the office of president; C. Raymond Carson, first vice president; Allen B. Robinson, second vice president; William F. Foster, secretary; J. Young Boyle, treasurer, and John J. Sedicum, sergeant-at-arms. It was decided to hold a card tournament during which pinochle, euchre and 500 will be played on Thursday, February 27. The committee in charge of the tournament consists of W. F. Foster, chairman; P. H. Starklauf and Edward Livingston.

HELPING THE BOY

John R. Boardman Speaks Before City Club.

Building Baltimore's Boyhood was the subject of an address delivered before members of the City Club yesterday at their regular weekly luncheon by John R. Boardman, New York representative of the Good Will Farm for Boys, Hinkley, Me.

Mr. Boardman has made a specialty of boy psychology, and addressed the meeting by special invitation. He stated that the problem of helping the boy to develop mentally and morally was purely scientific rather than sentimental, and had been too long intrusted to benevolent people who were ignorant of its real importance, and consequently bungled matters badly. He laid emphasis on the fact that it was between the ages of 6 and 9 that special attention should be paid to the boy's development, that he might attain the most perfect development of body, mind and soul. The importance of a careful consideration of the factors of inheritance and prenatal influences were also pointed out.

"We have had too much fooling and bungling with the problem of helping the boy," said Mr. Boardman, "and the time has now come when we must approach the subject from a scientific standpoint. To do this we must have money from both public and private agencies, but I appeal to you as business men of Baltimore to insist that this money be spent for the services of experts who are competent to handle the matter, and not wasted by well-inclined but uninformed individuals. By a proper handling of the matter the boy will not only be helped, but a protective barrier will be placed about the virtue of the girls and women of the country. I am a believer in churches and their good influences, but we must do more than pray in the matter, for we have the power to effect ourselves the answering of our prayers for the welfare of the boy."

SKULL IS PREHISTORIC

With Bones and Teeth, on Display at Maryland Academy.

Resting in a glass-covered case in the Maryland Academy of Sciences, 105 West Franklin street, are the prehistoric skull, bones and teeth, the discovery of which caused so much interest a short time ago. The collection to the ordinary observer means little and is not particularly interesting, but to the geologist and those versed in ethnological matters, the little case tells quite a fascinating story of conditions existing in Maryland thousands of years ago.

The exhibit was partially unearthed by workmen who were excavating on the Western Maryland Railroad, about six miles from Cumberland, in what is known as the Lower Huldberg Mountain. The custodian of the local academy, J. Widgeon, upon being notified of the valuable find, proceeded to the spot and succeeded in digging out the specimens which are at present being shown. There are 11 large pieces of bone, a small skull, apparently not that of a human being, and a large number of teeth and fragments of bone, and so far none of them have been definitely classified.

The skull and all the large bones are partially encased in a covering of red clay and limestone formation, and in the cavities which appear in some of the bones crystal formations have taken place.

Just what significance the collection possesses is as yet uncertain. The bones in appearance are not apt to cause remark, but the skull, which was brought to light along with them is declared by many who have examined it to be unlike any skull they have ever seen. It can hardly have belonged to a human being, for the conformation is in many particulars different from that belonging to the highest form of animal life. Only a portion of it is clearly visible, owing to the clay and limestone in which it is held, but some who have viewed it express the belief that it more closely resembles the skull of a monkey than anything else.

The academy is open to the public every day. In addition to the new exhibit there is a houseful of specimes illustrative of paleontology, ethnology, mineralogy, geology, and all kindred branches of science, and every collection is worthy of careful study.

FIRE SCARES 1,000 HENS

Blaze on Front Street Wrecks Winternitz Building.

A spectacular fire wrecked part of the building occupied by Hiram Winternitz & Son, dealers in structural and scrap iron, 28 to 40 South Front street, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Although members of the firm would not estimate the damage last night, it is believed that the loss will be in the neighborhood of $2,000.

The fire was discovered among the rafters in the rear of the building by employes who were about to go to their homes. The old Monumental skating rink and bowling alleys are immediately back of the building and the firemen devoted their efforts to saving this and to keeping the blaze from spreading to the stables in the northern end of the Winternitz building. The 12 horses and mules quartered there were taken out by stable hands immediately after the discovery of the fire. Adjoining the Winternitz building on the south side is the establishment of the Baltimore Dressed Poultry Company. In the rear part of this building about 1,000 live hens were roosting, and as the smoke filtered through to their roosts the cackling could be heard several squares away.

Hiram Winternitz, Jr., a member of the firm, was standing at the main entrance on Front street paying off the employes. A few minutes before, Frank Miller, superintendent of the place, notified Mr. Winternitz that he had made a tour of inspection and had found everything all right. Mr. Winternitz heard something crackling just about 6 o'clock and saw the blaze among the rafters. Steel and iron channel beams and various kinds of scrap iron are stored in a room adjoining, while a hundred feet away are several bales of hay. The part of the building in which the fire started is of one story, and the blaze is believed to have had its origin among the rafters, where it would have been practically impossible to have thrown a lighted match or cigarette. There is no furnace or fire of any kind near that part of the building. The only theory advanced is that of spontaneous combustion among the bales of hay at the bottom and that the fire caught one of the supporting beams and ran up to the rafters.

The firemen had difficulty in getting to the place, as the street is being paved below Baltimore street and piles of brick and sand obstruct the street. It was necessary for most of the engines to go down Market Space to Lombard street and approach the fire in that way.

The residents of the houses on Front street near the Winternitz building made preparations to move their furniture to the street, but they were assured by the firemen. Mr. Winternitz, with several of his employes, carried the books and files of the firm to the street, but the office in which they were kept was not touched by the flames.

The alarm was turned in by Frank Miller, superintendent of the building.

The Winternitz building was formerly occupied by the Vacuum Ice Company as an ice-manufacturing plant. It has been occupied by the Winternitz firm for about six months.

Estimates Board's Minutes Indexed.

Deputy Comptroller W. T. Childs surprised the members of the Board of Estimates yesterday by presenting them a handsomely indexed volume containing in a neat and legible order the 1912 minutes of the board. It was the first time in the history of the city government that such a book has been indexed. Mr. Childs' innovation will prove of great benefit to city authorities in future years. The City's Law Department, particularly, will be especially pleased with it, as it oftimes is called upon to refer to the minutes of the board in the trial of city cases. "A stitch in time saves nine," was the adage, the Deputy Comptroller said, that actuated him in compiling the book.

A New Rebekah Lodge.

A new Rebekah lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be instituted at the hall of Garden Lodge, No. 114, I. O. O. F., at Gardenville, next Tuesday evening. Edgar B. Pohlmann has the petition in charge, and there will be a large number of charter members. The Rebekah degree will be conferred by the Rebekah Assembly degree staff, under the direction of William H. Hofstetter, Jr. The lodge will be instituted by Mrs. Susan G. Miller, president of the Rebekah Assembly of Maryland, and her associate officers.

EVERYONE SHOULD BE VACCINATED

CERTAIN PREVENTIVE AGAINST SMALLPOX.

DANGERS OF DISEASE HERE

Acting Health Commissioner Jones Has Situation Well in Hand, but Extraordinary Precautions Are Necessary—So Far Malady Has Been Confined to Colored Persons and Not One Death Has Occurred. City Physicians Kept Busy.

Acting Health Commissioner Jones is continuing his campaign of vaccination, although he said yesterday that he was glad to observe that no new cases of smallpox have developed since last Wednesday. There are 20 men suffering with the disease at Quarantine and 76 persons are being held there as suspects. All of them are colored.

A pleasing feature in connection with the smallpox outbreak is that there has not been a single death so far since the disease was first brought to Baltimore from Cumberland by a colored laborer several months ago. This healthy condition easily reflects the energy and ability of the Health Department to cope with the disease.

City health officers are pleased at the co-operation they are receiving from the State Board of Health, which is keeping a close watch on the suburbs. Hamilton and the sections adjacent thereto are being quietly guarded by the state officers, who are in daily touch with Acting Commissioner Jones.

Carrying out Dr. Jones' suggestions, several city officials visited the Health Department yesterday and had themselves vaccinated. City Engineer McCay was the first official to submit to the scratching of his arm at the City Hall last Friday morning.

Reports from health wardens received at the Health Department yesterday showed that thousands of persons have had themselves vaccinated by their family physicians in the past week. The majority of the persons who did so were employers of colored help, particularly those who have large suburban places. Several large department stores, too, have ordered their employes to have their arms scratched.

The health wardens will continue invading the colored settlements of the city and vaccinating those found within its confines. The city doctors will not let anybody get away, and will order the arrest of obstinate persons. The law demands that the people be vaccinated, and they are determined that Baltimore be not subjected to a smallpox epidemic through the arbitrary actions of a few.

Dr. Jones said last night that he was satisfied there was no danger of an immediate outbreak, but made it plain that everybody ought to realize the importance of submitting to vaccination. Dr. Jones said that the last smallpox outbreak, which was of an unusually severe nature, occurred in 1883. There were exactly 1,100 deaths in that year and the year preceding it. At that time the Health Department did not have the power to insist upon vaccination. Since that time there have been only 16 deaths from the dread disease in this city.

Vaccinations at Stewart & Co.

Bearing in mind that prevention is always far preferable to attempts to cure, the management of Stewart & Co., on Friday, provided free vaccination for all of its immense corps of employes. The employes were all inoculated with the preventive virus at night by the house physician.

The wise move was without cost to any of the employes. Because of necessary contact with the public at large it was thought best to take the step at once, so that any possible danger would be eliminated.

Linguistic Society to Meet.

Prof. A. Morgenroth, director of the Baltimore department of the American-Franco-German Linguistic Society of America, will address the meeting today at 3 P. M. on the topics, The Origin of the English Language and Washington's Moral Character. The meeting will be at the large lecture-room of the Baltimore Journal Building, 413 East Fayette street.

This will be the first address of a number of monthly free Sunday afternoon series of this society, which has rapidly increased its membership. The election of officers, held recently, resulted as follows: President, Hugo Weissberger; vice president, Franz Punghuber; secretary, Wilhelm Krenzig; treasurer, Victor Weissberger.

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President of The Mail Order School

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