MUST COMPLETE MILLION APRIL 1

OTHERWISE GOUCHER'S DOORS WILL BE CLOSED.

Dr. Goucher, in Earnest Plea From Pulpit of Associate Congregational Church, Declares Fate of the Institution Now Rests Entirely in Hands of the People—Dr. Huckel Also Makes Appeal.

Declaring that unless the people contribute the remaining $200,000 of the million-dollar fund to save the Goucher College for Baltimore before April 1 next the doors of the great institution for the education of women would have to be closed, Dr. John F. Goucher, its president-emeritus, made a strong plea for additional local subscriptions from the pulpit of Associate Congregational Church yesterday morning. That, contrary to what seems to be the general opinion, the trustees of the college have no source left from which to expect financial aid except through the sacrifice of individuals, was another of his statements.

"Some have thought that Goucher College will surely get the remainder of its million dollars from some unknown sources," said Dr. Goucher. "Baltimore people seem to assume that it will be made up from outside educational funds somewhere. That is not the fact. Every possible resource has been tapped. Nothing remains but the sacrifices of the people of Baltimore."

It was his first address on the subject to any congregation outside of the Methodist communion. He has had a great hesitancy in appearing publicly in the campaign, because the trustees had given the college his name. But yesterday he broke his rule, and his remarks made a deep impression. The president-emeritus of the college spoke just before the sermon by Rev. Dr. Oliver Huckel.

"It is positive fact," he declared, "that unless Baltimore citizens give $200,000 within 65 days—that is, before April 1—the college will be compelled to close its doors. The full million dollars are absolutely necessary to pay the debt and to furnish running expenses. Already $800,000 is assured, but it is given conditionally. Unless the remainder is raised we shall lose it all.

"The South is incomparably rich in its young womanhood. But it is poor in its educational ideals and advantages. This college is a unique institution in its high standards and its womanly ideals of Christian education. It has received the highest commendation from educational authorities. It is a splended educational asset, not only of Baltimore, but of the whole South. Is it possible that Baltimoreans do not fully appreciate the noble college that is doing such remarkable service in its midst.

"The college buildings might be used for factories or apartment-houses, but if they were they would be a perpetual monument to the indifference and shame of the Baltimore people.

"I believe that the Baltimore spirit, so finely manifested after the great fire, will rally to the support of this college in its great emergency. There is absolutely no other source for this money except the people of Baltimore. But I have faith that they will not fail us in this crisis."

Dr. Huckel, the pastor of the church, followed Dr. Goucher's address with the following plea:

"There is no name so loved and honored in Baltimore as that of Dr. Goucher. We are delighted to have him with us. We have asked him to speak a few words on a matter that is near our hearts. We believe in Christian education. We believe in the noblest culture for the women of our land. We believe that those in our midst who want the fullest education should have the opportunity for it. The history of Goucher College is a most worthy one. Its work has been done for all denominations. It has given fully to us all. Its cause and work are now in jeopardy. I believe Dr. Goucher. I believe that you will. May God speak to many of our hearts through his words, for the matter concerns the work of the Christian churches and the Kingdom of God.

"I would that this statement from this pulpit today might be spread broadcast and meet with a speedy and generous response.

"There are doubtless those here who can help this worthy cause by gifts and sacrifice. May you put it into your hearts to do so. Send your check correctly to me and I will see that it reaches the proper hands.

"The college has educated some of our most earnest workers in this and other churches. It is not merely Methodist. It belongs to us all and to all the churches. This college must not be lost to Baltimore. That would be a shame and a disgrace unspeakable. The crisis has come. The rsponsibility is upon every one of us. How will we meet it? May God help us to meet it wisely, nobly and well.

"The noble institution of which our honored Dr. Goucher has spoken represents the labor, the prayers, the sacrifices of thousands of earnest hearts and devoted souls. It is the lifework of Dr. Goucher and his noble and sainted wife and all those who, from the beginning, put their lives into the work. It is the noble heritage of Christian education through many generations of educators who have had the highest interests of the race at heart. It is the crown of Christian education. Baltimore cannot afford to let it fail. You and I must not fail in this great emergency. In this era of the better and nobler Baltimore, in this era of greater light and greater opportunity, this institution is more and more needed by this city and the whole South. It touches all our churches; it touches all our lives. Other men have labored; we have entered into the blessing of their labor. And we must do our share in passing on the blessing to others."

CARDINAL CONFIRMS 150

Blind Man Among Candidates at St. Alphonsus'.

One hundred and fifty persons, children and adults, were confirmed yesterday afternoon by Cardinal Gibbons in St. Alphonsus' Catholic Church, Saratoga street and Park avenue. There were about 20 adults, among whom was a blind man. The church was crowded to its doors.

The high altar was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and hundreds of candles in glittering brass candelabra. On the gospel side was the Cardinal's throne, surrounded by palms and great vases of carnations, roses and chrysanthemums. From the apex of the sanctuary dome were strung hundreds of electric bulbs, running in every direction.

The confirmation candidates assembled in the parish schoolhouse, directly across from the church on Saratoga street, and escorted by their sponsors marched to the church, where they entered by the middle door. Headed by acolytes bearing the processional cross, candles and censer, the procession slowly filed up the middle aisle, where the candidates were assigned to seats in the front of the church.

It was during solemn vespers and just before the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament that the candidates were escorted to the sanctuary by their sponsors. Cardinal Gibbons presided in front of the tabernacle and administered the sacrament to each candidate.

Francis H. Herkel was the blind man who received the sacrament yesterday. The ceremony lasted from 3:30 o'clock until nearly 6. After all had been confirmed Cardinal Gibbons delivered a short address, instructing the children as to the meaning of confirmation, and urged them to go forth as true soldiers of their faith and be ready to defend it with their lives. He then bestowed the pontifical blessing on the congregation.

Vespers was solemnized by Rev. Father Coughlan. The senior choir of the church, under the direction of Prof. Victor Stoffel, chanted the vespers. The Cardinal's assistants were Rev. Theodore George, C. SS. R., pastor of the church, and Rev. William Tewes.

OFFICER CRUST :: :: Maybe He Was Kidding Ed. at That!!

THE PEOPLE'S LETTER BOX

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Mr. Jones Condemns That Theory of Trust Regulation Which Would Put a Policeman at the Door of Every Successful Business Enterprise of Large Proportions—Calls Competition a Fallacy.

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: When Mr. Debs says: "Revolution," he means: "Confiscation." When Mr. Roosevelt said: "There are good trusts and bad trusts," in my opinion he should have said: "There are good trusts with bad features attached to them." The current cry of "down with the trusts!" really means: "Down with every big, successful business to the extent of forcing it into an impossible competition that would cause country-wide and continuous panic." There is no law Congress can enact nor any decision that the Supreme Court can hand down that can force the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads or the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio to compete with each other short of confiscation, and in this event, of course, there would be no more competition than there is between the existing government departments. The cry of "Down with the trusts," in the sense of bringing them down to the level of a common, small ability, energy and capital, is in the extreme immoral and unjust. Do we cast to the junk pile a clock that runs slowly or destroy a machine that has one defect that is not vital?

The old-time panics came at almost regular periods, because of overproduction. The workman who produces 20 pairs of shoes, for instance, because of the smallness of his wages, could buy back but one pair, causing a surplus of 19 pairs that could not be sold. This of necessity, in time, stops the mills and renders labor idle until liquidation could dispose of the surplus production at any price. When this rids of the surplus, the mills again start up, labor is again employed and the panic is over. All civilized, capitalist nations are quite well aware of these facts and they seek foreign markets to dispose of their surplus product. This the foreign markets cannot fully and perpetually do, hence the certainty of panics, because in accordance with economic law they are inevitable under the played-out, verged-to-explosion competitive system. We cannot have the competitive system of small business in this country without rendering ourselves unfit for competition in the world's markets, and thus cut off, because of a mere madhouse cry, forcing imbecile legislation, we will certainly arrive at an impregnable stone wall. The deplorable ending of this, a new panic, brought about by legislation, not by economic law, no one can foresee. But it cannot pass until the people are brought to see the vital necessity of foreign markets and insist upon the repeal of the laws that will surely deprive this country of them.

The Department of Justice seems to have come at last to a conception of whither we are tending, for the last news from it gives the information that it advocates an investigation of the Telegraph Trust, looking toward government regulation, and refuses to bring suit under the Sherman law for its dissolution. Competition by statutory enactment—standing a policeman at the door of every successful business in this country, while all other nations are ready to take up arms in defense of their industries—will lose us the world's trade. This will close the mills and labor will become idle, to stay idle until the silly laws that kicked us out of the world's trade are repealed. How many dozens of years will be required to educate the voters on this point no one can say. But this—the new panic—when it comes will come to stay. The voting workers will come to a relization of the truth, I am afraid, through intense suffering. For sin against economic law brings suffering, just as surely as sin against spiritual law brings death.

The competitive system was ordained to bring about an immense production that involuntary poverty might pass away and wealth and leisure for upbuilding of character become universal. It has well accomplished its mission and its place is now in the junk pile with the barbarous and feudal systems. It is very much out of date. Let it go. Don't dissolve any industry because intelligence, energy and thrift have made it big. Let it grow. When it dominates to the injury of the people let the people, as intimated by Mr. Wickersham, regulate it in the interests of all the people, including the real interests of the trust itself. LEVIN T. JONES.

Baltimore, January 25.

Swedenborg's Life and Mission.

To the Editor: Next Wednesday (January 29) will be the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Emanuel Swedenborg, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1688. He graduated from the University of Upsala, in Sweden, in 1710. After leaving the university he traveled in England, Holland, France and Germany. Returning to Sweden in 1714 he was, in 1716, appointed by King Charles XII. assessor extraordinary in the Royal Metallic College. Before actually taking up the duties of assessor Swendenborg spent some time in traveling to different parts of Europe, visiting the principal mines and smelting works in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with their method of operation in order to see if he could improve the method of mining in existence in his own country. He wrote many works on scientific subjects, but at the age of 54 he began to write on theology. All of Swedenborg's theological works were written in Latin, but they have been translated and published in English. The Swedenborg Society, founded in London in 1810 for the purpose of printing and publishing Swedenborg's theological works, celebrated its centenary in July, 1910, by holding an international congress in London which was attended by scientists and also by followers of Swedenborg's theology from different parts of the world.

The following extracts are from a booklet issued by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society of New York, entitled Who Was Swedenborg, and What Are His Writings?:

Swedenborg's claim to distinction lies in the fact that he was a divinely chosen and prepared instrument through which the inner or heavenly meaning of the Word of the Lord was revealed. His mission was to disclose the true nature of the Bible, showing it to be in a very real and true sense the actual inspired Word of God, and explaining with all necessary detail that its essential holiness is due to the fact that it has, in every sentence, word, and syllabie, a holy, internal sense, treating not of the creation of the material world or of the history of any chosen people, but solely of God, man, their relation to each other, man's regeneration, and the life after death. When this teaching is accepted and rationally understood, the Bible is seen to be established upon a firm footing as the real Word of God and is rescued from the assaults of modern skepticism and the so-called higher criticism.

Another mission was the teaching of the existence, reality and true nature of the spiritual world and the state of man after death. At the time Swedenborg wrote his theological works, which was toward the close of his life, infidelity and skepticism as to the existence of God and the life after death pervaded the whole Christian world and Swedenborg, after being prepared and guided by the Lord, had his spiritual senses opened so that he could see and hear the objects of the spiritual world. This in itself was not peculiar to Swedenborg, as the seers and prophets of old enjoyed such open vision; with them, however, it was not complete or constant, but with Swedenborg it continued during many years prior to his death, not in visions or trances, but while in the full possession of all his bodily faculties and senses. His narrations of life in the other world and of his intercourse with the spirits and angels, whom he met and discoursed with as one man with another, are not, therefore, idle speculations which may or may not be true; but are like the accounts of a traveler who has actually lived for many years in the countries which he describes.

As to the exact scope of Swedenborg's mission and the attitude of mind which should exist with regard to his teachings, we cannot do better than to quote the following from The True Christian Religion, which was written by him at an advanced age and published but a short time before his death. He says: "Since the Lord cannot manifest Himself in person, as has been shown just above, and yet He has foretold that He would come and establish a New Church, which is the New Jerusalem, it follows that He is to do it by means of a man, who is able not only to receive the doctrines of this church with his understanding, but also to publish them by the press. That the Lord has manifested Himself before me, His servant, and sent me on this office, and that, after this, He opened the sight of my spirit, and thus let me into the spiritual world, and gave me to see the heavens and the hells and also to speak with angels and spirits, and this now continually for many years, I testify in the truth; and also that, from the first day of that call, I have not received anything which pertains to the doctrines of that church from any angel, but from the Lord alone, while I read the Word."

It will be remembered that in 1908 Swedenborg's remains (he died in London, March 29, 1772, at the age of 84) were removed from England to Sweden at the request of the Swedish government, a Swedish warship being used to transfer his remains, which were afterward deposited in the Cathedral of Upsala.

LAWRENCE G. ALLBUTT.

Baltimore, January 24.

How Socialism Views Violence.

To the Editor: From Mr. Bristor's letter of January 20 one would gain the impression he is "seeing things" from the capitalist's standpoint, and yet in some of his former letters he led us to believe he was almost persuaded to be a socialist. Socialism does not approve of violence, nor does it condone the acts of the convicted dynamiters, while yet it cannot but sympathize with them in their fight with capital, Mr. Bristor unmercifully scores labor for having a few Judases in its fold, and he puts it more than mildly for the capitalists by saying, "Capital has never so far committed the acts of voilence that labor has," while he appears to forget that labor and capital have always been and always will be antagonistic under a capitalist regime. He forgets, too, that the antagonism is natural and that as conditions become more acute open conflicts will more and more frequently occur.

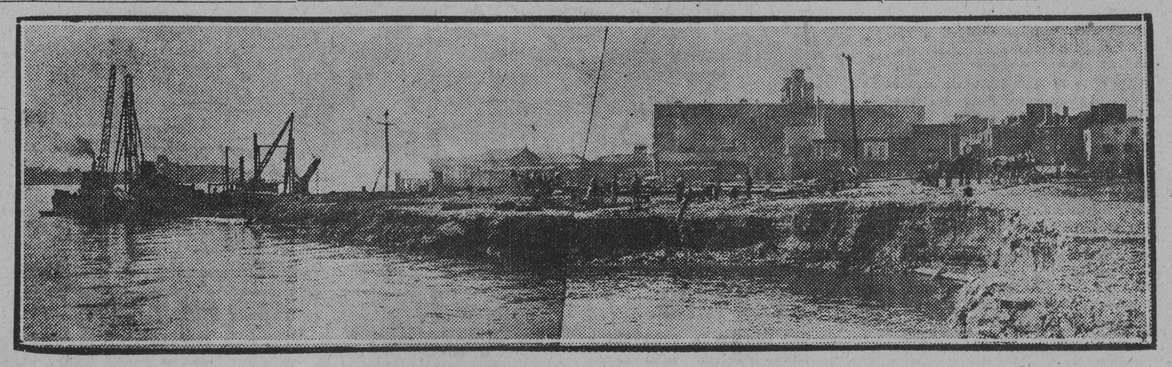
It cannot be otherwise. Labor naturally wants what it produces and will not longer be satisfied with anything less. Labor existed before capital and has prior and exclusive rights to its own products. Labor produced all capital and is the rightful owner if not the actual possessor. By force or stealth, or both, the ownership of capital has been assumed by individuals, all the time under protest of labor, till now the influences and oppressions of capital have become so great and burdensome the protests are becoming most naturally more violent.

Capitalism has existed so long the masses take it for granted it is right, but it is morally, absolutely and indefensibly wrong. Labor everywhere with its innate sense of justice knows "something is wrong somewhere," but, blinded as it is by the capitalists themselves, it cannot see that the wrong lays at the very foundation of our economic system, and that so long as this rankly unjust system is retained just so long will labor be cheated of its just and inherent rights to all it produces. It cannot as yet see its way clear to correct this work, and, while violence is to be deplored, it is becoming a grave question with labor whether anything but violence will be sufficient to convince capital that the right to all capital centers in labor and that labor must in the future own and use its own product for its own benefit. Labor properly educated, properly organized and properly led can and probably will accomplish this end without a violent conflict, but in the heat of the contest much bitterness and some violence must be expected and charitably excused. The government said John Brown was inexcusably wrong in attempting to free the negroes from chattel slavery, and John Brown was hanged. The government afterward admitted the rectitude of Brown's act by itself freeing the same slaves at tremendous expense and fearful loss of life. These labor leaders are condemned, as was Brown, and while their acts were not commendable the principles for which they suffer will by reason of these acts receive greater attention and not delay the desired results.

Mr. Bristor is wrong in saying, "Capital has never committed the acts of violence that labor has," for the history of capitalism is one long series of fearful crimes against labor and often exceedingly violent. Crimes which, while they may have had the sanction of law, were none the less atrocious and diabolical. "The most degraded and diabolical of savages could not surpass such villainy," and the suffering and loss caused by the dynamiters are as nothing when compared with the ages of suffering and loss caused by the capitalists while they, with insatiate greed, take from labor its very life-blood. The Pujo committee tells us two small groups of capitalists own or control forty billion dollars of the nation's one hundred and twelve billions. These holdings are increasing one and a half billions yearly. How soon will they own or control everything? Who produces the wealth these men are appropriating? Labor. And can one wonder that labor even violently protests while being despoiled? Should despoiled labor quietly submit to the despoiler? And should the despoiler have the right to hang the laborer who produced his capital and submitted to the theft? "It is up to labor to redeem itself and repudiate lawlessness." I agree. Labor should "repudiate lawlessness," not alone in its own ranks, but among the capitalists, and "redeem itself" from the abject and degrading slavery to which capitalism has reduced it. F. B. LEE.

Baltimore, January 25.

AT WORK ON THE NEW RECREATION PIER



SHOWING LAND BEING CUT AWAY FOR THE FOUNDATION.

SCORNS GOOD FELLOWSHIP

Former College Athletic Star, Down and Out, Calls It a Curse.

"I'm crazy, yes; some of my friends have taken the trouble to have me proved so. But I am sane enough to say that so-called good fellowship is the greatest curse of mankind."

It was thus that Leroy Smith, a former star college athlete and later a promising young civil engineer, explained his fall from prosperity to the life of a wanderer and, as he put it, a "good-for-nothing." Smith, shabbily dressed, was found lying in a semiconscious condition at Baltimore and South streets yesterday afternoon as the result of an overdose of a medicine found in his pocket and rushed to the Mercy Hospital. There the stomach pump was applied, and, as consciousness returned to the man, he fought the physicians and it was necessary to resort to extraordinary measures to tame him. When put in the hospital cage he again became violent, and the Central Police Station was communicated with. The auto patrol was sent to the hospital, and when Patrolman Kiggins tried to put Smith into it to take him to the station-house, the young man fought wildly, and the two tussled about the pavement for several minutes. At the station-house Smith calmed down and was as quiet as a lamb.

Smith is reticent concerning the details of his past life. But it was learned that he is a native of Davenport, Iowa. He attended the New York University and later the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1906, and then took a special course of engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. It is said that at one time he was a famous college athlete and also that several years ago quite a scandal was caused in college athletic circles, when he was accused of being a tramp athlete and not a bona fide student at the college which he attended. Smith at that time, it is said, sued his accusers for a large sum of money. Since he has been out of college Smith has filled prominent positions on the engineering corps of several large railroads in the East and in the West. About eight months ago he was arrested in Baltimore and sentenced to Bayview. He got out of there shortly afterward, however, and has since been wandering about the country.

"They say I am crazy," said Smith in his cell at the Central Police Station yesterday, "and maybe I am. But those same so-called friends of mine, with whom I spent the best part of my life and also my money, and who later did their best to make me officially crazy, did not think so several years ago. I was a good fellow—the worst thing a man can be. I did not know that then, but I know it now."

Smith at times does seem mentally unbalanced, but at other times speaks lucidly. He is evidently a man of high education. He would say nothing about his relatives or tell where they are now living.

George Konig 57 Years Old.

Congressman George Konig was 57 years old yesterday. He did not celebrate the event, but violated one of his most rigid rules by oversleeping himself. "Sleep is beauty," said he, "and I must sleep as much as possible to retain my youthful appearance."

The congressman spent the day at his home and received a few friends who called to congratulate him. Otherwise there was no celebration.

Child Labor Sunday Observed.

Child Labor Sunday was observed by most of the churches in this city yesterday. Most of the preachers delivered sermons condemning conditions that exist in certain states where little has been done to protect children from exploitation by employers. While the preachers praised the legislators of this state for the progress that has been made in behalf of the child workers here, they urged even better legislation along this line.

BLOSSOMS ON DESERT PLACES

MARYLAND SWAMPS OASES NO LONGER.

If Bill Introduced by Senator Jackson Becomes a Law a New Era Opens for This State—One Method of Solving the High Cost of Living — Dr. William Bullock Clark Gives Data.

Far-reaching and very important are the possibilities involved in the bill introduced last week by Senator W. P. Jackson appropriating $100,000 for reclamation of Maryland swamp lands. The sum named by Mr. Jackson is recognized as wholly inadequate to make productive even a small part of the swamp area of this state, but at the same time it is accepted as a step which will lead to great results in giving force to a practical idea to bringing blooms and blossoms in desert places with the expenditure of the appropriation the fact is conceded that an educational campaign will be started by which the reclamation of swamp lands will be made possible.

Maryland has already embarked in this enterprise. At the last session of the legislature the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to be distributed as loans in varying amounts for reclamation of swamps, the loans to be repaid to the state as soon as the reclaimed lands become productive. The loan may thus become self-perpetuating and may exert a powerful influence in transforming oases into blooming and blossoming fields.

The State Forestry Commission has already selected a swamp in Dublin district of Somerset county for exploitation, for demonstration of the practicability of the reclamation of swamps. Supplemented by federal government aid, as is proposed by Mr. Jackson, the whole proposition looms up large in the possibilities of the Maryland farm development.

Reclamation and Irrigation.

This question of utilizing swamp lands for the growing of vegetables, grains and of other products which daily enter into American consumption and sustenance, is one of the most pressing of the times, for its solution is looked upon as leading to the lowering of the cost of living. On the plateaus of the Eastern Shore the problem of irrigation has taken root. This involves the solution of the question of drouths, which have become serious to Eastern Shore truckers. Senator Jackson for the moment lays aside this question and takes up that of reclamation of swamps, which, if placed in a state of cultivation, require no irrigation.

One of the most enthusiastic supporters of Senator Jackson's proposition is Dr. William Bullock Clark, head of the Maryland Geological Survey.

Dr. Clark Approves.

In an interview yesterday Dr. Clark said:

I am greatly interested in the question of the reclamation of our Maryland swamp areas and have on several occasions conferred with the members of the Washington bureaus interested in such problems. They have expressed their entire willingness to join us in a thorough investigation if given authority and means to do so by Congress. I am therefore greatly interested to see that Senator Jackson is taking so active a part in the matter. It is evident that reclamation can only be comprehensively taken up under federal or state auspices because of the extent of the areas involved and the great cost attendant on such work. The region surrounding the Chesapeake has peculiar advantages for demonstrating the feasibility of such an undertaking, since the proximity of the reclaimed lands to large markets would give them great value.

Whenever such swamps have been drained in a small way under private auspices the great fertility of the land has quickly repaid the cost. In South Carolina extensive areas have been drained under municipal auspices and now the State of Florida has undertaken the same work on a still bigger scale. It is well recognized that such drained lands, due to their great fertility, command very high prices, and if the Maryland swamps could be drained the new land would add largely to the taxable basis of the state.

The State of Maryland has 328,768 acres capable of reclamation, of which 124,352 acres are fresh-water swamps and 204,426 acres salt-water marshes. The eastern and southern counties of the state bordering the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean have 323,326 acres, of which 118,912 acres are fresh-water swamps and 204,416 acres are salt-water marshes. The central and western counties have 5,440 acres of larger swamp tracts, all of which are fresh.

In addition to the larger tracts here indicated smaller swamps and marshes scattered over the farm lands raise the total to fully 500,000 acres, or one-twelfth of the total area of the state. It requires little argument to show that this vast area of unproductive land, which might become the richest in the state, should be made available for agricultural purposes at the earliest opportunity. It would certainly add from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to the taxable basis of the state and probably much more.

Carnegie Pension Fund Statement.

According to a statement just issued by the United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund, the amount paid out in pensions from the fund shows an increase for 1912 of 28 per cent. over 1911. The amount paid out in 1912 was $358,780.92, while the total amount paid out in 1911 aggregated $281,457.37. These pensions are paid to employes of the Carnegie Steel Company who, because of old age are incapacitated for work, and vary according to the length of service of the employe and the amonut of salary which he was receiving at the time of his retirement.

The statement is of interest to Baltimoreans because the old Baltimore Bridge plant, which was visited by a disastrous fire on the night of January 2, is now part of the Carnegie Steel Company. The plant has been rebuilt and is expected to be put into active operation within the next two weeks.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Washington, January 26.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: For Maryland, District of Columbia and Delaware, increasing cloudiness Monday, rain at night; Tuesday, rain and colder, moderate, variable winds, becoming north and probably increasing.

For Virginia: rain Monday or Monday night; Tuesday, clearing and colder, moderate winds, shifting to north and probably increasing.

For North and South Carolina, rain Monday; Tuesday, colder and probably fair, southeast to south winds, increasing and shifting to northwest Monday night.

For West Virginia, increasing cloudiness Monday, slightly colder west portion, probably rain at night; Tuesday, fair.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast: A moderate depression that was over Southeast Texas Sunday morning has moved to Southeast Louisiana with greatly increased intensity, causing general and heavy rains in the Gulf States and some high winds on the coast.

The Northwest disturbances of Saturday night have reached Ontario and Quebec, but without precipitation, except some light local snows in the Upper Lake Region. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

There was considerably colder in the Central and North Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, but the temperature is still above the season's average over the entire country.

There will be rain Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, extending into the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States and New England Monday night and continuing Tuesday, except in the Ohio Valley and the South. Over the remainder of the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the Northwest, where local rains or snows are probable by Monday night or Tuesday. It will be colder in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Lake Region and colder Monday night in the Atlantic States. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Central Valleys and the Upper Lake Region and colder in the extreme Northwest.

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

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate to brisk southwest to north winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for Eastern Minnesota, Northeastern Iowa, Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf Coast from New Orleans to Pensacola.

Daily Report.

Custom-house, Baltimore, January 26.

Time.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation	State of Weather.
8 A. M.	38	83	SW.	3	.00	Clear
8 P. M.	48	66	Calm	..	.00	Clear

Normal temperature 33 | Highest temperature... 60
Mean temperature.. 49 | Lowest temperature.... 38

Maximum velocity of the wind, 10 miles an hour, from the south.

Record of Temperature.

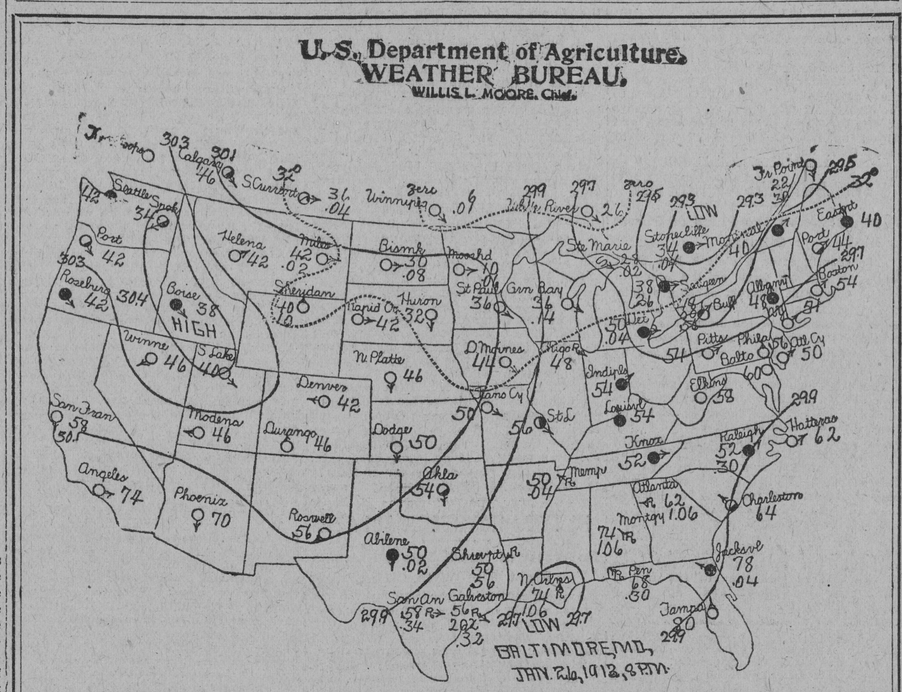
The following table gives the minimum temperatures at 8 o'clock tonight for the past 24 hours at the following-named stations:

Atlantic City, clear..	42	Montgomery, rain.....	46
Bismarck, clear.....	8	Montreal, cloudy.....	14
Boston, clear.....	34	New Orleans, rain....	58
Buffalo, pt. cloudy...	32	New York, clear.....	36
Charleston, pt. cldy..	60	Oklahoma, pt. cldy...	38
Chicago, rain.....	36	Pittsburgh, clear.....	40
Cleveland, pt. cldy...	38	Philadelphia, clear...	36
Corpus Christi, cldy..	52	Portland, Me., pt. cly	28
Denver, clear.....	20	Portland, Ore., pt.cly	42
Detroit, cloudy.....	34	Providence, clear.....	32
Duluth, clear.....	6	Quebec, snow.....	2
Eastport, cloudy.....	18	Raleigh, cloudy.....	46
Galveston, rain.....	56	Salt Lake City, clear.	26
Green Bay, clear.....	26	San Francisco, clear.	44
Hatteras, clear.....	52	St. Louis, pt. cloudy.	42
Havre, pt. cloudy.....	34	St. Paul, clear.....	36
Helena, clear.....	36	Scranton, pt. cloudy..	34
Jacksonville, cloudy...	66	Shreveport, rain.....	44
Kansas City, clear....	38	Spokane, pt. cloudy...	24
Knoxville, cloudy.....	32	Tampa, clear.....	68
Louisville, cloudy.....	38	Washington, clear.....	34
Marquette, snow.....	26	Winnipeg, clear.....	*12
Memphis, rain.....	40		

*Below zero.

Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises.....7:19 A. M. | Sun Sets.....5:21 P. M.
Moon Rises.....11:38 P. M.
HIGH WATER.
10:38 A. M.....1.2 Feet | 10:58 P. M.....1.0 Foot
[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.

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