TETRAZZINI WINS GREAT AUDIENCE

Charms Crowd Into Rapture as Unhappy Lucia.

GETS $2,000 FOR DOING IT

ATTENDANCE AT LYRIC WAS BEST THIS SEASON.

Although It Was Beginning of Lent, Chicago Grand Opera Company's Presentation of Donizetti's Perennially Popular Opera Proved Irresistible—Giorgini Pleases in His Interpretation of the Wronged Lover of His Enemy's Sister—Tosca Next Friday Evening.

Madame Luisa Tetrazzini captivated a large and fashionable audience at the Lyric last night in the stellar role of the Chicago Grand Opera Company's performance of Lucia. Every seat was taken, and banked several deep behind the orchestra rows on the first floor were many who enjoyed the opera standing.

The boxes and orchestra chairs were occupied by many persons prominent in society, native Baltimoreans, a large Washington contingent, a few from the counties and several from New York and other cities. A larger or more brilliant audience has rarely been seen in the Lyric.

Some idea could be gotten of the crowd when one looked at the motors, taxicabs and other vehicles which emptied their occupants at the theater's doors and then lined along Mount Royal avenue on both sides as far down as Charles street and stretching up to the Mount Royal parking.

Although the opera was given just at the beginning of Lent, few were kept away, for music of such a serious character as that in Lucia is not classed under the head of amusements. And so, stretching down from the back of the theater to the orchestra, there was row after row of delicately coiffured and carefully groomed heads. It was a social pageant as well as an operatic treat. This season's debutantes were there, as well as last's, and not a few in the boxes were those who will not come out for a year or so yet.

Bernard Ulrich, general manager of the company, said that from a financial viewpoint the house was a success, but that it was the first time this year that this had been the case.

"We'll just about clear expenses," said Mr. Ulrich, "but the deficit on the season will be large."

Mr. Ulrich has just received from Cincinnati guarantees of $34,000 for five performances there in April. Among those who promised to make up the deficit were Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft.

After the performance last night Madame Tetrazzini received a check for $2,000, her salary for singing to Baltimoreans for one evening.

Even if a large audience hears Tosca, in which Mary Garden will appear next Friday evening, there will be a big deficit for the season. It is estimated that this will be between $6,000 and $7,000, and if the sale of seats for next week is small, the loss may run well up to $10,000. Tosca will be the last opera to be presented here this season.

LUCIA FAMILIAR WORK.

The fact that opera patrons prefer the style of grand opera which was in vogue 50 years ago was demonstrated by the large audience present to hear Donizetti's old-fashioned Italian work, based on Sir Walter Scott's romantic novel, Lucia di Lammermoor, or Loocheeah, as the Italians always call it. Another reason for its popularity is its sentiment, the key of which is that a beautiful girl is willing to marry a young enemy of her father's house against the wishes of a sordid brother, who tries to thwart the lovers and to give the sister to another for worldly advantage.

The airs of the opera made a reputation for its composer when it was written, as well as for many singers half a century ago, and its concerted numbers have furnished the staple supply for ambitious amateurs since the opera first appeared as sung by Mme. Patti and the later Barilis, who set European lovers of dramatic music aflame with it when the work was first given. Where, in fact, is the amateur singer who has not taken part in the sextet, Chi Me Frena," or the duet, O Haste, Crimson Morning? Or the soprano who has not in some happy moment warbled Regnava Silenzia to admiring ears?

PERFORMANCE A TRIUMPH.

But undoubtedly the great attraction last evening was Madame Luisa Tetrazzini, one of the very few modern living representatives of the former prevalent bel canto singing, the times when musical art meant something sweet and beautiful, before Gounod had contributed the Mephistophelian golden calf and the satanic burlesque serenade, or Wagner had set the pace for screaming the unmusical airs of the Nibelungenlied. In fact, beauty, whether of rhythm, form or voice, is always a sure winner, and so it proved last evening with Madame Tetrazzini and the young tenor, Giorgini, who personated very well the constant, true lover, Edgardo.

Minnie Egener presented the little friend and confidante of Lucia very well. Anafesto Rossi was the excellent Ashton. Henri Scott was the basso, Riamondo, the chaplain of the old Scottish house; Emilio Venturini the Arturo, and Daddi the Normando. Perosio directed finely in the old Italian style of the period when people went to the opera for the purpose of hearing fine displays of good human voices, with light accompaniment.

The chorus did its not very difficult duty very well. The costumes presented the dramatic characters properly, without absorbing all the attention of the house or being the advertisements of Paris dressmakers that they generally are. Altogether the opera was distinctly and decidedly, if not a return to Italian opera, at least a nod toward musical art containing music as such and not a mere display of lung testing dramatic expression, in unkind rivalry of the fruits of nature.

IN THE BOXES.

Practically all of the boxes were full. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Harold Randolph and Dr. and Mrs. William S. Thayer.

In the box of Mrs. Frank Sherwood Hambleton were her daughter, Mrs. John Fife Symington of S., Miss Clare Randolph Goode, Miss Elizabeth Brooke, of Norfolk, Va.; Mr. Ross Winans Whistler, Mr. Robertson Griswold, Mr. Allen Bruce, Mr. Henry Hillen Jenkins and Mr. John Fife Symington of S.

Mr. and Mrs. William Keyser, Jr., entertained Mr. and Mrs. William M. Manly, Miss Sara Baldwin, Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Jr., Dr. Rupert Norten and Mr. O. Howard Harvey.

With Mrs. Iredell Iglehart in the box of Mrs. George Hamilton Cook, were Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Hampton Young, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Randall, Miss Amelie de Pau Fowler and Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Sweetman Ames.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Spence occupied their box for the first time this season, and had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Miles White, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Josias Pennington.

Mrs. David L. Bartlett's guests included Mrs. Frederick Roberts, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Mallory, Mr. Walter deC. Poultney and Mr. Robert F. Brent.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Brent Keyser occupied their box together with their daughters, the Misses Juliana Brent and Ellen McHenry Keyser, Mr. Gaylord Lee Clarke and Mr. Beverly Ober.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bland's party included their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Symington; Miss Agnes Tilghman Lurman and Miss Marion Aucker.

With Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Jr., were their daughter, Miss Nancy Brewster, who will be one of next season's debutantes; Miss Sara White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miles White, Jr., who will also make her debut next season. Mr. W. Donnell Stewart, Mr. David Barton and Mr. Horace White, Jr.

In Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins' box were Judge and Mrs. James P. Gorter and Mr. Ral. Parr.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Fitzgerald had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. S. Proctor Brady.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg's box was in their absence occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Marburg and Mr. and Mrs. William Marburg.

Mayor and Mrs. James Harry Preston had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Lee Blackwell and Mr. and Mrs. John Gill.

FOR DEMOCRACY IN SCHOOLS

Dr. Thorndike, of Columbia, Makes Plea to Instructors.

"The ease of access to the public schools of New York should serve as a very good model for churches, universities and other public institutions throughout the land," said Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, of Columbia University, New York, last night, in addressing the members of the Educational Society of Baltimore at the Friends School, Park avenue and Laurens street.

The speaker, who was introduced by Prof. Edward Franklin Buchner, of Johns Hopkins University, president of the society, as "a man whose name is not only a household name, but a schoolroom name as well, in every state of the Union," is particularly famous for his psychological studies and his investigations into the relations existing between children and schools. His subject last night was Retardation and Elimination in the High School, which he handled in the thoroughly scientific manner characteristic of all his work.

Dr. Thorndike is a great believer in absolute democracy in the schools. Apropos of this he made the remark just quoted and added: "Whenever the slightest symptom of the feeling of caste is detected in a school it should be treated with the utmost severity. There are some teachers who seem to encourage this class feeling—this idea that certain favored classes are superior to others. They should be weeded out, so that they may not have an opportunity to warp the minds of their charges."

That many students who make an absolute failure of their school careers later in life prove signally successful was admitted by Dr. Thorndike, who asserted that usually the student was not to be blamed. "Every such instance of the success of a boy who accomplishes nothing at school and something worth while when he leaves is an indictment of the system under which he was being educated," declared the lecturer emphatically, and he then proceeded to outline what he considered to be the purpose of a high school. He epitomized his thoughts along this line by saying: "The high school should be a democracy of workers and learners who are both willing and capable of serving usefully their fellow-man. Everybody should be afforded every possible opportunity and the greatest care should be exercised in the teaching of students who do not readily respond to ordinary efforts."

After the address, upon a motion of one of the members of the society, Dr. Thorndike was unanimously elected an honorary member of the organization—a rare honor, conferred only upon a select few. A collation was then served. On the evening of Saturday, March 1, the society is to give its yearly dinner, at which Professor Judd, of the University of Chicago, will speak, and to which members may bring as many guests as they wish.

DEMOCRATS TO MARCH

Baltimore Organizations to Participate in Inaugural Parade.

Every ward was represented at a gathering at the Democratic Club last night to take first steps for representation of Baltimore Democrats in the presidential inaugural procession in Washington on March 4. The meeting was called in accordance with a resolution adopted early in the week by the state central committee that city Democrats accept an invitation to be a part of the civic section of the procession.

Representatives of the several wards met at the club last night to hear plans discussed and to give the state central committee a line on the representation of each ward in the procession. This information was not forthcoming in full, but will be given the committee early next week, by which time each ward will have been canvassed. An estimate placed the attendance at about 2,000, with a band and drum corps. The total assessment for each marcher will be about $2.

Baltimore Democrats who march in the procession will follow a banner on which will be inscribed the words: "Baltimore Democratic Organization." Each marcher will carry a cane, a flag and a badge. There will be no uniforms.

Chairman Daniel J. Loden, of the Democratic State Central Committee, presided at the meeting last night. John T. Daily was secretary.

BOOMING CRESCENT CLUB

To Change Its Name to Crescent Progressive Democratic Club.

Members of the Crescent Democratic Club last night listened to a proposition, which they indorsed, to change the name of their organization to the Crescent Democratic Progressive Club, to put forth efforts to induce young men to become members and to come to the front in its management and in Democratic party affairs. It is further proposed to refurnish the home of the club, on North Paca street, which has been partly dismantled. The club now occupies a leased building adjoining the clubhouse.

J. H. Robinette is the chairman of what is known as the reorganization committee. This committee recently prodded old members to take a greater interest in their club. It also extended an invitation to prominent Democrats to become members and to take an active interest in the club's affairs. There were numerous responses to the invitation. Among the more prominent Democrats who were elected members were Edwin J. Farber and Richard B. Tippett.

Mr. Robinette appointed a committee of 11 to consider and to report to the club detailed plans for its reorganization and management.

LOCAL MENTION.

WE CAN CLOTHE YOU
In The Very Best Materials And At The Lowest Prices.
Made to a standard maintained since 1845. 68 years of successful tailoring.
B. WEYFORTH & SONS,
217-219 North Paca street.
The Popular-Price Tailors. Close at 6; Saturdays 8 P. M. St. Paul 1836.

Coal—E. Stabler, Jr., Coal Co.—Wood.
Highest Grades Coal. Lowest Market Prices and Full Weight.
Office, Cor. Eutaw and Madison Sts.
Yard, Cor. Oliver St. and Maryland Ave.

Money loaned on furniture, farm implements, storage receipts, autos, horses, wagons, live stock, etc. Baltimore Investment Co. 120 N. Paca st., nr. Lexington.

Coal—W. J. Chapman Coal Co.—Coke
25 Bushels Coke, $3.50.
Sharp & Lombard—Oak and 20th Sts.

AJAX DEFYING THE LIGHTNING

WILL THE "PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR" OF NEW YORK CONTINUE TO DEFY THE PEOPLE BY SHOWING PREFERENCE TO TAMMANY LEADERS?

INTEREST IN THE BIG CELEBRATION

MAYOR RECEIVES NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS.

INVITATION TO GRAND ARMY

Asked to Share National Encampment in Baltimore in September Next Year—Should Participate in Star-spangled Banner Exposition — Mrs. Hubbard, of South Carolina, Suggests Some Novel Features.

Plans for the Star-spangled Banner Exposition to be held in Baltimore during the summer of 1914 were given a boost yesterday by the receipt of letters by Mayor Preston from various persons interested in the affair. Herbert Sheridan, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, submitted a tentative list of prominent organizations that he would like to see affiliated prominently with the celebration.

Mr. Sheridan would like to see a national reunion of the federal and Southern soldiers that fought in the war between the States. He also wants school children from every section in the United States represented at the exercises. Some of the organizations that Mr. Sheridan mentioned in his letter to the Mayor are: Board of Trade, Federation of Labor, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Women's Civic League, Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Builders' Exchange, Society of the War of 1812.

Such men as E. Stanley Gary, John H. Gildea, Jr., Henry F. Baker, Col. Jacob W. Hook, Dr. Iglehart, J. W. Dulaney, Dr. Charles E. Sadler, James E. Carr, John A. Wilson and De Courcey Thom Mr. Sheridan believes would make splendid chairmen of the big committees to be formed that will have charge of the conduct of the celebration.

It became known yesterday at the City Hall that Mayor Preston had been at work for some time trying to induce the members of the Grand Army of the Republic to hold their annual convention during the week of the 1914 exposition in Baltimore. A formal letter that the Mayor recently sent to Hon. Alfred E. Beers, national commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, is as follows:

Mayor to G. A. R.

"I am inclosing herewith invitation for your convention to be held in Baltimore. It occurred to me that you have already determined to hold your convention in some other city this year, and I suggest to you now the propriety of coming to Baltimore, in that event, in 1914.

"We contemplate the holding of a monster parade and naval pageant September 12, which will be in the nature of a national demonstration and public celebration, in which the country at large will join, and it is proposed to have the affair extend through the entire week, ending with a mimic bombardment at night at Fort McHenry by the United States warships and others. Elaborate ceremonies are now in process of detailed preparation.

"We would be delighted to welcome the Grand Army of the Republic here on that occasion, and it occurs to me to suggest that, if your meeting place has not been already selected, September 12, 1914, would be an admirable selection, and that you come to Baltimore on that occasion for your national encampment, in the event you do not come here in 1913."

The Mayor received a letter from Mrs. E. W. Hubbard, of Tyron, S. C., who is connected with the women's patriotic organizations of the South, containing a number of interesting and striking suggestions relative to the exposition. Her letter, in part, follows:

Some Suggestions.

"The name of patriotism setting things in motion is most gratifying, and I feel confident that a most wonderful and unique event in history can be brought about if careful thought is given it now. All the suggestions you have laid before me will help to make the ceremony of the Star-spangled Banner stirring and impressive as nothing could be—to witness the youth and hope of the nation pour forth heavenward the glory of their country.

"The singing societies and the German Maennerchor will be great additions to the program. With male voices for a background the rendering of the anthem can be made a wonderful thing. It ought to be sung as a tremendous crescendo. At the time fixed for the singing the Boy Scouts of the country should begin with their fresh boys' tenor voices to sing the first four lines of the first stanza, then the little girls, an angel choir in a soprano, should come in and render the next two lines, and the choir of men's bass voices, falling in with the full power, sing the last two lines.

"The whole first stanza should then be repeated in a tremendous chorus, everybody joining in the singing bareheaded—a monster choir, as you would call it. At the last note all ships assembled should boom forth a salute to the flag, and all churches peal forth and announce the official establishment of the autumn in the life of the nation."

After a number of similar suggestions, Mrs. Hubbard—who said she was deeply interested in the preservation of Fort McHenry, her male ancestors having been in charge of the fort during the stirring days of old—suggested that a national holiday should be proclaimed for the establishment of the Star-spangled Banner as national anthem and the preservation of Fort McHenry. She suggested a $100,000 appropriation from Congress, the concentration of battleships in the Patapsco, and other governmental agencies, in order that the celebration be nationwide.

GIRLS GIVE JEANNE D'ARC

Goucher Seniors Do Remarkably Well in Difficult Play.

At last the secrets of the class of 1913 at Goucher College are all revealed, for last night the first performance of Jeanne D'Arc, by Percy Mackaye, was given in Katharine Hooper Hall. There were some who considered the play too great an undertaking for amateurs, but such did not prove to be the case, thanks to the splendid work of Miss Hazel Mackaye, sister of the dramatist; the managers, Misses Elsie Stein, Edith Phillips and Gladys Nichols, and the entire cast, all of whom had been working for the performance ever since October.

Perhaps Miss Frances Clarke, in the title role, and Miss Marjorie Day stood forth just a little more prominently than anyone else, but the entire cast was good. Miss Vera Duff, as the father of Jeanne; Miss Helen Harrison, as the brother of the heroine; Miss Linnie Hess, who played the Seigneur de Bourlemont, and Miss Dorothy Davis, who took the part of Colin, the courter of Jeanne—these are a few of those whose work was noteworthy. The tense moments during the last act were remarkably well handled by Misses Day and Clarke, whose histrionic ability is of a high order.

The cast of characters follows:

At Domremy—Jacques d'Arc, father of Jeanne, Vera Duff; Pierre d'Arc, brother of Jeanne, Helen Harrison; Seigneur de Bourlement, Linnie Hess; Colin, courting Jeanne, Dorothy Davis; Gerard, home from the English wars, Susan Moore; Gerardin, a Burgundian villager, Lilias House; Perrin, bell ringer of Domremy, Frances Strader; Jeanne d'Arc, Frances Clarke; Hauviette, Leona Buckwald; Isabellette, Esther Crampton; Mengette, Amy Beck; ladies of Lorraine, Mary Arnold Shanklin, Grace Yeakel, Fanny Spencer; villagers, Sue Berkey Anna Payne, Gladys Nichols, Drew Nash, Annie Carter, Alice Jenkins, Lillian Ward.

In France—Charles VII., King of France, Emma Weyforth; Jean, Duc d'Alencon, his cousin, Marjorie Day; Seigneur de la Trenioville, his favorite, Laura Fulton; Regnault de Chartres, Archbishop of Rheims, Mary Goode Wooldridge; Rene de Bouligny, receiver general, Lillian Hiss; Vendome, chamberlain, Grace Lewis; Marshal La Hire, Lillias House; Jean de Metz, Jeanne's escort, Dorothy Archer; De Poulagny, of the same, Margaretta Williamson; Master Seguin, Emma Palmer; Brother Richard, Florence Polk; Louis de Contes, Jeanne's page, Helen Strehlau; Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, Kathryn Davison; Flavy, Gvernor of Compiegne, Zana Westerman; a tailor, Grace Blondheim; a bootmaker, Constance Blackstock.

Holland's Letter Today

Representative railway presidents of humble beginnings.

A condition that promises better understanding between railroads and the people.

Read It On The Financial Page.

TO WED WITHOUT NUPTIAL MASS

LENT PROHIBITS THIS PART OF DUKE'S MARRIAGE TODAY.

REHEARSAL HELD IN CHURCH

Miss Wise, Groom-to-be and Attendants Go Through Their Portion of Ceremony at Cathedral—Nobleman Among Guests at Farewell Bachelor Dinner at Maryland Club—Two More Counts Arrive for the Event.

There will be no nuptial mass at the Cathedral this morning, when Miss Elinor Douglas Wise, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Wise, becomes the bride of Duc de Richelieu, at 11 o'clock. Because the law of the Catholic Church prohibits the solemnization of marriage during the Lenten season, this mass will be dispensed with. Cardinal Gibbons last night gave out a statement concerning this morning's ceremony, at which he will officiate. In this he sets forth the reasons for the prohibition of the nuptial mass, as follows:

"During the season of Lent, marriages are not prohibited by the Catholic Church, as marriage is a sacrament and sacraments may be administered at all times; but the church does prohibit solemnization of marriage during Lent, and that means that the nuptial mass may not be used, and the nuptial blessing will not be given; hence, while Duc de Richelieu and Miss Wise have a perfect right to be married during Lent, the mass to be said will not be a nuptial mass."

The principals in the wedding and attendants last night rehearsed their part of the ceremony at the Cathedral. The party included Duc de Richelieu; Miss Wise; the maid of honor, Miss Leslie Frick; Master Frederick May Frick and Master Hall Hammond, ribbon boys; E. de Markowski, the best man, and the ushers.

Many of the party walked from the Stafford to the residence of the Cardinal and entered the Cathedral by way of the entrance from the Cardinal's home. The rehearsal began at 9:30 o'clock and had concluded at 10:15 o'clock. A number of persons, knowing that the party would visit the Cathedral, waited for its arrival at the entrance on Cathedral street, but were disappointed.

Preceding the rehearsal, Duc de Richelieu gave a farewell bachelor dinner to a number of his friends at the Maryland Club. The guests included Ernesto Begni del Tiata, of Rome; John W. Frick, of Roland Park; Henry Wise, of New York; Josiah Macy, of Morristown, N. J.; Count Villafranca-Sissons, of Italy; J. Sterrett Gittings, Jr., and others.

Countess Laugier-Villiars, the godmother of Miss Wise; Count Eugene de Loissons and Count E. Begenga arrived at the Stafford last night for the wedding. All of the arrangements for the ceremony have been completed and it will be one of the most fashionable and largest attended weddings ever held in this city.

Miss Wise has been the recipient of valuable presents, many of them from foreign countries. Following the wedding a breakfast will be served to about 250 guests at the Stafford Hotel. The entire suite of reception-rooms on the second floor will be utilized. They have been decorated with flowers sent by Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett from her greenhouses.

Lectures on Cardinal Tomorrow.

Much interest is being shown in the lecture to be given by Rev. P. C. Gavan tomorrow at 8 P. M. at the Maryland Theater, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of St. Joseph's Hospital, for the benefit of the new Children's Ward. Mrs. C. Baker Clotworthy is chairman of the committee, the others being Mrs. Charles O'Donovan, Mrs. Archibald C. Harrison, Mrs. Mark O. Shriver, Mrs. William H. Wilcox, Mrs. Owen Daly, Mrs. Henry A. Brehm, Miss Margaret Cummings and Miss Isabelle Martin.

The Cardinal at the Conclave will be the subject of Father Gavan's lecture, and illustrated slides of the most beautiful parts of the Vatican will be shown for the first time. Cardinal Gibbons is the first American cardinal who has been at the conclave, and he was accompanied by Father Gavan, who acted as his secretary.

RADIUM BROMIDE BROUGHT TO CITY

NEW PREPARATION SHOWN TO LOCAL SCIENTISTS.

IS MUCH SAFER TO HANDLE

Manufactured by a Secret Process From an Ore Mined in the Far West—Will Be Loaned to Physician for Treatment of Poorer Patients—Will Also Be of Great Value in the Commercial World.

In several small glass tubes, placed in an ordinary appearing black morocco-bound case, enough radium was carried all over the city yesterday to cause considerable discussion in the medical world in Baltimore. Using the owner's own expression, the radium is of such great value that, if made public, it would display a trace of insanity in him if he would continue to walk about the streets without several very able bodyguards. Yet this valuable quantity of chemical paid several visits to experts on the subject in this city, tucked carelessly away under the arm of Mr. L. S. H. Gable, who brought it here from Pittsburgh.

Baltimore is honored in that the radium which Mr. Gable had with him in his room at the Hotel Belvedere last night was the first ever produced in America, and this is the first city it has ever been demonstrated in. Baltimore has already gained prominence throughout the entire country as a radium center, due to the large quantity of the valuable product which Dr. Howard A. Kelly has in his possession. Dr. Kelly, by the way, was the first local expert to see the Pittsburgh product, and while the demonstrator would not compare the value of his radium to that owned by Dr. Kelly, one could easily imagine that it was far in excess of that owned by the local physician.

The difference in the radium owned by Dr. Kelly and that brought here by Mr. Gable is that the substance owned by the former, while very powerful, is dangerous to handle, because of its great power. The latter is specially prepared and while containing the same power, can be used to a better advantage, because of the safety in which it can be carried from place to place. While it contains all the properties of raw radium, the preparation is known as radium-bromide.

A glass-inclosed piece of cardboard, with one one hundred-thousandth of one one-thousandth part of one thirty-second of an ounce, placed on its surface, when uncovered in a darkened room became so luminous as to radiate a glow over the entire room. When placed under a powerful magnifying glass the minute particles of radium were discernible, and acted in a similar manner as a snowstorm in a high wind. Upon a lengthy observation these particles took the form of small stars, shooting in all directions over the card.

In addition to the great benefit it will prove to the medical world in the cure of cancer, rheumatism and all skin and blood diseases, the new preparation of radium will be of immense value to the commercial world. One tube, the luminosity of which was so great as to be beyond the range of human vision, contained enough electrical energy, if it could be properly harnessed, to furnish motive power for a large automobile for 1,000 years without replenishing it. This mass has already been photographed through a thickness of 12 inches of solid iron.

The radium garnered by the Pittsburgh firm is taken from an ore known as carnotite, which is mined in the Far West. Through secret preparations this is reduced and the radium extracted from it. To get one thirty-second of an ounce it is necessary to treat 75 tons of carnotite. At the rate the plant is now running it will each year in the future produce more radium than is in the world at present.

By this great production and the establishment of a radium bank in Pittsburgh, where the prized chemical will be loaned to physicians, it is expected that great cures will be effected among the poorer classes, who at present are unable to receive the radium treatment because of its great cost. Even with all these authorized predictions the newly discovered chemical is still but slightly understood by even the most eminent scientists.

TRAVELING TRIANGLE HERE

Famous Masonic Emblem in Custody of Baltimore Chapter.

The Druid Chapter, No. 28, Royal Arch Masons, of this city, is now the custodian of the famous gold traveling triangle, which was started on its journey around the world quite a time ago by the St. Patrick Chapter, No. 145, of Toronto, Canada.

The Columbia Chapter, No. 1, of the Royal Arch Masons of Washington, D. C., 150 strong, brought the famous triangle over from the Capital City over the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad last evening. They were met at the station by a committee of the local Druid Chapter and escorted to the Masonic Temple. There a program of elaborate ceremonies was carried out, during which the triangle was officially turned over to the local lodge. After that all repaired to the banquet-room, where the Masons spent the remainder of the evening about the festal board.

After keeping the triangle in its care for a short while the local lodge will carry it to some other lodge of Royal Arch Masons in another jurisdiction. Then it will be carried to Europe and so on around the capitular world. Then it will be returned to the St. Patrick Lodge in Canada, and its return will mark one of the most impressive gatherings of Masons ever held in this country. Members from every chapter who at any time had the custody of the traveling triangle will be invited to attend.

The presentation of the triangle to the local lodge last night was made by William T. Hastings, of the Washington Chapter, and the address accepting the custody of the emblem was made by Daniel F. Billmeyer, of this city. E. St. Clair Thompson, of this city, then made an address, to which an appropriate response was made by Daniel J. Emich, of Washington, D. C. Several other addresses were also made, between which several solos by members of the chapter were rendered.

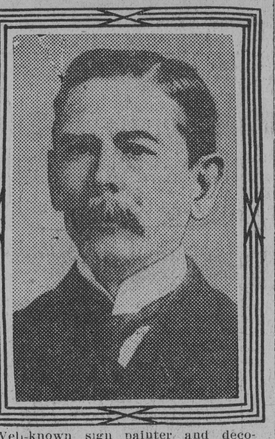
The triangle is an equilateral or perfect triangle eight inches high, bare three-quarters of an inch wide and of solid gold. It is appropriately engraved with emblems of the order and the chapter seal is suspended in the center by chains and contains a figure of St. Patrick.

It made its first pilgrimage to Keystone Chapter, No. 163, Buffalo, N. Y.; thence to McKinley Chapter, No. 181, Cleveland, O.; to King Cyrus Chapter, No. 133, Detroit, Mich.; Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lincoln Park Chapter, Chicago, Ill.; Prince Rupert Chapter, No. 52, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Wascana Chapter, No. 121, Regina, Saskatchewan; Alberta Chapter, No. 106, Calgary, Alberta; Vancouver Royal Arch Chapter, No. 98, Vancouver, B. C.; Ancient Frontenac and Cartarqui Chapter, No. 1, Kingston, Ont.; Cornaro Chapter, No. 5, Montreal, Quebec; St. Paul Royal Arch Chapter, Boston, Mass.; Providence Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, Providence, R. I.; Pythagoras Chapter, No. 17, Hartford, Ct.; Orange Chapter, No. 23, Orange, N. J.; Columbia Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., of the District of Columbia.

A Fine Listener.

But what a fine listener William Rockefeller must be!—Chicago News.

John R. Convery



Well-known sign painter and decorator, who died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 2722 Evergreen Terrace. He was 70 years old.

TO STAMP OUT SMALLPOX

Health Commissioner Appoints Special Health Wardens.

Health Commissioner Nathan R. Gorter and his assistant, C. Hampson Jones announced last night the names of the 24 special health wardens who will make a canvass of the entire city in an effort to completely wipe out every vestige of smallpox. The physicians will be employed by the city for 30 days at a remuneration of $150. They are as follows:

Dr. W. D. Olmstead, 1832 West North avenue; Dr. John Wade, 118 South Broadway; Dr. Joseph Valentine, 16 South Broadway; Dr. Henry H. Weinberger, 724 West Fayette street; Dr. M. Chidecker, 216 North High street; Dr. J. Knox Insley, 2938 East Baltimore street; Dr. John Girdwood, 102 East Twentieth street; Dr. Frank Powers, 2511 East Preston street; Dr. H. Young Westbrook, 237 Gorsuch avenue; Dr. Frank J. Sebald, Alsquith and Eager streets; Dr. Henry E. Gale, 280 West Hoffman street; Dr. Benjamin McCleary, 404 North Payson street; Dr. J. J. Morrissey, 3632 Roland avenue; Dr. Charles P. Clautice, 548 Mosher street; Dr. Henry C. Houck, Appleton street and North avenue; Dr. W. F. Skillman, 1304 West Lafayette avenue; Dr. Louis L. Lloyd, 640 West Franklin street; Dr. R. A. Warner, 119 North Carey street; Dr. J. C. Pound, 1302 West Lombard street; Dr. M. A. O'Neill, 108 North Fulton avenue; Dr. Thomas A. Stevens, 1229 West Cross street; Dr. Frank O. Barrett, 19 North Carey street; Dr. Otto M. Reinhardt, 1017 South Charles street; Dr. L. J. Turlington, 102 East Fort avenue.

The physicians assembled at the Health Department quarters last night and were given instructions by Drs. Gorter and Jones. Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health, was one of the interested physicians present. After stating that the physicians should apprehend any individual suspected of the dread malady, a set of rules were furnished each of them.

The temporary wardens were told to be at the Health Department at noon today, when they will be given further instructions.

The rules of instructions by which the special vaccine physicians must be guided are as follows:

The actual hours of work shall be from 1 to 5 P. M., which means that you shall commence working at the houses at the places assigned at 1 o'clock and continue until 5 o'clock.

Any car fare or other expenses must be met by you.

You will be instructed from time to time as to who shall be in immediate charge of the work. All reports shall be given to the one in charge on the day following the work done, except when you are otherwise instructed.

The houses into which you are to go for the purpose of vaccinating shall be designated by the one in charge of the work.

Each special vaccine physician shall start each day with 100 tubes of vaccine. If any vaccine is left over after the day's work the same shall be placed by the vaccine physician in a cold place and be used before a fresh supply of vaccine is used.

Every vaccine physician must have an alcohol lamp, supplied by the department, and a scarifier, and the scarifier shall not be used without first sterilizing it and cooling it. A warm or hot scarifier must not be used.

In vaccinating the virus should be put on the spot to be vaccinated and then rubbed into the skin with the scarifier, drawing as little blood as possible.

The virus will not dry, but the sleeve should not be put down until at least two minutes have elapsed after the scarifying has been done. You should recommend five minutes to elapse.

All persons are to be vaccinated who have not been successfully vaccinated since November 1, 1912.

All work must be done earnestly and seriously, with avoidance of all levity and improper decorum, and with the utmost dispatch commensurate with proper work.

If anyone refuses to be vaccinated the name and address must be especially noted and given to the one in charge of the work, noting especially whether the person who refuses has been previously vaccinated successfully or not.

Treat everyone with kindness and consideration. Make your requests for the people to bare their arms with firmness, but not roughly, and do not waste time in arguing with anyone.

Your reports must be made out in ink as carefully as possible, giving the number of each house and the name of the street, the number of people seen by you in the house and the number of people vaccinated by you.

Work is to be done every day, including holidays and Sundays, except when the weather is so very inclement, and then on such occasions you will receive special orders.

The work will continue for 30 working days; that is to say, you will be paid according to the day's work, and not according to time.

VACCINATION IS URGED

By Dr. Welch in an Address to Physicians.

Pointing out the necessity of vaccination as a combatant of smallpox and quoting statistics which showed that since the compulsory vaccination law was passed in 1882 the number of deaths from smallpox had decreased greatly, Dr. William H. Welch delivered a lecture last night before about 300 physicians and students in the ampitheater of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The address lasted for more than an hour and was said by a number of prominent physicians present to be the most scientifically eloquent talk they had ever heard. Dr. Welch emphasized the importance of being inoculated with the vaccine, which, he said, produced a cowpox infection which localized itself in the subject's arm, thereby rendering him immune to the more tortuous disease, which affects the entire system.

It was also pointed out that the danger of infection from vaccination, other than vaccinia, is so remote that it is hardly worth consideration. The development of erysipelas and similar ailments, he said, was very rare and often due to neglect on the subject's part.

Dr. Welch then explained that the vaccination theory was proved when a number of monkeys were inoculated with smallpox germs and died; another pair of simians were vaccinated and then inoculated with the smallpox germs and were not affected.

Dr. C. Hampson Jones, of the Health Department, in a brief talk, showed that since the adoption of vaccination there had been a tremendous decrease in the number of deaths. For instance, in 1882, just before the compulsory vaccination law was passed, there were 500 deaths; in 1883, 600; but since then there have been only 16 in Maryland, and 14 of these victims were smuggled into the state from quarantined towns.

NEW PASTOR OF GRACE IS HERE

REV. DR. LICHLITER GIVEN A RECEPTION.

FAMILY STILL IN ST. LOUIS

They Are Expected to Follow in a Short Time—Clergyman Is Guest of William C. Rouse on St. Paul Street — Considerable Interest Here Regarding Dr. Lichliter's Views on Doctrinal Questions—Will Preach Tomorrow.

Dr. McIlyar Hamilton Lichliter, the new pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, has at last arrived. He reached the city yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and went straight to the home of William C. Rouse, 1118 St. Paul street, where he will be a guest for several days. Mrs. Lichliter and the two children did not come with Dr. Lichliter, but they are expected to follow in a short time, when the new pastor will move to the rectory at 1119 West Lanvale street, next to the church.

Last night Dr. Lichliter was the guest of honor at a reception at the midwinter carnival of the Grace Epworth League in the parish house of the church and a large number of his congregation took advantage of the opportunity to meet the new pastor, who has been the subject of much discussion during the last year. Most of the talk was caused by certain rumors in regard to the orthodoxy of Dr. Lichliter, which, it is said, has been questioned. Certain it is that the man who is to fill the pulpit of Grace Church from this time on has many ideas which those who are very narrow in their religious views can hardly accept, and these ideas he frequently fearlessly expresses.

One much quoted utterance of the new pastor's, which he is said to have used in a sermon during his stay in St. Louis, is the following: "The heretic should not leave his church. He should remain until the church takes the initiative and casts him out. There is nothing essentially dishonest in his present relations and he has a real mission in the church." Another passage from one of his sermons, which may be cited to show why he has been objected to by some of his fellow ministers, who are not so broad, is this: "If every man who finds himself at variance with certain phases of church doctrine should immediately leave his pulpit, there would be few men left in the ministry of any church."

He Was Vindicated.

Bishop Quayle, at the suggestion of some of Dr. Lichliter's critics, made a thorough investigation into the question of his fitness to occupy a pulpit, with the result that he was completely vindicated. The matter was also broached by the Evangelical Association of St. Louis, but owing to the efforts of a large number of his friends, it was finally allowed to drop.

Dr. Lichliter apparently inherits his religious tendencies, for his ancestors were religious exiles, and his father and two grandfathers were Methodist ministers. His father, who died at the age of 91, was famous for his untiring energy and force, and this characteristic the new incumbent of the pastorship of Grace Church, also inherits. Physically, he is a man of most imposing appearance, standing, as he does over six feet, and possessing a virile, muscular frame, which harmonizes well with a rich, splendidly trained voice.

A list of Dr. Lichliter's activities in St. Louis, where he has been working about four and a half years, would fill a volume, for he is a believer in the strenuous life. Among them may be noted active participation in the affairs of the Consumers' League, the Civic League, the Joint Committee on Public Morals of St. Louis, the Equal Suffrage League, the Religious Education Association, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and many others as important.

His Former Charges.

Before receiving the call to St. Louis, Dr. Lichliter occupied a pulpit for three years in Olean, N. Y., and for a period of five years previous to that time, he served in churches near Pittsburgh. His education was received at DePauw and Ohio Wesleyan