GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES

STORIES OF HUMAN INTEREST FROM EVERYWHERE.

Chicago Man, 80 Years Old, Who Sleeps in Hotels 250 Nights in the Year—Talks on Losses by Fire—Potato Crop in Ireland Not So Large Last Year—Better Farming Methods in Philippines.

"I am 80 years old and sleep 250 nights a year in hotels," said L. L. Holden, of Chicago, Ill., at the Hotel Emerson yesterday afternoon. Mr. Holden is an adjuster for fire losses on railroads. "I have visited California 30 times, and there is not a city of any importance in the United States or Canada that I have not been to," he continued. "A number of railroads have tried the experiment of putting aside a sum of money each year with which to meet losses incurred by fire. It has not been found as successful as insuring. At present there is only one of the very large railroads in this country that carries its own insurance. Each year the road sets aside what it would have to spend in insurance. Other railroads have tried the same thing and have found it a failure. Not long ago one of the Western railroads that had tried the experiment had a fire that nearly wrecked the road. They have gone back to paying insurance. There are many insurance adjusters, but my particular specialty is adjusting losses to railroads from fire.

"Most of my life is spent in hotels, and I must say that in both the United States and Canada the modern hotels equal any in the world."

The Potato Crop in Ireland.

"It is interesting to know that the potato crop in Ireland in 1912 was not as large as the one in 1911," said Charles P. McGraw, of New York, who is interested in the produce market. "The planting of the potato seed in 1912 in Ireland was delayed later than usual owing to unfavorable conditions. The crop as a consequence proved considerably below the average both in quality and quantity. In 1912 the exports of potatoes from Belfast, Ireland, were 84,783 tons, against 88,750 tons in 1911 and 51,858 tons in 1910.

"The area of the potato crop for all Ireland in 1912 was 595,184 acres, as against 591,259 acres in 1911, and the total production of the crop in 1912 is estimated at 2,546,710 tons, compared with 3,694,856 tons in 1911. The average yield of the crop in 1912 is estimated at 4.3 tons per statute acre, as against 6.2 tons in 1911 and 4.8 tons for the 10-year period 1902-1911. The Province of Ulster produced 1,087,896 tons in 1912 and 1,787,136 tons in 1911, the average rate per statute acre being 4.4 tons in 1912 and 7.3 tons in 1911.

"In 1912 for all Ireland the area under turnips was 271,771 acres, an increase of 966 acres over 1911, while the total yield was 3,783,218 tons, a decrease of 1,489,965 tons compared with 1911. The average rate of yield per statute acre of the crop was 13.9 tons in 1912, as against 19.5 tons in 1911 and 17 tons for the 10-year period 1902-1911. The large falling off in the yield of this crop may be accounted for by the unfavorable weather at seeding time. Except in occasional fields on high, dry situations overlying a porous subsoil, the crop was checked throughout the summer by the cold, damp conditions which prevailed. The season is regarded as one of the worst for root crops that has been experienced for some years.

"These figures were recently given out by the United States government."

Price of Flypaper.

"The chances are that flypaper will hold its own in price this summer," said a traveler for a wholesale drug firm at the Hotel Belvedere yesterday morning. "I have recently come from Atlanta, Ga., where a discussion has been going on among manufacturers of flypaper who have tried to have the freight rate reduced. The Georgia State Railroad Commission declined to reduce the carload freight rate on flypaper. The manufacturers claimed that unless the freight rate on flypaper was reduced they would be unable to manufacture it and place it on the market at a profit. The commission declined to reduce the rate."

Better Farming in Philippines.

"Until the Americans took over the Philippine Islands," said Henry J. Baldwin, a commercial traveler, at the Hotel Stafford yesterday, "the Filipinos used the most primitive methods in farming. Modern farming implements are now to be found everywhere. A recent report from Manila states that six complete rice-thrashing outfits from La Porte, Ind., have reached Manila and are being hurried into the rice districts of Nueva Ecija for handling this season's crop, which is a bumper one. Four similar machines had previously been sent there. Another half dozen outfits could have been placed because there were inquiries from many planters, and two or three prospective buyers came to Manila hoping to make purchases; but they were disappointed. The placing of these 10 large power thrashers makes 25 now in use, chiefly in Northern Luzon. They cost, including thrasher, tractor and belt, $4,300 in Manila, and will thrash 800 to 1,000 cavans (1,700 to 2,125 bushels) of rice per day. In most instances a group of planters have combined to share the cost and the profits. After doing their own work they undertake custom thrashing for their neighbors.

WOULD END THE STRIKE

Social Service Workers Urge Immediate Arbitration.

Social service workers, clergymen and others met yesterday in executive session at the City Club, and recommended that both the strikers and employers at L. Greif & Bros. let the Bureau of Statistics and Information proceed, according to law, to settle their difference. A letter to that effect was sent to both sides. The letter pointed out the hardships of the strike and the growing bitterness of the situation. In closing, the members of this committee offered themselves as public-spirited citizens, to help to bring about peace.

The committee which met yesterday was composed of representatives of the social service committee of the Interchurch Federation, the Social Service Club, the social service committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the social service committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Maryland. Those who represented the several social service committees were Robert Garrett, William F. Cochran, Jr., Rev. Dr. Oliver Huckel, Rev. Dr. Charles Fiske, Rev. Dr. C. Herbert Richardson, Rev. Dr. Herbert Parrish, Ethan Allen Lycett, Charles A. Reid, Dr. J. W. Magruder, A. O. Lovejoy and George L. Jones.

Frank A. White, head of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, had been invited by the committee to express his views so that the committee would not conflict with the work that he had already accomplished. It is the opinion of all of the members of the committee that the arbitration should be brought about by the Bureau of Statistics and Information.

A member of the committee in speaking of the situation, said last night that it was at the critical stage. He said that it was for the welfare of the community at large that the strike should be stopped.

NEW FEDERAL JURIES

Grand and Petit Selected After Old Are Discharged.

After having summoned at various times during the past few weeks several Baltimoreans interested in the tin can industry, the federal Grand Jury completed the work of its term yesterday and was finally discharged by Judge Rose. No action was taken against the American Can Company, which, it had been reported, was under investigation, although none of the government authorities admitted that the report was true. The new federal Grand Jury was selected for the March term as follows:

Louis Gorsuch, 2823 Clifton avenue.
J. Ramsay Barry, B. and O. Building.
James C. Gorman, Chamber of Commerce.
Arnold E. Waters, Townsend Scott Company, Fayette street.
John N. Boring, 726 West North avenue.
George A. Smith, Keyser Building.
Thomas J. Kernan, 308 South Chester street.
Elbert Thompson, Knickerbocker Building.
Adam G. Snyder, 2141 East Fairmount avenue.
Otis L. Hood, 2033 North Washington street.
Lindley E. Scarlett, 1717 Bolton street.
G. Fred Krantz, Charles and Fayette streets.
R. L. Morgan, Northeast, Cecil county, Md.
George M. McGreevy, 434 North Calvert street.
J. Edward Laferty, 11 East Pleasant street.
Herbert A. Smith, Towson, Md.
William A. Dixon, 1806 St. Paul street.
George H. Becker, 3208 Auchentoroly Terrace.
Charles W. Grant, 252 North Fulton avenue.
Frank Mudge, 113 Hopkins Place.
John R. Bailey, 2109 North Calvert street.
Roy P. Dobson, Paca and Saratoga streets.
Louis H. Kruger, 1809 West Lombard street.

The petit jurors for March are as follows:

William Koch, 3403 Clifton avenue.
George W. Bennett, 27 Franklin Building.
Frank H. Phelps, Fidelity Building.
Thomas H. Seal, 341 East Twenty-second street.
William Grossman, 2447 Woodbrook avenue.
Charles M. R. Glandville, 2031 North Fulton avenue.
J. Carter Shryock, Denmore avenue, Arlington, Md.
Jere H. Wheelwright, 10 West Madison street.
William P. Allen, 118 West Baltimore street.
Ernest S. Fitz, Lombard and Fremont avenues.
Albert M. Dumler, 7 South Hanover street.
George D. Todd, 2706 Fairmount avenue.
Frank H. Zimmerman, 10 East Fayette street.
William F. Slagle, 1142 East North avenue.
Mortimer W. West, Arlington, Md.
William Hunt, 239 South Chester street.
Charles E. Turner, 1934 East Lafayette avenue.
James H. Livingston, 1644 Pennsylvania avenue.
Gaylord Brooks, 2421 Eutaw Place.
E. E. Eagleston, Denmore Park, Arlington, Md.
Thomas Mitchell, 414 North Broadway.
J. Henry Cook, 10 South Calvert street.
William C. Beck, 1917 Eutaw Place.
Charles H. Ashburner, Jr., Groveland and Eldorado avenue, Arlington, Md.

ROSLYN HOME BURNED

Morgan Residence a Total Loss—Sedgegrass Fire.

Fire, caused by a defective flue, destroyed the home of George W. Morgan and family at Roslyn, Baltimore county, owned by Alfred J. Carr, an attorney at law, yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. The fire started near the roof and had gained considerable headway before being discovered.

The Pikesville Volunteer Fire Company and the Arlington Fire Department responded to telephone calls, but the frame building was doomed before their arrival. The residents formed a bucket brigade and also helped to save all the furniture and other buildings endangered. The damage reached about $1,800, partly covered by insurance.

Fire of incendiary origin destroyed a large barn on Mr. Carr's place about two years ago, resulting in a loss of $2,000. The Arlington automobile engine made the run yesterday to Roslyn over the rough roads in 13 minutes, a distance of about eight miles. Two horses attached to a milk wagon along Park Heights avenue became frightened at the engine and ran away.

Hardly had the Pikesville and Arlington firemen returned from the home of Mr. Morgan when they were called out to extinguish a fire in a field of underbrush and sedgegrass on the old McHenry estate, Old Court road and the Western Maryland Railway. The blaze was started by sparks from an engine over the Western Maryland Railway and spread rapidly, fed by the dry grass. The home of Nicholas H. Coe was endangered. About an acre was burned over before the blaze was beaten out.

An automobile owned by Leonard Carver, of Pikesville, was wrecked while on the way to the fire. Mr. Carver was running the machine at a high rate of speed when the steering gear got wedged and one of the wheels caught in a rut in the frozen ground. The wheel was broken into a score or more pieces and other parts of the machinery were damaged.

FIRE IN HOSPITAL CELLAR

Few Patients Frightened by Approach of Engines.

Hot coals from a boiler falling on some waste paper caused a slight fire yesterday morning in the cellar of the Franklin Square Hospital. An alarm was sounded and in responding members of No. 13 Truck extinguished the blaze so quietly that no excitement was caused among the patients. Not more than three patients knew of the presence of the firemen in the building.

The fire was discovered by an employe, who notified the superintendent. The call for the Fire Department was then made. The firemen had been warned to be quiet and not to arouse any of the patients. The sound of the heavy apparatus stopping in front of the building, however, frightened a few, but they were quieted by the nurses. The damage was slight.

"To Cure a Cold in One Day." Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.
—Advertisement.

FACIAL BLOTCHES GONE AFTER USING POSLAM

Only a day or so ago, face broken out with pimples and red spots. Today face clear and fair. This is the way Poslam acts, quickly, surely and easily driving away unsightly skin affections.

All skin diseases, including eczema, acne, tetter, salt rheum, itch, etc., are quickly eradicated by Poslam. Itching is stopped at once. Common troubles such as pimples, red noses, rashes, etc., respond so readily that overnight treatment is often sufficient.

POSLAM SOAP, used daily for toilet and bath, will keep the skin in healthy condition and improve its color and texture. Purifies the scalp; brings health to hair.

All druggists sell Poslam (price 50 cents) and Poslam Soap (price, 25 cents). For free samples, write to the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th Street, New York City.

—Advertisement.

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNOR AND HIS FAMILY

Photograph of Governor Morehead and members of his family at the Hotel Emerson, taken by a member of The American Art Department yesterday afternoon.

THE PEOPLE'S LETTER BOX

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY READERS OF THIS PAPER.

The Suffrage Parade Made Friends for the Cause—One Who Witnessed the Procession Tells of His Impressions—Bright, Intelligent Women Sponsors of a Movement That Will Win.

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: That Suffrage parade in Washington today with its attendant features, together with the interest shown by those known as rank outsiders, indicates to my mind that brains, energy, vim and forethought are behind the movement, a fact which presages votes for women in some form or other in the near future.

One had but to look at the bright, intelligent, intellectual faces of the women in line to be brought up at a round turn to the realization that these women mean business. Ten years ago it would have been folly to have attempted to get such a gathering of women at one time in one city for one purpose. But the old world has revolved sufficiently to let the light of a reasonable responsibility fall upon our women in the matter of suffrage. I hope they win.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.
Baltimore, March 3.

Wants Wharton-Keane Debate.

To the Editor: In The American this morning I see that Rev. H. M. Wharton, the Baptist clergyman, takes issue with Archbishop Keane in re statements made by the latter in his lecture last week on The Evidence of Religion. I suggest that an arrangement be made for a joint debate between these clergymen, and that the audience be the judge in the result. The Lyric would be a good place to hold the debate.

NON-CATHOLIC.
Baltimore, March 3.

Where He Saw the Light.

To the Editor: I read with great interest the letter in today's issue signed Nonsectarian, the writer of which is seeking the light in spiritual matters. The writer of this, desirous of helping his fellow-man to an enlarged viewpoint of this most important matter, takes this opportunity of asking him or her to visit the Christian Temple, on Fulton avenue, near Lexington street, and hear Rev. Dr. Ainslie. This is a church that would suit the views of a nonsectarian, as it has no creed but the living Christ, no name but Christian, no authority but the Bible. This invitation is extended by one who was groping for years in the dark, and to whom the light came under the instruction of Dr. Ainslie. Sincerely hoping this will meet the eye of Nonsectarian, and that a visit will be made at the first opportunity, as most positively a great message awaits all who have listening ears and receptive hearts, I am A WELL-WISHER.
Baltimore, March 3.

Education of Colored Pupils.

To the Editor: The communication in your issue of March 1 from Rev. J. U. King, pastor of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, at St. Michaels, Md., replying to my remarks concerning the revision of the curriculum for the students at our Colored High School, at the last meeting of the Board of School Commissioners, has had my attention. I have no wish at this time to argue this matter in the press, as I will be called on to vote on the report from the superintendents when it comes before us, and I wish to vote free from partiality and prejudice.

I may say, however, that it seems to me that Rev. Mr. King considers and discusses this question from a different viewpoint than Mr. Booker Washington, the noted educator of the colored youth, whose opinion and judgment I highly respect. It may be well to state that this fair and courteous reply from Rev. Mr. King does him credit as a public man and as a representative of his race.

RICHARD J. BIGGS.
Baltimore, March 3.

Treat Money With Respect.

To the Editor: The Postoffice Department has finally taken note of an offense against the currency which has been going on in this country for many years. It is about time for the Department of Justice to act in the matter. A man out in Spokane recently sent an unwrapped silver dollar by parcel post to a woman in Bevier, Mo. The address was pasted on one side of the coin and a one-cent parcel post stamp on the other. The Postoffice Department regards this as a defacement of United States money, and is about to issue an order forbidding such treatment of the currency.

Money is a thing that is entitled to great respect. To mutilate or deface it should not be allowed. If paper money is accidentally torn so as to require the use of an adhesive to keep the parts together, there should, of course, be no reason to complain. But when a smart Alec deliberately tears paper money and then paste it together to show his smartness, he should be punished. The copper, nickel and silver coins are often treated with great disrespect. Some silly people, without any excuse whatever, will scratch, mark, indent or scrape a coin, thus defacing it and deliberately insulting the government. Money should be kept clean and in good condition. Such a habit might tend to influence the holder to spend it for clean and good purposes. D. B. N.
Baltimore, March 3.

Might Be Worse.

The Mexican situation could be worse; Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst might be there. St. Louis Republic.

Piles Quickly Cured At Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

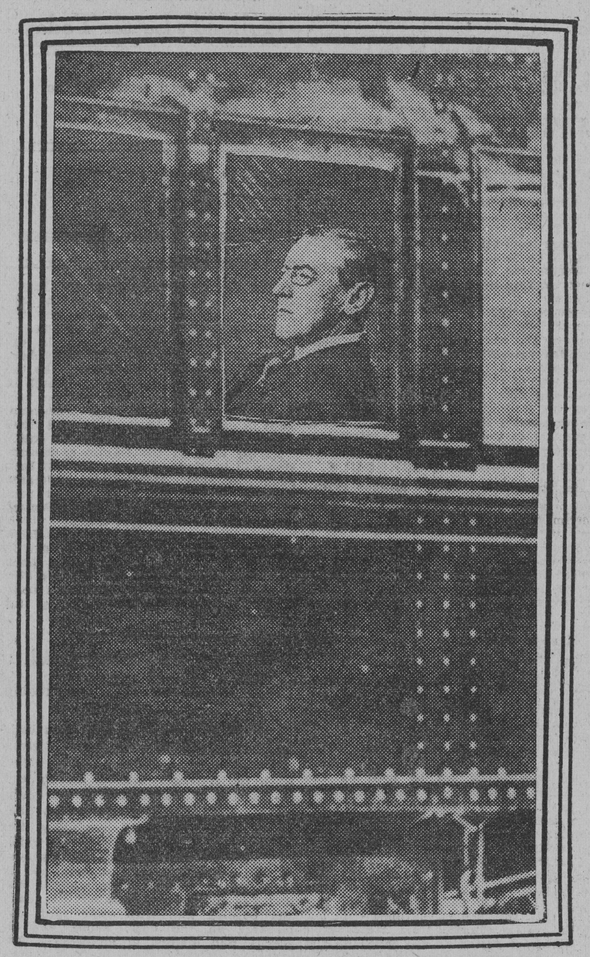
The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of Piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 402 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

—Advertisement.

WOODROW WILSON IN BALTIMORE



The President-elect in his car at Union Station, en route to Washington. He is seen at the window of his car, he having smilingly declined to step out on the platform and be photographed by The American's photographer, who took this picture.

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You $2.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for $2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

—Advertisement.

DID NOT ELECT A PRESIDENT

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TRUSTEES DEFER ACTION.

Gov. Goldsborough Submitted Report of Subcommittee, Which Was Divided—Executive Explains Why He Favored Prof. Morgan—Competent Authority Regards Him as Man Well Qualified to Fill the Position.

The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College held an extended meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a president of the college, but after some discussion of the merits of those whose names were submitted, the board decided to defer action until a subsequent meeting to be held 30 days hence.

When the board met Governor Goldsborough, the chairman of the subcommittee to which was referred the nomination of a president, submitted the following report:

To the Board of Trustees of Maryland Agricultural College:

Gentlemen—the subcommittee on the selection of a president for the Maryland Agricultural College, consisting of Governor Goldsborough, Messrs. Crain, Kent and Skipper, heretofore appointed by order of your board, desires to report that it met on Wednesday, February 26, 1913, in the Union Trust Building, Baltimore, at 11:30 A. M., and after thorough discussion of the qualifications of a number of gentlemen for the position named, and a vote thereon having been taken, it was found that Messrs. Crain and Kent had voted for Mr. B. H. Cocheron, principal of the Baltimore County Agricultural High School at Sparks, and that Governor Goldsborough and Mr. Skipper had voted for Prof. H. A. Morgan, director of the Tennessee State Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn. Upon the second ballot being had, the result was the same.

Your committee, therefore, has directed me to submit to your board the names of both Messrs. Cocheron and Morgan, for the presidency of the college, and it is hereby accordingly done, for such action thereupon as your board may see fit to take.

Respectfully submitted,
P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Chairman of subcommittee on selection of a president for the college.

In presenting the report the Governor said that in order to secure a competent executive and to learn the wishes of those most interested he had sent from 25 to 30 letters to farmers in the various counties of the state, and not only had all of these answered, but others sent letters recommending action. Ninety per cent. urged the selection of a nonresident of the state.

The Governor also said he had called on Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, who had submitted 20 names of men suitable for the position. He made no recommendations, but said that any one of those he suggested would fill the bill. In the list appeared the name of Professor Morgan, of Tennessee, who was highly recommended.

The Governor also called upon Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, director of the New York Agricultural College, and an author of national prominence, who said that Dr. Morgan was the best man for the position.

Another call was upon President Butterfield, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and he said Dr. Morgan was one of the strongest of those whose names had been submitted. It was for this reason he favored Dr. Morgan's appointment.

The other gentlemen gave their reasons for urging the selection of Professor Crocheron, but before coming to a vote the board adjourned.

DOUBT FRIEDMANN'S CLAIMS

Hopkins Men Not Inclined to Discuss Tuberculosis "Cure."

"Interesting, indeed," say physicians of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, when asked to express themselves regarding the tuberculosis cure claim of Dr. Frederick Franz Friedmann, of Berlin, who is now in this country. And this is as far as the Baltimore medicos will venture, for they evince little faith in the foreigner's claims. Not that they for a moment scout the possibility of a cure for the white plague, for every day formulas are prepared in the attempts at a cure, in the Phipps tuberculosis laboratory of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. But in view of Dr. Friedmann's refusal to allow his fluid to be analyzed by the United States authorities, the physicians are inclined to be skeptical.

Baltimore men were conspicuous by their absence at the dinner tendered Dr. Friedmann last week by the New York Physicians' Association, although it is understood that a number of them received invitations. The question in which the Hopkins men are principally interested at present is whether Dr. Friedmann will receive permission from Surgeon General Blue, of Washington, to give his fluid a test in the United States hygienic laboratories. The surgeon general shares the skepticism of the Baltimore physicians.

In his attempts to secure a national test, Dr. Friedmann will probably visit Washington in the near future, according to advices from New York, and it is possible that he will stop over in Baltimore.

Since his arrival in America, no word from him has been received by the Hopkins people. In fact, Dr. Friedmann seems to have ignored the institution in his references to the great hospitals of the world. A lecture by the Berlin physician in the John Hopkins Medical School has been and is thought a possibility, and a hearty reception to the Berlin man is assured should he visit here, for the Baltimore men are anxious to hear his claims from his own lips. However, he is not being pressed to come.

BACK TO DENMARK

Father of Youthful Forger Sends Money for Passage.

John Bendixey, alias John Benton, alias John Berger, son of a wealthy automobile manufacturer, who was found guilty of attempting to pass a bogus check on the Stafford Hotel, will be sent back to his parents in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Charles D. Reid, of the Prisoners' Aid Society, received a letter and $55 from the boy's father yesterday, which will be used to defray his expenses. An appeal was made to Judge Dobler in the Criminal Court for a parole for the young foreigner, which was granted. Bendixey will leave tomorrow aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Main for Europe.

Bendixey pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery when his case was heard and declared that he went "broke" while on a tour of the United States and feared to write to his father for more money. Mr. Reid will see the young man safely aboard the vessel before leaving him.

Mr. Keyser Succeeds H. V. Ward.

Announcement was made yesterday that W. Irvine Keyser, who is well known in financial circles in this city, had been appointed manager of the Baltimore branch of Whitehouse & Co., of New York, to succeed Henry V. Ward, deceased.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, March 3.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: For Maryland and Delaware, cloudy Tuesday; somewhat colder at night; Wednesday, probably fair; moderate variable winds, mostly west.

For the District of Columbia, fair Tuesday morning, cloudy in afternoon and unsettled and somewhat colder at night; Wednesday, probably fair; light to moderate southwest winds, becoming variable.

For Virginia, generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light southwest winds.

For North and South Carolina, generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light south to southwest winds.

For West Virginia, cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday, probably fair.

For Northern New England, fair Tuesday; slightly colder, except in Northern Maine; Wednesday, probably fair; moderate west winds.

For Southern New England, cloudy and somewhat colder Tuesday; Wednesday, probably fair; moderate west winds.

For Eastern New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, cloudy and somewhat colder Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; moderate west winds.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast: During the last 24 hours there were snow flurries in North New England, the region of the Great Lakes and the Missouri Valley and rain in the North Pacific States and cloudy weather over the interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Temperature has risen over practically all districts from the Mississippi Valley eastward and has fallen in the Plains States.

There will be local snowstorms Tuesday in the south portion of the Lake Region, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, followed by fair weather in these regions Wednesday. Over other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, although there will be general cloudiness over the East States and the Middle West.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake Region and it will rise Tuesday and Wednesday in the Northwest States and the Upper Mississippi Valley and Wednesday in the Upper Lake Region. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west; along the Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, becoming variable; along the South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable; along the East Gulf Coast, moderate east; along the West Gulf Coast, moderate southeast; on Lake Michigan, moderate east.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk west winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Special Bulletin: The indications are that the weather at Washington on Tuesday will be fair in the morning, cloudy in the afternoon and become unsettled and somewhat colder at night. There is very little probability of either rain or snow. Temperature during the day will be moderate, probably in the 40s.

Daily Report.

Custom-house, Baltimore, March 3.

Time.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation.	State of Weather.
8 A. M.	29	60	SW.	4	.00	Clear
8 P. M.	50	42	S.	3	.00	Clear

Normal temperature 38 | Highest temperature... 54
Mean temperature.. 39 | Lowest temperature.... 24

Maximum velocity of the wind, 15 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...	24	Montgomery, cloudy..	34
Bismarck, snow.....	14	Montreal, pt. cloudy..	10
Boston, cloudy.....	18	Nantucket, clear.....	24
Buffalo, snow.....	24	New Orleans, cloudy..	44
Charleston, cloudy....	40	New York, clear.....	20
Chicago, cloudy.....	12	Oklahoma, pt. cldy...	44
Cleveland, cloudy....	10	Pittsburgh, clear.....	18
Corpus Christi, cloudy	58	Philadelphia, clear...	24
Denver, cloudy.....	40	Portland, Me., cldy...	16
Detroit, snow.....	8	Portland, Ore., rain..	48
Duluth, clear.....	*2	Providence, clear....	18
Eastport, clear.....	16	Quebec, clear.....	10
Galveston, cloudy....	54	Raleigh, clear.....	30
Green Bay, pt. cldy..	2	Salt Lake City, cldy..	34
Hatteras, clear.....	40	San Francisco, clear..	50
Havre, clear.....	*2	St. Louis, cloudy.....	28
Helena, cloudy.....	40	St. Paul, cloudy.....	12
Jacksonville, clear....	42	Scranton, clear.....	16
Kansas City, cloudy..	34	Shreveport, cloudy....	40
Knoxville, cloudy....	24	Spokane, cloudy.....	36
Louisville, cloudy....	24	Tampa, clear.....	48
Marquette, clear.....	0	Washington, clear....	22
Memphis, cloudy.....	36	Winnipeg, clear.....	*20

*Below zero.

Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises.....6:35 A. M. | Sun Sets.....6:01 P. M.
Moon Rises.....5:47 A. M. Wednesday.

HIGH WATER.

4:00 A.M.....0.7 Foot. | 5:36 P. M.....1.1 Feet
[Calculations expressed in Eastern Standard Time.]

TITANIC VICTIM GOVERNESS HERE

MISS MARION SMITH, ENGLISH WOMAN, TELLS OF HORRORS.

On Visit to Native City of Mrs. Chermont, of Mexico, by Whom She Is Employed—Says She Left the Sinking White Star Liner on Lifeboat No. 15—A Night of Terror on the Sea.

Miss Marion Smith, an English woman, who left the sinking Titanic in lifeboat No. 15 shortly before the ill-fated vessel sank in midocean with 1,490 persons on board, is at the Hotel Stafford. Miss Smith is a governess in the family of E. L. Chermont, secretary to the Brazilian Embassy at Mexico. Mrs. Chermont was Miss Helen Sloan, of this city. Robert N. Sloan, of Roland Park, is a brother of Mrs. Chermont, and Mrs. Charles B. Roberts, of 703 St. Paul street, is her sister. Mr. and Mrs. Chermont are spending the winter in Baltimore.

Miss Smith, who was returning to the United States from her home in England, was one of the second-cabin passengers on the ill-fated White Star liner.

"I hate to recall the terrible disaster," said Miss Smith yesterday afternoon to a representative of The American. "There is very little I could tell about what took place among the first-cabin passengers. There was so much confusion and so many terrible things took place that it is painful for me to recall them. I was in lifeboat No. 15, one of the last to leave the sinking vessel. I shall never forget the horrors of the terrible disaster."

Miss Smith has lived in the United States for some time. She had been visiting her home in England, when it was announced that the Titanic, the newest and handsomest vessel on the Atlantic, would make its maiden voyage to New York. And, like many other persons, she was attracted by the magnificence of the ship. She engaged passage some time before the date of sailing.

The horrors that occurred on Sunday, April 14, 1912, at about 11:40 P. M., on a cold, starry night, in a smooth sea and with no moon, have made such an impression upon the mind of Miss Smith that she shudders at the very thought of them. Miss Smith was compelled to wait while the first-cabin passengers were sent off in the large lifeboats. One by one she saw the boats leave the ship and as each boat left she was compelled to share the fears of the unfortunate ones who were compelled to wait. She waited patiently as she saw those about her put in boats and heard their prayers of thanks as they were pushed off from the sinking vessel.

At last she was pushed into a boat. Miss Smith was in the lifeboat for many hours. There were husbands without wives and wives without husbands, parents without children and children without parents. No sobs—scarcely a word was spoken. They seemed to be stunned. None of the rescued had any clothing except what they wore. When the boats left the Titanic the ship was brilliantly lighted, the band was playing and the captain was on the bridge giving directions. Suddenly the boat seemed to break in two. The next moment everything disappeared. The survivors were so close to the sinking ship that they were afraid that the lifeboats would be drawn into the vortex. Those are a few of the horrors that were witnessed by Miss Smith. Their memory are painful to her and even with her relatives and intimate friends she is loath to discuss them.

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