GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES

STORIES OF INTEREST HEARD FROM EVERYWHERE.

Georgia Preparing to Compete With Cattle Raisers of West, Says Traveler From South—Tide of Immigration Is Now Being Coaxed to South America by Brazilian Government.

"Georgia expended $17,000,000 for Western beef the past year," said Harry P. Tomlin, a commercial traveler from New York, who has recently returned from a business trip through the South. Mr. Tomlin is a guest at the Hotel Belvedere.

"Steps are now being taken in Georgia to encourage stock raising in the state, so as to keep at home the $17,000,000 instead of giving it to the Western stock raisers. From those who have studied the situation it is learned that the winters in certain sections of Georgia are very favorable to stock raising, inasmuch as they are short and mild. The grazing is good. It is not generally known, but Baltimore live-stock buyers are constantly visiting Savannah for the purpose of shipping cattle to the Monumental City for slaughtering. Recently I saw a report in Savannah where a Baltimore buyer had spent $8,000 in one day for cattle, which he shipped to his home city.

"To make stock raising profitable in Georgia the farmers must adopt modern methods. These they can easily learn from the government, which is always ready to furnish any useful information. The farmers all over Georgia seem to have entered into the spirit, and it will not be very many years before the number of cattle raised in Georgia will be very greatly increased. It will be one of the means of reducing the cost of beef and offer strong competition to the Western cattle raisers."

Immigrants Going to Brazil.

"The tide of immigration seems to be drifting toward South America, and especially Brazil," said E. L. Larkins, of New York, who has made a study of the South American trade. "The United States government has been looking into the matter recently and has issued a number of interesting reports upon the subject.

"During the year of 1912 immigrants entering Brazil numbered 135,967. The Brazilian government endeavors to settle all who arrive and solicit official assistance in the various colonies. The colonies number 38. Eighteen are supported by the national government, seven by the states with federal assistance, seven by states without assistance and six by the state railway companies. Public elementary schools have been opened in the majority of colonies, in addition to demonstration camps, meteorological stations, workshops and depots for agricultural implements and machinery. The land cultivated in the various colonies reaches 144,890 acres, and the value of the crops in 1912 was $2,500,000. Most of the immigrants enter the country through the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Para.

"The government is attempting to divert a part of the stream of immigration to the northern territories and will construct three hotels for immigrants at Para, Manaos and in the Acre territory.

"Three Italian shipping lines have been subsidized by the Brazilian government in order to encourage immigration, the annual subsidy amounting to $337,000, and the lines agreeing to maintain regular service between Italy and Brazil, with calls at Pernambuco and Bahia and with Santos as the terminal. While the principal purpose of this direct service is the encouragement of immigration, it is expected that it will also stimulate commercial intercourse between the two countries. It is provided in the agreement that freights to Brazil shall be reduced, with a maximum charge of $7.72 per ton for coffee carried to Italy, a reduction of 10 per cent. in the present tariff."

Favor Church Advertising.

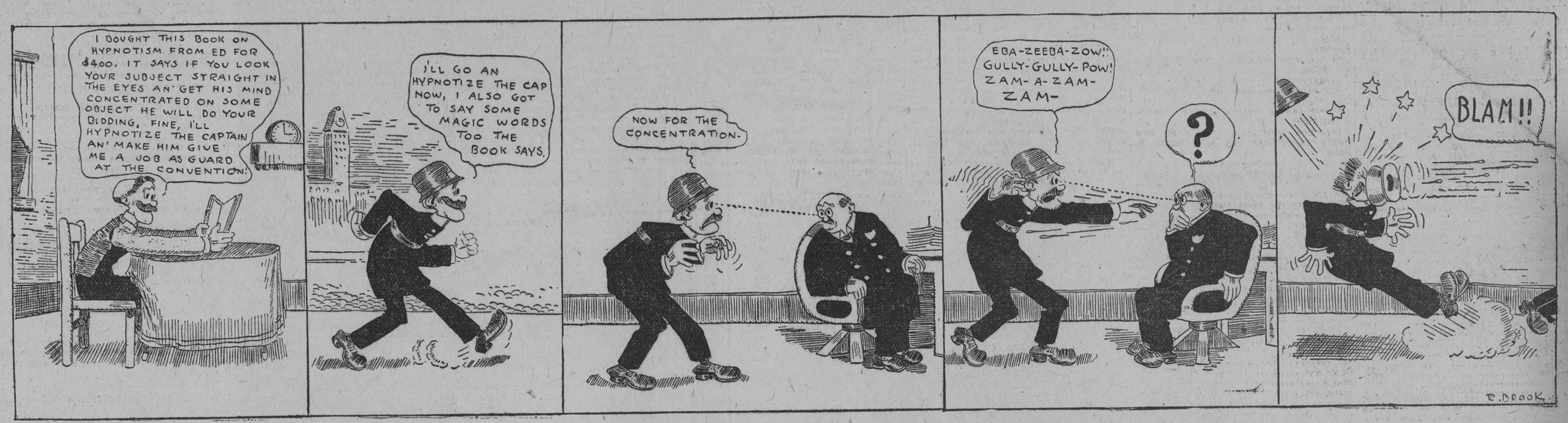
"Theer is a movement among the ministers of the Protestant churches in Ohio to advertise their churches through the newspapers," said James R. Newell, of Cincinnati, O., yesterday at the Hotel Emerson. "The movement has been started in Toledo. The ministers say that sensational sermons are not what will bring people to the churches. The ministers also say that they can't preach to the people unless they get them to preach to. One minister claims that he spent $100 a month to advertise his church and packed the church at each service by it. I have talked to ministers about the matter and found many in favor of having an advertising bureau and a fixed appropriation for it. One minister told me that if the church were strong enough financially it should employ a man to do nothing else but advertise what the church has to offer, just the same as a merchant advertises his goods. The voice of the press repeats the message the minister gives his congregation to millions of their readers. The problem of modern religion should be worked out by modern means. Advertising will influence men to drink or to go to places of amusement. It will also influence men to embrace religion and go to the churches. Advertising is not incompatible with the dignity of banks, cities or the national government, and should not be with religion."

Marketing Butter in India.

"One of the problems in connection with the dairy business in India is how to put butter on the market in a form that can be handled and used by the consumer," said a man from California, who has large dairy interests in Sau Francisco.

"A good deal of interest is being taken in the development of the dairy industry in parts of India and a certain amount of capital has been sunk in it. One of the difficulties in this trade arises from the fact that butter deteriorates quickly when it is exposed to the air at Indian temperatures, and is so fluid that packing is not easy. When a tin is opened the whole of the butter deteriorates rapidly. Having regard to the comparative fluidity of butter at Indian temperature it seems possible that it might be packed in collapsible tubes of tin with screw nozzles similar to those in which printing ink, oil paints and certain ointments are sold. From tubes of this kind as much butter as is required at a time might be expressed. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence (of India) has been in correspondence with the makers of machinery for the manufacture and filling of tubes, and one of them states that such tubes, if containing butter, would have to be made of pure tin, the reason being that the volatile fatty acids present would act upon lead or copper and form poisonous and unsightly compounds. In like manner such parts of the filling machines as are now made of copper would have to be made of porcelain. Illustrations, with quotations for three sizes of machines for the manufacture and for the filling of these tubes have been obtained."

OFFICER CRUST :-: :-: He's Not Very Strong on Hypnotism!!



THE STORY OF THE SOUTH

A Notable Issue by the Manufacturers' Record.

It is doubtful if the South has ever been so splendidly or so intelligently interpreted as in the remarkable current issue of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore. Close to 500 pages it takes, which is probably a record size for any weekly publication in the country, and it would be hard to find a single page on which is not attractively and authoritatively presented something new about the South, facts of interest concerning conditions, information of importance to every branch of industry or trade—the whole constituting an amazing record of progress in a great and growing section aptly described by way of title The South—the Nation's Greatest Asset.

It is in no impulsive, heedless spirit that the Record's editor and manager, Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, makes the claim that the South is, indeed, the nation's greatest asset. The title, he states, was selected advisedly in the knowledge that it would occasion discussion and that out of the discussion would come a better understanding of the South, its greatness, its resources and its fertility in opportunity. In upholding its claim the Record says:

"Assets do not necessarily consist in accumulated wealth, but in resources, the development of which will bring wealth. And when the resources of the South in minerals, timber, soil, climate, water-powers, geographical location, with reference to strategic advantages for world-wide trade, are considered, it will be seen that the South has assets which in part duplicate those of other sections, while it has others which are a monopoly. Cotton, for instance, is a natural monopoly controlled by the South, the foreign exports of which have alone made possible the maintenance of the balance of trade of the nation in our favor. There are many other resources in which the South leads the nation, and it is the combination of all these which justify the statement that the South is the nation's greatest asset."

Makes Fine Record.

The State Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., publishes in this morning's American the condensed statement showing its condition for the year 1912. This staid company is nearly 70 years old, and the past year was one of the most successful in its history. The assets were increased to $40,776,467.20, a gain of over $2,050,000 in a year. During the year the company paid in losses in Maryland over $129,000.00. The substantial net reserve of $36,190,440.00 is carried. Mr. Charles R. Gantz has been the general agent of the company for nearly two years. Mr. Gantz is a young man, ambitious, and with a host of friends, and the record he has thus far established speaks well for his future success. The offices of the company are located at 1019-21 Munsey Building.

Employment *for* Idle Funds

Put your money at work earning interest in a deposit account subject to check with

The Continental Trust Company

Baltimore and Calvert Streets

Capital Resources - - - $3,750,000.

THE PEOPLE'S LETTER BOX

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Here's a Letter From One of the 600,000 Baltimoreans Who Hold That Theirs Is the Best City on Earth—Mr. Hershey Eloquently Sets Forth Some of the Reasons Why—His Views Seconded.

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: Omar F. Hershey has a fine conception of what Baltimore really is, and he knows how to present the picture. Of the 300 men who heard his speech last night at the annual banquet of the Maryland Society of New York, it is likely that not one did not regret that he was ever led by chance or ill fortune to cast his lot in any other city on the face of the earth. But all of them, even today, have an opportunity of correcting their mistake and of returning to their native city and state, where the happiness which they have been pursuing in vain in New York is yet to be attained. As Mr. Hershey says, Baltimore has a soul. What a desolate place any city without a soul must be to a man with a soul!

Baltimore, he says, has nothing to learn from New York. But it has much to learn from New York. It has that to learn which convinces us that it is far better to remain in our own city. Let Marylanders and Baltimoreans who are today trying their fortunes in other cities read carefully these words of Mr. Hershey:

"We are provincial. But this very provinciality gives Baltimore that ineffable something which other cities lack and which a stable and progressive civilization so much needs. A healthy provincialism is a national asset; is, indeed, the nation's surest salvation. Our simplicity and our ardor for simple life is a prophylactic against the increasing complexity and increasing artificiality which now threatens to play a sinister part in our national life."

C. T. A.

Baltimore, March 26.

Wants Boys Taught to Shoot.

To the Editor: What has become of the widely heralded movement to teach boys shooting on public ranges? It is not so long ago that this movement was much to the fore; now it seemingly has been abandoned, or at least is never heard of. Yet it is important to the welfare of the country that the men should be good marksmen. The boys of today are the men of the future, and, therefore, if the men are to be good marksmen the boys must first be trained. It was planned to have public ranges for the lads in every city in this country. Such instruction is absolutely necessary, if we are to be prepared for war, which, of course, all hope is far distant. In past days, when men shot game for their table, instruction in marksmanship was unnecessary. Now such teaching is a necessity. I should like to know what has become of the movement to establish public rifle ranges for the youth of the country.

PATRIOTIC.

Baltimore, March 26.

Men and Churchgoing.

To the Editor: The notice in the newspapers that at the weekly luncheon of the City Club Saturday the topic will be The Job of the Church in the City, and that three ministers will talk, is of the keenest interest to those who wish the church to take its proper place in the activities of everyday life. That the church does not now occupy the prominent place, the first position, in the thoughts of mankind as it should is a matter of keen regret for all churchmen. Worse, still, the church seems to be getting away from the public, or the public is getting away from the church. Men are cold toward churchgoing; but few are seen at the regular services of the church, yet there is the analogous situation of the principles of religion, the Golden Rule, a higher ethical code, obtaining almost daily in the business and professional world. Therefore such a discussion as may be expected Saturday, that will bring before the public the work, the position of the church in the city, is a source of satisfaction to all churches, and the City Club is to be congratulated in its broadminded attitude.

CHURCHMAN.

Baltimore, March 26.

Names for Streets and Schools.

To the Editor. The plan to have the public schools of Baltimore given the names of persons who have been prominent in neighborhood, municipal, state or national history is to be commended, while the plan so favored here of changing street names is, in the majority of instances, to be disapproved. Naming the schools is not only more distinctive than the prosaic numbering heretofore used, but also teaches the children some history connected therewith. It might be wise to set aside one day a year for the children in each school to read papers or listen to lectures on the significance of the name for their school.

Now take the naming of some of the streets: Patterson avenue, for example, has been changed to Laurens street. The latter name may be suggestive of something interesting that the writer does not know, but the former name of Patterson avenue is distinctive of the old family of that name in the northwestern section, a member of which, Betsy Patterson, married a Bonaparte, and thus made history. This change is to be disapproved, while, on the other hand, such changes as North street to Guilford avenue is good, as it removes two names for the same street. Any system of renaming that which has a public use or interest should be carefully considered before being adopted.

OLD SCHOOLBOY.

Baltimore, March 26.

An Appeal to Methodists.

To the Editor: If Goucher College is to be closed or removed from Baltimore, the Methodists of this section of the country—not the people as a whole of this city—must bear the blame. The Methodists are numerous enough and wealthy enough to keep that institution here. The Baltimore Conference, in session in the Eutaw Street Church; the Wilmington Conference, in session at Crisfield, Md.; the Baltimore Conference of the Southern branch of the church, and the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestants should all join in a movement to keep the college going in this city. They are all Methodists and all, practically, attached to the same faith. By uniting on this point they will be but taking a step which will likely result in bringing the several branches together in one great organization.

It should be remembered that Goucher College is not a purely local institution, but one in which the Methodists throughout the United States are, or should be, vitally interested. If it is found too burdensome for those of the denomination in this section, let an appeal be sent out to all the conferences in the country. It seems absurd to say that there is not enough spirit and pride in the sect to save this college. The plant is here, and it ought to remain here.

H. L. J.

Baltimore, March 26.

That Jerkwater Service.

To the Editor: The article published in last evening's papers under the heading "Jerkwater Cars to End Problem" is in no way a benefit to the Southwest Baltimore factories. The only benefit that the people of Baltimore get by this so-called jerkwater line is the connecting of the Wilkens avenue line with the Edmondson, and the Irvington line with the Gilmor and Edmondson and vice-versa. That gives connections with the cemeteries, but how about the working people and the people that have to go down to the factories of the southwestern section? How are they benefited?

HARRY KOCH.

Baltimore, March 26.

TALKS ON THRIFT

A SPECIAL THURSDAY FEATURE DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE THE SAVING AND PROPER USE OF MONEY.

NO. 3.—SAVING WITH AN OBJECT

"If you want to know whether you are destined to be a success or a failure in life, you can easily find out. The test is simple and it is infallible: ARE YOU ABLE TO SAVE MONEY? If not, drop out. You will lose. You may think not, but you will lose as sure as you live. The seed of success is not in you."—JAMES J. HILL.

ONE of the best ways to get out and keep out of a rut is to have some fixed object to work for. Save money for some definite, worthy object and you will find it is comparatively easy, while without such an aim it is hard.

The value of saving with an object in view is proved by the success of the many thrifty persons—especially those on wages or salary—who acquire ownership of their own homes on the monthly payment plan. You will find that you can save if you have to save. Therefore, realizing this, if you are earning more than you need you will endeavor to give yourself a regular obligation to meet by choosing some object for which to save.

Now for a consideration of some of the possible incentives for saving:

Every earnest man should early make it part of his life plan to protect himself and his loved ones from dependence and want in case of interruption of income or other misfortune, and to make possible a care-free old age. The latter must be considered, for one of the saddest things is poverty in old age. The evening of life should be calm and restful. Too often it is embittered by hopelessness, discomfort and vain regrets—all due, nine times out of ten, to lack of financial independence.

If you are an ambitious young householder you want to own your own home. But you can't do it unless you can make a cash payment. And, if you are like the great majority of persons, you can't make such a payment unless you have been saving money regularly and systematically.

When you buy a home you will acquire a feeling of independence and be freed from a great many annoyances. You will be your own landlord and will not have to let possible buyers be shown through your home at any time.

It may be that you are not yet married. Then save with the object of getting married. Possibly you want a college education. Save for that worthy purpose. Perhaps you want to go into business for yourself some day. It takes money to do that and the chances are that nobody will hand it out to you on a silver platter. You must earn and save it yourself.

If you consider earnestly all the things you could accomplish if you had more money at your disposal, and then stop to think that a great many of these things are surely within your reach if you practise thrift and keep your eyes open for opportunities, you will have all the incentive necessary to save money.

And remember this, your earnings get into the bank whether *you* put them there or not. Are *you* saving some of your income and systematically putting it away where it will work for *your* benefit, or is it all slipping through your fingers into the pocket and bank account of *somebody else?*

MARKETMEN AND HOURS

Conference Held at Western Station—Want Change in Law.

A truce has been declared for one week by the police of the Western district and merchants occupying stalls outside of the Lexington Market Building. Until next Wednesday the police will not interfere with the marketmen, who in the meantime will make an effort to have passed a new city ordinance granting them longer hours in which to do business. This was decided yesterday afternoon by a delegation of marketmen, representatives of Eutaw street merchants, Magistrate J. Abner Sayler, Jr., and Captain Harvey Morheiser, of the Western district.

Three marketmen against whom complaints had been lodged by Eutaw street merchants were summoned to appear before Magistrate Sayler to talk the matter over. They were August Eberhardt, James Papas, Angelo Zantis and James Glass. With them came lawyers and neighbors in the market. Edward J. Colgan, of the City Solicitor's office, was also present and for an hour the matter was threshed out. The real trouble—that which Magistrate Sayler has been endeavoring to find out—was learned when all protested against the hours permitted under a city ordinance. According to the law, in winter they are allowed to do business between 6:30 o'clock and 11:30 o'clock in the morning. In summer they are permitted to do business from 5:30 o'clock to 10:30 o'clock in the morning. On Saturdays the laws provides that they can do business between sundown and midnight.

The men contend that these hours are unjust and that they cannot do any business between them. They want to continue their stands until 3 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays and from sun up until midnight on Saturdays. City Comptroller James F. Thrift is preparing a new market ordinance, which he hopes to present to the City Council by May 1. The marketmen yesterday decided to call upon him and work together in an effort to have this new ordinance enacted. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday in the Western Police Station, at which it is expected Mr. Thrift will be present.

"To Prevent the Grip," Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" Look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

GAS, SOURNESS AND INDIGESTION VANISH

Just As Soon As "Pape's Diapepsin" Comes in Contact With the Stomach All Distress Is Gone.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

JAMES YOUNG IN QUAINT HONG KONG

BALTIMORE ACTOR WRITES INTERESTINGLY OF HIS TRIP.

In Third Letter to Parents Here He Again Emphasizes the Predominance of Japanece Battleships in Foreign Waters and Sounds Warning to Legislators From the Middle West.

James Young, the actor, who is making a tour of the world, has written his third interesting letter to his parents, former State Senator and Mrs. James Young. The first letter told the story of Christmas on board a Pacific liner, the second gave impressions and experiences of Yokohama, and the following relates incidents of his stay in Shanghai and Hongkong, China. The first portion of the letter is dated at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai:

"Well, this is China, and it is very much like any other old place. Can you imagine, though, a hotel named Astor House in Shanghai. It makes me think of home, and there may be a suggestion of homesickness. On our way here the vessel anchored 14 miles down stream, and we boarded a tender to the landing place. The river is filled with warships of every description, and those which appear the most formidable are the Japanese, much to my disgust. Japan is a menace, and the whole world is underrating the nation's power.

"The policemen in Shanghai form a strange cosmopolitan mixture of English bobbies, East Indians and Chinamen. Owing to the American colony here we use United States postage. We will not remain long in Shanghai, and will be glad to leave, as we are looking forward with pleasure to Hongkong. We leave today at 5 P. M.

"We have arrived at Hongkong at last, and this is old China's New Year's Day, year 4869, or second year of the republic. On the Fourth of July we of the United States celebrate it by firing shooting crackers; and in that spirit of reckless extravagance have fired several packs at once. We have even imagined they made a maddening noise, but those who have not been in China on New Year's Day have never heard shooting crackers in reality. This is the way they do here: The buildings are rather high, and millions of packs of explosives, of all sizes and forms, are suspended from the roof top by a pole upon which is a pulley. This is gradually lowered, and when the time comes such a tremendous, deafening noise ensues that the American's nervous system is completely wrecked. The crackers are supposed to drive away the devil for a year, and the more noise there is, the more terror the demons experience. At the top of the long string of explosives is a curiously shaped box about six feet long, covered with tinsel and silver and gold paper. According to tradition, this box contains the devil who is tortured by the frightful sounds and the fate that awaits him. When the explosion is over the box bursts with a mighty bang and burns. The devil, being alarmed, will keep away from that particular house for a year; and this, of course, is something to be devoutly wished for.

I am located at Kingsclere Private Hotel. An Englishman is the proprietor. It is built on the side of the mountain and I cannot imagine what it was before it became what it is. It is covered with crowns and crests and has gorgeous stained windows. Our room is so large we could put our entire Flatbush house inside of it. Flowers are in bloom. I picked the enclosed daisy as I came in. It takes half an hour to walk up the mountain to the hotel, and about 10 minutes to go down. It is away from those unearthly city disturbances that keep people awake at night. This letter is being written by an open window, and I am wearing a crepe kimono in order to be in harmony with Chinese surroundings. Birds, beautiful and peculiar to me, are chirping outside. The foliage is dense. There are palms and feathery bamboo. Below are the botanical gardens, which are unsurpassed; their fame is worldwide. Still further on lies the city proper, which must be the most beautiful in the world, for, it seems to me, nothing can possibly excel it in magnificence. The business district reminds me of Paris; there is also a suggestion of London; the foliage is as thick and green as that of California, and it has the attractive qualities of Santa Barbara. In environment it surpasses Honolulu.

The houses are spacious, and are perched upon the sides of the mountains. You see the most wonderful Spanish architecture, and the views are glorious. The city is generally crowded. There are rows of stalls on each side of the street, and these add to the congestion. One of the desirable features is that fish are sold alive in the markets. They swim around in tanks waiting for purchasers. Beyond the city is the harbor, where there are battleships of many nations. The Japanese ships, with their sombre war paint on, predominate. They are ever ready. Some day those American Congressmen from the interior, who oppose the placing of a powerful fleet in the Pacific twice the size of the Japanese navy, will have an awakening. They cannot see beyond the fields of Iowa and Kansas. They are not interested in battleships.

We have been 10 days in this big city, and have not seen a horse anywhere. I believe there are some Polo ponies and race horses outside the city, but everything is carried, hauled and drawn by Coolies. They are the human taxis and cab horses. All building material is taken up the mountain sides by these people, and generally they are women. I saw two women carrying 12 large 10-foot oak doors up a hill steeper than the Franklin street hill, and about three miles to the top. They did this in a peculiar way. They would carry a door a little way, stop and go back after a second one, take that a short distance, then go back after the first one, until all were gradually worked up to the place of destination. I was unable to lift one end of a door from the ground, and yet these women accomplished the task.

Canton, which is reached in three hours by rail from here, is in a state of siege. The river is lined with battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. Only abject fear prevents the Chinese from attacking the foreigners, whom they hate. Around the European and American quarters of Canton are barbed wire fences 12 feet high, and placed at the intersection of streets are machine guns protected with sand barricades. Every avenue of approach is guarded, and vigilance is maintained day and night. I should like to remain here, as there will be exciting times.

The fire station in Hong Kong is very British. They have Englishmen as firemen. Until recently the engines were drawn by 24 Coolies to each apparatus, but now they have a motor engine that couples with the hose carriage, and the extension ladder on behind. The Coolies were as cheap as gasoline. Our next stopping place of importance will be Rangoon, India."

COMING AMUSEMENTS

Attractions Booked by Local Theaters for Next Week.

Mrs. Fiske, who is to appear at Ford's next week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday, after a two years' absence from Baltimore, in her new play, The High Road, has the true gift of characterization, and even were she to appear in several different roles, which in the author's drawing were very similar, she, by various illuminating touches of her genius, would make of each a separate and distinct picture. From the enthusiastic nature of the comment passed upon The High Road, in New York, there would seem to be every indication that in Mary Page Mrs. Fiske has found a role that will rank with the best she has ever known. It is said to bring out all the softness and womanliness of her personality, and, in general, to call forth some of the most vivid and appealing work she has ever done.

Excursions on all railroads within a radius of 100 miles will come to Baltimore for The Garden of Allah opening next Monday at the New Academy of Music for a two weeks' engagement.

For the faithful reproduction of the scenes of the novel the Liebler Company's general manager, George C. Tyler, with Hugh Ford, stage director, and Edward Morange, scenic expert, spent considerable time with Mr. Hichens in the desert, where the action of the play transpires. They took hundreds of photographs and were fortunate enough to witness a typical sandstorm, later reproduced on the stage of the Century Theater, New York. In the desert country arrangements were made for the importation of Algerian dancers, members of Arab tribes, sheiks and dervishes, camels, dogs and sheep. Everything that would help out an appreciation of the spirit of the desert was considered, and when the party left Algeria the work had been thorough. With the knowledge gained in the desert the work of fashioning the electrical effects and myriad mechanical devices went forward as soon as the party returned to New York. Experts working under the direction of the Liebler Company executives delivered their product to the theater. As Hugh Ford, in charge of the stage, summarized results: "It doesn't merely look like the desert—it is the desert."

Walker Whiteside will be seen at the Auditorium next week in The Typhoon, which scored a phenomenal success in the early part of the year in Chicago and New York. This play was originally produced in Budapest, the home of the author, Menyhert Lengyel. It was quickly translated from the Hungarian text and given with great success in Berlin, Vienna, Milan, Copenhagen and Stockholm. It is now in its tenth month at the Sarah Bernhardt Theater, Paris, and is shortly to be given at His Majesty's Theater, London, by Sir Beerbohm Tree. Mr. Walker Whiteside brings his entire company and magnificent production intact from the Hudson Theater, New York, where the play ran far into the summer.

The bill at the Maryland next week will include Maud Lambert, the musical comedy star, and Ernest Ball, the song writer, presenting a new repertoire; Mrs. Louis James and company, in the comedy sketch, Holding a Husband; Jo Boganny's Royal Lunatic Bakers; Lyons and Yosco, the harpist and the singer; Ed Flanagan and Neely Edwards, in their new act, Off and On; Nevins and Erwood, the Coalman and the Maid; La Deodima, in beautiful visions d'art; the Gordon Highlanders; Lydell and Butterworth, black-face dancers; Blanche Sloan, the gymnast, and a new program of Thomas A. Edison's talking motion pictures.

The headline feature at the New Theater next week will be Bob O'Neill, Frances Lubin and ten clever boys and girls in a merry musical farce-comedy, Planting Days, with special scenery and lighting effects. The extra added attractions will be the Saxophone Five; Sylvia, the model Venus; Harrison Wolf and girls; the peerless Frisco, comedy juggler, and Bannister and Vizard will also be on the bill.

It is the belief of Mischa Elman, the violinist, that much of his success is due to his physical and mental endurance. Although he practices for hours every day he seldoms feels fatigue. To stand for one hour with one arm sustaining the neck of a violin and the other being drawn back and forth is trying. Few peopel ever become distinguished, because they have not the stamina essential for the long and arduous practicing necessary. Elman will play in concert in this city on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, at Ford's.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, March 26.

Forecast for Thursday and Friday: For Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, rain and colder Thursday; Friday, fair and much colder; high shifting winds.

For the District of Columbia, rain Thursday, followed by clearing and much colder by night; Friday, fair and colder; high shifting winds.

For Virginia and North Carolina, rain and much colder Thursday; clearing by night; cold wave in extreme west portions; Friday, fair and cold; high winds, shifting to northwest.

For South Carolina, rain, followed by fair and much colder Thursday; cold wave at night; Friday, fair and cold; high northwest winds.

For West Virginia, rain or snow, with a cold wave Thursday; Friday, fair, with warmer in afternoon.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast: Additional rainfall reports received at the Weather Bureau confirm earlier indications of heavy rains on the watersheds of streams in Kentucky and Tennessee which enter the Ohio River from the south, but the precipitation north of the Ohio River on Wednesday was not heavy and the volume of water in the rivers of that section was not materially increased.

Flood stages are indicated for the Upper Susquehanna and in the Hudson River at Troy and Albany.

Excessive rains have continued in the Ohio watershed and considerable rainfall is reported in the Atlantic and Gulf States. In the Lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys and Southwestern Lake Region the rain has turned to snow with the approach of colder weatehr from the northwest. The Northwestern cold wave, in fact, is now pushing south, and covers practically the entire country between the Mississippi River and the Rockies, but the temperature is beginning to moderate in the Northwest.

Temperatures will rise Thursday west of the Mississippi and quite general Friday throughout the Central Valleys.

Cold-wave warnings have been ordered for Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Florida, West Virginia, the extreme west portions of North Carolina and Virginia and Southwest Pennsylvania.

Daily Report.

Custom-house, Baltimore, March 26.

Time.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation.	State of Weather.
8 A. M.	69	78	S.	17	.03	Cloudy
8 P. M.	61	95	NW.	1	.52	Cloudy

Normal temperature	45	Highest temperature	72
Mean temperature	66	Lowest temperature	61

Maximum velocity of the wind, 20 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	52	Montgomery, cloudy	70
Bismarck, clear	*8	Montreal, cloudy	24
Boston, rain	36	Nantucket, cloudy	42
Buffalo, rain	30	New Orleans, rain	72
Charleston, pt. cldy	58	New York, rain	36
Chicago, snow	26	Oklahoma, clear	24
Cleveland, rain	34	Pittsburgh, cloudy	36
Corpus Christi, clear	68	Philadelphia, cloudy	34
Denver, clear	8	Portland, Me., cloudy	32
Detroit, snow	28	Portland, Ore., cldy	34
Duluth, clear	4	Providence, cloudy	38
Eastport, cloudy	24	Quebec, cloudy	18
Galveston, clear	68	Raleigh, pt. cloudy	66
Green Bay, cloudy	14	Salt Lake City, clear	16
Hatteras, clear	64	San Francisco, clear	42
Havre, cloudy	*22	St. Louis, snow	32
Helena, cloudy	*6	St. Paul, clear	8
Jacksonville, pt. cldy	68	Shreveport, cloudy	56
Kansas City, snow	28	Scranton, rain	58
Knoxville, rain	64	Spokane, cloudy	7
Louisville, rain	36	Tampa, clear	68
Marquette, clear	12	Washington, cloudy	66
Memphis, cloudy	46	Winnipeg, clear	*8

*Below zero.

Sun Rises.....6:05 A. M. | Sun Sets.....6:24 P. M.
Moon Rises.....1:34 A. M. Friday.

HIGH WATER.

10:38 A. M.....4.4 Feet | 10:44 P. M.....0.6 Foot

[Calculations Expressed in Eastern Standard Time.]

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