A Boy Scout Camp Along the Potomac

MAP MAKING

A TILTING CONTEST

MURRAY

CLASS IN "FIRST AID" BANDAGING

LOWERING THE FLAG AFTER SUNDOWN

IN THE MESS TENT.

CAMP RECREATION, AT COLUMBUS OHIO.

ENCAMPMENT to Be Held at River View—The First Event of Its Kind for Washington Boys—Prominent Residents of the District Interested in Project—The Camp Life and Discipline—Competition for Camp Emblems and Other Features of the Outdoor Life—Camp Will Have Physician and a Hospital—Plans Being Made for the Outing.

"Ho! for the Boy Scouts' camp
And life in the open air!"

PRELIMINARIES are now on foot for a new departure in recreation work for the boys of the District of Columbia. The Boy Scouts are to have a summer camp at River View, down the Potomac, from June 25 to September 2, inclusive—and every boy in Washington of good moral character will be admitted to the camp, whether he has joined the Boy Scouts or not. Here seems a fine opportunity for all the boys who are not likely to get away to the seashore or mountains for a respite from the heated term, and also for the kind-hearted experimenter in philanthropy, who knows some boy who can't get away and who contributes the needed fee to see that he goes to the camp.

Many Washington men of civic and financial prominence are active workers for the project. Their efforts and interest are supplanted by about forty scout-masters in the District, whose commands will take turns at the camp. The actual executive work devolves upon E. S. Martin, the scout commissioner, under whose direction a similar enterprise was successfully carried out at Columbus, Ohio, last year. There, the work was done at the public expense under the auspices of the department of public recreation. Here it must be done by such means as the Boy Scout officials can get together from private subscriptions and from small fees paid in by the boys for board.

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Most people know that River View is one of the "beauty spots" of the Potomac landscape. Mr. Martin says that it is admirably adapted to the purpose of a Boy Scout encampment. The buildings and grounds will be immediately inspected and overhauled by a committee of experts, who will make an analysis of the drinking water and take every possible precaution touching the sanitary conditions. Special attention will be given to the mosquitoes, if any are found thereabouts, and it is likely that a wireless telegraph station will be established, with an instructor to give lessons to any boys interested. All details will be arranged with military care and precision before the first party of boys is taken there June 25.

In a general way it may be stated that the purpose of the encampment is to benefit and instruct all boys who go there. If it leads to a larger membership in the Boy Scout organization, so much the better. The camp begins at a time in the season when nearly every one in the hot city longs for a change, to get near to nature and to expand his lungs with the fresh ozone of the country. The camp will offer these advantages at a minimum of cost—the rate for each boy being fixed at $4 for one week, or $7 for two weeks. There will be ample accommodations for about 100 boys at all times. Vacancies will be filled by those on the waiting list in the order received.

River View lies on the Maryland side of the Potomac, about fourteen miles south of Washington. The boys will go there by boat at an especially low round-trip rate, which will be granted for this occasion. The boys will have exclusive use of the buildings, grounds and river front. This was made possible through the courtesy of Paul Dulaney and Colin H. Livingstone; the first treasurer of the local organization and the latter president of the National Boy Scout movement.

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The buildings are so ample and comfortable that it may be decided not to use tents at all—but to screen windows and doors, and throw them wide open to the breezes. Boats, tennis, base ball, race track, basket ball, quoits and other games will be provided; also books, periodicals and quiet indoor games for wet days, or for those who require them.

Ample provision will be made for the commissary department, and the food will be carefully prepared by competent cooks. It is planned to have supplies of fresh milk, vegetables, eggs, butter, poultry and other produce delivered daily at the camp from nearby farms. A concert or other entertainment will be given each week.

Malcolm P. Junkin, who was active director of the camp at Columbus last year, will be in charge of this camp. He is a student at the University of Pennsylvania and has a faculty for handling and entertaining boys. Mr. Junkin will be ably assisted, so that a high degree of discipline and order may be maintained. All boys in the camp will be under proper supervision throughout the encampment. None can go outside the camp lines without a formal leave. None will be allowed in the water except as provided under the rules of the Boy Scouts, with the swimming master in charge and properly manned guard boats on duty. The same rule applies to all other sports and games. No risk is taken nor allowed.

The rules forbid the use of vulgar or profane language and exclude firearms and tobacco. So far as possible, the camp government will be left in the hands of the boys by the use of the self-government scheme which has worked out so well in the Junior Republic. Prompt, willing and cheerful obedience is looked for from every member of the camp, and any boy who shows a disposition to defy or to shirk his obligations in this respect will be escorted to his home by the proper authorities. The health, morality and safety of every boy will be most carefully safeguarded in transit and while in camp. Sickly boys who might endanger the health of the campers cannot be admitted.

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Each boy going to the camp will be required to bring his outfit in a suitcase or telescope, as no heavy baggage can be taken. The scouts will have their regulation equipment, and all boys must be provided with the following articles: One heavy blanket, sweater or coat; extra suit of old clothes for emergency, light overcoat or raincoat, strong shoes and rubbers, comb and brush, toothbrush, towels and soap. Other articles that are suggested, but which are optional, are: Running suit, used also for bathing; tennis shoes, tennis racquet, base ball bat or glove, fishing tackle, books or magazines, any musical instrument which the owner plays, camera and swimming suit.

Classes in swimming, first aid to the injured, signaling, map-making, scoutmasters' bridge building and other useful studies will be regularly held. As an example of how the time in camp will be spent, here is a tentative program for one day:

7:00 a.m.—First call.
7:15 a.m.—Setting up exercise and dip.
7:45 a.m.—Breakfast.
8:30 a.m.—Police duty.
9:00 a.m.—Games, drills, etc.
10:30 a.m.—Swim.
11:00 a.m.—Recall.
12:00 m. —Dinner.
1:00 p.m.—Leisure.
3:00 p.m.—Walks, games, etc.
4:00 p.m.—Swim (optional).
4:30 p.m.—Recall.
5:00 p.m.—Supper.
5:45 p.m.—Base ball, etc.
8:00 p.m.—Campfire, with stories and songs.
9:30 p.m.—Lights out.
10:00 p.m.—Taps.

Sunday will be a quiet day for reading, letter-writing and a stroll for those who so desire. Parents or guardians who wish their boys to come to town for church service have only to file such a request with Mr. Martin in the Metropolitan Bank building, 15th street between F and G streets. Sunday evenings there will be a song service around the camp fire. Parents and others will be sure to visit the camp, and they will be welcome Wednesdays and Saturdays. On other days it will not be convenient to receive visitors, as it would tend to interrupt the routine.

The Camp Fire Girls are an allied branch of the Boy Scouts, and arrangements are being perfected to give them one week at the camp. At the time they may select the boys will be dismissed for a week and the Camp Fire Girls, under proper care and chaperonage, will be given entire charge of the camp.

Throughout the time of the encampment a physician will be in attendance and a well equipped hospital tent will be kept ready for use. With the foresight which is being exercised in the inspection of the place and the thorough sanitary safeguards that will characterize every phase of the camp life, it is not to be apprehended that any sickness will occur there; in fact, Mr. Martin says there was not a case of sickness in the Columbus camp last year, and that no accident occurred more serious than a careless boy getting a splinter in his foot. As over 500 boys attended the camp it can be readily seen how small is the risk from either sickness or accident.

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The pictures shown in this article were taken at the Columbus, Ohio, camp of the Boy Scouts last summer. As the land and water accommodations at River View closely resemble those used for the Columbus camp, these views are, figuratively, pictures of what will be actually done by the Washington boys in camp this summer. Every occupation and amusement for the camp has been lovingly thought out for the real welfare of the boys taking part.

There are doubtless as many kindly and generous persons to the square acre in Washington as anywhere else in the country, so that the scout camp is sure to develop some little romances of goodness and genuine charity, such as have grown out of similar undertakings elsewhere. One at Columbus, which especially impressed Mr. Martin last season, was that of a childless widower of moderate means who sent a delicate boy to the camp five weeks, at his personal expense. On the visiting day each week the man went to the camp to see how his protege was getting along, and for dinner took pot-luck with him at the mess table. The boy proved very grateful to his benefactor, and the latter declared that he had never done an act that brought him more real happiness.

On visiting days the boys will perform special "stunts" for the entertainment of their friends, and will be seen on "dress parade."

Arthur C. Moses, president of the local council, who will remain in town this summer, intends to give a good deal of time and attention to the conduct of the camp, and will make a special duty of its results, with a view to applying any useful data that may develop to the future benefit of the Boy Scout work here. His efforts will be ably supplemented by those of other members of the council, both men and women, and it is not unlikely that leading clergymen of all denominations and other prominent citizens will take a personal interest in the success of the camp.

The local council is especially desirous that parents and the public generally should understand that the Boy Scouts is a civilian and not in any sense a military organization, and that it is absolutely non-sectarian in spirit and in fact. Its purpose is to assist in the building up among American boys of a hardy, healthy, well-developed manhood for the future welfare of the nation. All boys of normal minds and characters crave for the exercises and diversions which are brought to them by the Boy Scout work, and as the exigencies of city life have shut off the natural exercises of the average boy the scout plan is intended to supply the need in so far as it can be done.

Before the time for the outing at River View, Scout Commissioner Martin will go as a delegate to the recreation congress, which opens in Cleveland June 6. There he expects to get several idas which can be applied in the management of the work here. At the congress he will read a paper on the affirmative side of the question: "Should Boy Scout activities be made a part of the municipal recreation program and supported by public funds?" Mr. Martin says he hopes to see this work become a proper charge against the municipal budget in every large community in this country, as he holds that the money could not be put to better use.

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Parents have the personal assurance of Mr. Martin that their boys will be as well taken care of while in camp and while going or coming on the boat as in a properly regulated home. At all times they will be under the close supervision of competent officers. There will be no relaxation of discipline and no slipshod methods which might permit boys at the camp to come under any undesirable influences on the outside.

A feature of the camp work, which is certain to interest a majority of boys, is the competition for camp emblems. There are ten points in the competition, embracing superiority in athletics, aquatics, social qualities, science, usefulness, mental gifts, mystics, scout craft, health and approval of leaders. For instance, the social point will be won by the boy who has taught another in aquatics, athletics and other games, who is congenial with campmates, prompt in answer to bugle calls and an all-around good scout. The science point involves the naming and describing of five different kinds of trees, birds or stones—and so on through the list—each indicating some distinct acquirement of useful knowledge or qualities.

All boys not scouts who desire to attend the encampment should file their applications as early as possible at the Boy Scout headquarters, 514-515 Metropolitan Bank building, where blank applications will be supplied. Schools, churches or other bodies of citizens who wish to provide for a number of boys at a given time will be given every possible facility, and such application should be on file at the earliest possible date.

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The members of the local council include: Government officials, Dr. Arthur B. Baker, Ernest P. Bicknell, Philander P. Claxton, Judge William H. De Lacy, Willett M. Hays, Gen. John A. Johnston, Maj. William V. Judson, Lee McClung, Judge James L. Pugh, Cuno H. Rudolph, George Otis Smith, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Frank J. Wagner, James Wilson, Gen. James Perry Wood, Maj. Gen. Leonard C. Wood, Dr. William C. Woodward; newspaper men, John R. McLean, Theodore W. Noyes, Thomas C. Noyes, Henry L. West; Y. M. C. A., Albert M. Chesley, William Knowles Cooper, Myron J. Jones; Associated Charities, Walter S. Ufford; ministers, Dr. Samuel H. Greene, Bishop Alfred Harding, Rev. Patrick Murphy, Father William T. Russell, Rabbi Abram Simon, Rabbi Louis Stern, Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., Dr. Charles E. Wood, Dr. Samuel H. Woodrow; Sunday schools, F. W. Bolgiano, A. E. L. Leckie, Norton M. Little; Epworth League, William A. Morris; schools, Dr. William C. Davidson, Stephen E. Kramer, B. W. Murch, Capt. James F. Oyster, Robert L. Preston, Thomas W. Sidwell, Dr. Willard S. Small, A. T. Stuart, Ernest L. Thurston, Emory M. Wilson; army officers, Capt. H. C. Barnhart, Maj. Gen. Nelson Miles; business and professional men, Milton E. Giles, Dr. Noble P. Barnes, C. J. Bell, Henry P. Blair, George F. Bowerman, E. A. Carpenter, W. A. H. Church, F. G. Coldren, W. V. Cox, Paul Dulaney, John Joy Edson, F. M. Foster, W. T. Galliher, William F. Gude, S. Guggenheim, Robert N. Harper, Charles E. Howe, M. C. Latta, Colin H. Livingstone, Maj. Charles Lynch, H. B. F. Macfarland, Arthur C. Moses, C. F. Norment, Gifford Pinchot, Herbert Putnam, James F. Shea, Herbert A. Smith, E. J. Stellwagen, Eugene E. Stevens, C. W. Warden, S. W. Woodward; Christian Endeavor, E. P. Gates.

The camp has not yet been named. Any boy may win a week's citizenship, with all expenses paid, by suggesting a name which becomes the title of the camp for this season. Submit suggestions on this blank coupon. Cut out and mail, or deliver in person at Mr. Martin's office in the Metropolitan Bank building.

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I would suggest .....

as the name of the Boy Scout Camp at River View.

NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL.....

.....

The winner will be notified in person and through the press as soon as a decision is made.

SENORA FEDERICO ALFONSO PEZET, WIFE OF THE MINISTER FROM PERU

HAS Come to Washington in the Past Month—Senor and Senora Pezet Were Here for Five Years About Twelve Years Ago, and Have Come to Washington Now From the Republic of Panama—Senora Pezet Takes Her Place at Once Among the Important Latin American Hostesses.

BY MARGARET B. DOWNING.

THE minister from Peru and his wife and son have received a cordial welcome on their second coming. Mr. Pezet was first secretary of the Peruvian legation for five years and left Washington in 1900 to become minister to the republics of Central America. He did not sever his ties of friendship and through all these years has kept up a brisk correspondence with many Washingtonians. When his only son, called George Washington Pezet, because he was born February 22, and because his parents are fervent admirers of their great neighbor to the north and its founder, was of college age he was placed at Harvard, where two years ago he graduated with high honors. Young Pezet has since resided in Boston, intending to take up literature as a profession. He has already written some dramas, and one he hopes to have produced this autumn. He is now in Washington with his parents and will remain until the legation is moved into summer quarters on the North Shore some time in July.

"I return to Washington," remarked Senora Pezet, "as one comes back to a dearly loved spot filled with pleasant memories. I find the city changed, but not sufficiently so to make me feel strange except in a few locations. In a way I feel as though I left only a few months ago, and I take up the thread of affairs with zeal, the energy engendered by a complete rest. My home city is Lima, one of the oldest cities of the new world and one of the most fascinating. Less than fifty years after Columbus had discovered this vast empire for Spain, the first stone of the Cathedral of Lima was laid by Pizarro, in January, 1535. I have not lived in Lima consecutively for more than twenty-five years. But I make frequent visits and I am amazed to see how modernized we are becoming, and that without losing the picturesqueness and air of antiquity which is our principal charm. We have now a population of 25,000 and are increasing steadily and along the best lines. We have all that a modern city can desire, electric light and public tram service, wide, shaded streets, handsome new building blocks. In the residential section the ancient order prevails and the homes are wide, low and commodious, many of adobe, with court yards filled with the splendid flora of our seaboard.

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"Lima is filled with treasures of art, with ancient manuscripts and rare old books, and it is really worth a visit from the historical standpoint alone, were its other many attractions eliminated. The cathedral dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, begun when Pizarro founded the city, required ninety years to build, and it is one of the grandest ecclesiastical monuments in the new world. The cathedral was completed and consecrated in 1625, but was almost demolished by an earthquake in 1746. It has been again restored and has some costly art treasures—a genuine Murillo, which hangs over the high altar, and some wonderful gold and silver plate for her altar vessels and furnishings. Lima has the oldest university in the new world, that of San Marco, founded by the Spaniards in 1551. It is a seat of learning revered throughout South America, has at present eight faculties, including theology, and has always, in spite of many political upheavals in the country, remained autonomous and independent of the government. Lima had a printing press in 1566, and we are very proud of a catechism issued from the Jesuit press at Juli, on Lake Titicaca, in 1577, and which is the first book ever published on American soil.

"History was made in Lima during these centuries, though, of course, the prosperity of the city followed the fortunes of the Spanish viceroys. The world at large has recently heard all about San Martin when Argentina celebrated the centenary of that hero's exploits. We built well in every way and our country is striding forward and taking a prominent place among the nations. Spanish architecture prevails and the mother country still exerts an influence in every direction. A walk through our city is almost like one through a city of Spain, though the American spirit of progress and activity is dominant. We have a fine statue to Columbus in one of our parks, another to Bolivar, and yet another to our liberators connected with the defeat of the Spaniards on the 2d of May, 1866.

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"It may be the lingering Spanish influence which has kept our women from taking part in the so-called feminista movement which is agitating all the world. It would be misleading to say that Peruvian women are not interested. We take a keen interest in all that relates to the progress of the world, and especially do we note what is engrossing the attention of our North American sisters. But the two points of view are so radically different that I can find no standard of comparison. The Latin woman is heart and soul tied up in the fortunes of her father, husband or brothers or sons. She works with the masculine part of her family and for him, but in a different way. I think we know just as much about politics as American women, but we could never imagine ourselves taking an active, that is, a directing part. It seems to us that our labor is at home and along social and philanthropic lines. We give much time to the planning of fetes, of dinners, and visiting is a part of our daily routine like eating and sleeping. We delight to take our men along, and, indeed, if the social intercourse were as it is here, mainly among women, I do not believe we would take the trouble to keep it going. But we think that after the serious occupations of the day, home should be bright and sunny for the father, husband or son as loving care and deep forethought can make it. Therefore we either have friends to dinner or we go to good friends to dine. Then we dance, go to the play, visit among each other and make a new day for our men. They joyfully accompany us, enjoy themselves, uplift their souls and minds by spirited, sprightly conversation, good music or a play, which awakens new thoughts and ambitions, and so are refreshed to take up the next day's burden.

SENORA PEZET.

"This is the Latin woman's idea of helping her husband, and aiding the public policies. Then we devote much time to organized charity, to works of philanthropy, which are also woven into our daily duties that we perform them as a matter of course. We Latins love to dance, to go out in the warm sunshine, listen to music and to talk of the problems of the day and how to meet them. But to vote or to seek a public career is far from out thoughts. We have kept apace of the times, in that women can get as deep an education as they are capable of absorbing. They can get government positions, and where thirty years ago, when a woman was deprived of her natural support, father or husband, she became a charge of the state, now there are hundreds of avenues opening to her to gain a good living."

Senor and Senora Pezet two years ago celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding, but to see the senora suggests that she has discovered Ponce de Leon's spring of eternal youth. Being a perfect blonde with deep blue eyes and fair skin, an unusual type for a Spanish American, though often seen in Spain, she looks as though she were entering her twenties. She was married very young. Since coming to Washington the middle of last month much time has been given to getting a comfortable home for next season. This Senora Pezet is succeeding in accomplishing, and the Peruvian legation is one of the artistic houses built and for a time occupied by Mrs. Christian Hemmick, then Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney. It is on R street near 23d. The vestibule reminds one of the quaint homes in Holland. Every shade of tiling has been used with striking effect. The drawing suite is large and exquisitely furnished in white and gold and leading from the main salon to the banquet hall is what seems a green alley, where growing plants, a running fountain and satyr heads and fauns give a wonderful reproduction of life in the open. The banquet hall is in old Flemish oak after the manner of ancient chapter houses in Flanders.

"I have lived on the wing for so long," said Senora Pezet, "that I have ceased to carry much household impedimenta about. After our marriage we went to London, where I had my first practical experience in English. I had learned the language theoretically from my governess. We spent several years in London and then went to Paris. From there to Brussels and then to Washington. Since leaving here we have been all the time in one or the other Central American capitals, and lastly we have been in Panama. I delighted in that experience. There are so many fine Americans there that it seemed like getting back to Washington. Then life is kept up to the keen edge by watching the achievements of the noble engineers and hearing reports of their progress. We spent some time in Mexico, where Mr. Pezet went as a special envoy to the centennial to represent the Peruvian government. That was a wonderful celebration, and an experience which I treasure. Mexico is such a fascinating country and the ceremonies attending the anniversary of Mexican independence were planned on a scale of indescribable magnificence.

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"During my recent visit to Lima I was pleased to see the great progress on the basilica, which the ladies of Peru are making in this edifice in honor of our patron saint, Rose of Lima. This lovely saint, who is the patroness of all America as well as of our city, was born there in 1586 and died in a little grotto which had been constructed in her parents' garden, August 30, 1617. Her life was one of prayer and contemplation and acts of mercy toward the poor, and her memory is cherished in Lima today even as Padua treasures that of the gentle Saint Anthony. Many years ago the ladies of Lima began to build this great basilica, now reaching completion, over the tiny grotto in which Saint Rose spent her days and nights contemplating the life and work of the Redeemer. It will be one of the most magnificent churches in the south, and it has been erected solely by the women of Lima as a votive offering to the gentle maiden whose fame for sanctity made their city famous in the early days."

Senora Pezet is the daughter of the late Jose Maria Corbacho of Lima, a prominent citizen and one who held many offices of trust. She bears the pretty name of Coraline, shortened into Cora. She was educated at home by governesses after the way of the Latins, who never send their children away from home until they are well grown, and her marriage to the minister, who was the son of a neighbor, occurred before she reached the dignity of attending a boarding school. She spent a few months, however, with the Madams of the Sacred Heart and since coming to this country she frequently visits establishments of that order near Philadelphia and New York.

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Senor and Senora Pezet have fond hopes of their son, George Washington Pezet, who has already developed a remarkable talent. He writes entirely in English and at present is engaged on a short comedy dealing with themes which interest Pan-Americans. He is a tall, slender youth bearing a marked resemblance to his mother. He was less than ten when he left Washington, and has made only rare visits since.

The Pezets have been feted ceaselessly since their return and have given several receptions and dinners. But they intend to defer their entertaining until next season. Senora Pezet has all the accomplishments of the gentlewoman of Spanish blood, and is a much sought guest at every variety of entertainment. She is an exquisite dancer, and in the days before her grave young son had attained the dignity of manhood she liked to trip the charming steps of old Spain. Now she occasionally joins in a stately measure, but generally is contented to be a spectator. She is a gracious hostess and her home will be an important center next year. The Peruvian minister is a writer of distinction and has always been accounted one of the forces in the republic. He has been in the diplomatic service since he was a mere boy, and now occupies the most responsible post which the foreign office of Lima controls. Both he and his wife are musical and frequently entertain friends with the plaintive airs of the south with a mandolin accompaniment.

A Girl Philosopher.

MRS. CHARLES E. STANGELAND, the wife of the secretary of the American legation in Bolivia, said the other day to a New York reporter:

"I believe the time will soon come when every year will be leap year. What I mean is that woman will in the future propose openly and frankly—she proposes today often enough, only she mustn't let the man perceive it.

"Modesty and self-effacement are qualities that the world is coming to think less and less of. An old woman once said to a young girl:

"'Note the value of reticence. Don't let your suitor see too much of you.'

"'Well and good,' the young girl answered. 'Yet at the same time it's the ladies of the chorus and ballet who make the best matches, while at the seaside the girl in the longest, loosest bathing suit is not inevitably the one surrounded by the biggest crowd of admirers.'"

Ingratitude.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE was talking about an ungrateful officeholder.

"The man reminds me of Smith's dog," he said.

"'Smith, will your dog eat out of your hand?' a friend once aksed.

"'Yes,' Smith answered, 'and out of your leg, too.'"

Poor Father.

MAYOR TURNBULL of Canton was talking about a statement made all unconsciously by a Titanic officer, that had been a terrible black eye for the Titanic administration.

"This statement," he said, "reminds me of a little Canton boy.

"'Tommy, why are you so unkind to your nurse? Why don't you love her?' his mother once asked him.

"'Because I don't,' the enfant terrible replied. 'I just hate her! I could pinch her cheeks like papa does!'"