

Fair, continued cool tonight. Tomorrow, fair and warmer. Light winds.

The Washington Times

F is For Sale, For Rent, or Found—Times Want Ads cover all the ground.

NUMBER 3674.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CLERKS GRUMBLE AT HALF-HOLIDAY CLOSING HOUR

Much Dissatisfaction at the 1 o'Clock Rule.

SHOULD BEGIN AT NOON

Employees Accustomed to Lunch at Twelve Are Discommoded.

Today was the first half-holiday under the new system for Government employees. Sharply on the hour of 1, all the departments closed for the day, and the big army of clerks and employees were free.

This plan will remain in vogue on each Saturday for the ensuing three months, or until the close of September.

Strange to say, satisfaction at this plan is by no means universal. Instead, if the general and special comment of the interested employees be regarded, failure and dissatisfaction are the attendant characteristics of the rule established today. Inquiries made in the State, War, and Navy, and Postoffice Departments, and in the District Building, almost invariably elicited a grumble.

The general sentiment seems to be that Uncle Sam might better not give any holiday at all, but start the half-day of freedom at the particular hour of 1 p. m. The clerks are used to eating luncheon at 12 o'clock, and they find it almost impossible to fast an additional hour. The sentiment seems to be that the half-holiday should have begun at noon, instead of at 1 o'clock, as under the present law.

Despite the grumbling, however, there was a general rush to take advantage of the extra time thus gained, especially by those who wish to get away from Washington once in a while. So many were there who carried suitcases with them to their offices this morning, preparatory to taking the first train out of town, that as they left the building at 1 o'clock they presented the appearance of an unusually large crowd of sightseeing tourists, just arrived in the city.

MUCH GRUMBLING BY NAVY CLERKS

"Inconvenient as a left-handed monkey wrench," a Navy Department employe remarked this afternoon as he left the department at 1 o'clock.

"It upsets a man's whole day to keep him until 1 o'clock. Clerks who are accustomed to going to lunch at 12 find it difficult to adjust their lunch hour. In an attempt to save the hour's time by keeping clerks until 1 o'clock on Saturdays, instead of letting them go at noon, the administration has adopted a poor plan for economy. The hour will be wasted in watching the clock, for it is not possible to keep one's stomach from announcing when noon arrives."

The Clerks' Trouble.

In the War and State Departments there was also much grumbling today at the 1 o'clock rule. As many of the stores close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays in hot weather women clerks were complaining that it is not possible for them to do any shopping after leaving the department.

"If I could get out of the department at noon it would be possible for me to go home for lunch and have the entire afternoon at my disposal," said a War Department clerk. "But under the present arrangement I am so hungry by 1 o'clock that I never get my lunch, and I am going home. It is 2 o'clock before I can start home and too late to start anywhere on an outing of any sort."

NO LUNCH HOUR AT THE TREASURY

The 2,000 clerks employed in the Treasury Department did not cheer or make any particular noise when they trooped out of the big building on Friday.

WEATHER REPORT.

A depression still covers New England and the St. Lawrence valley. An area of high pressure is centered in the upper Mississippi valley with a slow east-southwest movement. It has increased considerably in intensity, and there has been a general rise in pressure over the South Atlantic States and the Canadian Northwest.

Showers have continued in New England, the middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the upper Ohio valley, and local rains have fallen in Southern Kansas, Southern Missouri, and in the Northern Rocky Mountain region.

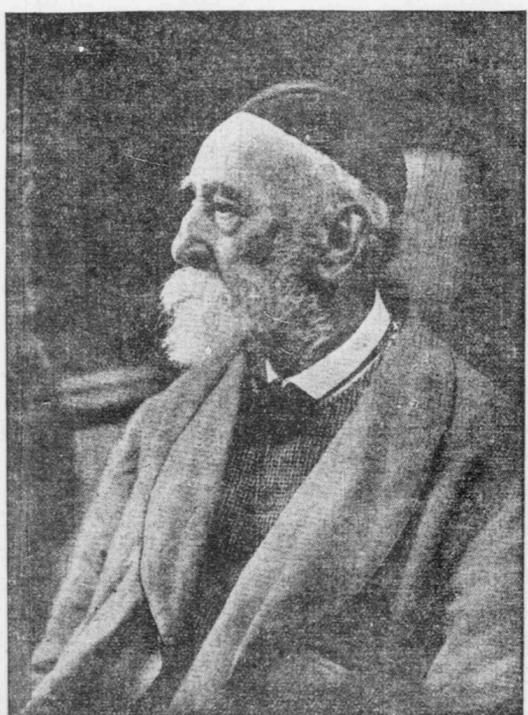
Abnormally cool weather prevails in the Ohio valley, the lake region, and the Middle Mississippi valley, and temperatures are also below the seasonal average in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.	
9 a. m.	76
12 noon	78
1 p. m.	81
2 p. m.	82
DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.	
9 a. m.	76
12 noon	78
1 p. m.	81
2 p. m.	82

THE SUN.
Sun sets today 7:32 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 4:32 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today 5:45 a. m.
High tide today 1:32 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 6:04 a. m., 5:45 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 1:44 a. m.

GEORGE F. WATTS



WELL-KNOWN BRITISH PAINTER. Born in London Eighty-seven Years Ago, and in Which City he Died.

GEORGE F. WATTS DIES IN LONDON

Famous Artist Succumbs to Bronchitis.

WAS FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN

Painted "Love and Life," Now in White House, and Cause of Much Criticism.

LONDON, July 2.—George Frederick Watts painter, is dead of bronchitis. Born in London eighty-seven years ago, George Frederick Watts has long been famous in the world of art as well as on account of his remarkable physical vigor maintained until the illness that prostrated him finally, as because of the skill that gave to his work a world-wide celebrity.

"Isabella Flaming Lorenzo Dead," "Symphony," "Alfred Landing the Saxons," "The Landing of the Saxons," "Paola and Francesca," "Orlando Pursuing the Pata Morgana," "Life and Death," "Love and Life," "The Death of Shakespeare," "Endymion" are productions of Watts' marvelous brush. The painter never used a model in the creation of his fancies.

"Love and Life," In America interest in George F. Watts was made particularly keen by his picture "Love and Life," exhibited in Chicago in 1893 and presented by the artist to the people of the United States. The competition is designed to picture Love lifting Life over the rocky way of experience but it has been chiefly remarked for its presentation of Life in the form of a nude woman, while Love, as a winged youth, raises her from ledge to ledge.

The picture attracted wide attention at Chicago. But the discussion about the artist which was then aroused over his "Love and Life" picture was then aroused over his "Love and Life" picture. In accordance with the painter's gift, the authorities of the exhibition sent the picture to the White House, and it was by that latter hung in the White House. At one objection was filed from many sources, they were based on the display in the home of the President of a picture which exploited the "nude in art."

Relegated to Museum.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union took up the fight and made formal "monstrance" to the President. Finally, Mr. Cleveland, without concurring in any of the objections to the picture, ordered its transfer to the Corcoran gallery, on the ground that the White House belonged to the people of the United States, and that they, apparently beyond the commonplaces of its walls that particular picture.

At the Corcoran "Love and Life" picture was the subject of intense interest for all visitors to the National Capitol. It was the first painting brought out and presented to the attention of the President in December, 1892. President Cleveland had it removed from the Corcoran and restored to the White House assigning it to the private dining room.

Exhibited at Twenty.

Mr. Watts was born February 23, 1817. Fortie was kind to him all the long period of his art career, for he first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1837, and in his sixteenth year had earned his living with his brush. For landscape scenes showed little inclination. For genre work in the common acceptances of them his interest was only passing, as in the portrayal of the forces that move and inspire the mortals who are seeking beyond the commonplace. Mr. Watts took a prominent position. His paintings of ideal situations and imaginative conditions take high rank.

(Continued on Second Page.)

INSTRUCTED VOTES RESTLESS TO GO WHERE NOT PUT

Democratic Convention May Have to Lay Down the Law.

ILLINOIS WOULD BALK

Delegates Anxious to Get on Band Wagon—Would Desert Hearst.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Questions relating to the force and validity of instructions to delegates will probably be precipitated at the Democratic National Convention. Their decision promises to make party precedents of highest importance.

Discussion of the law of instruction has been caused by lack of fealty on the part of many national delegates here under instructions to vote for Hearst, but who have reached the conviction that he cannot be nominated. They yearn for places on the band wagon and wonder how long, if at all, they must vote for Hearst.

Illinois Delegation Restless.

This applies especially to the fifty-four delegates from Illinois. All except six are opposed to Hearst. They were instructed by the Illinois State convention to vote for Hearst as long as his name is on the national convention. These instructions were not due to any sentiment in favor of Hearst. They were the outcome of a factional contest for control of the State organization.

Now the delegates want to know whether they must remain tied to a post or whether they will have some freedom of action. If they are entitled to exercise their own judgment, the delegates will vote for Hearst on about one ballot, or not at all. If they undertake to break away from their instructions, it will be open to the convention to make a precedent. It would come up through a challenge by some delegate of the Hearst majority. The chair would rule on the question, and then, if desired, the party would have a controversy could appeal to the convention.

Question of Jurisdiction.

The authority of the national convention, of course, in dealing with that or any other question, is absolute. It is the supreme power in party affairs. A majority may seat or unseat delegates or make any rules they please to govern the proceedings of the convention. The instructions of the party are not to be regarded as there is no appeal.

As to the action that should be taken by the convention, if the Illinois delegates should try to break away from Hearst, experts disagree. A copy of the resolution instructing the Illinois delegates to vote for Hearst, has been filed with the national committee. It will be in the hands of the secretary of the convention. Some of the experts hold that with this information at hand, it is the duty of the national convention to the delegates to instruct them to vote for Hearst.

Responsible Only to State.

Others take the ground that the delegates are responsible to their State organization and should be allowed to govern their own action. Those who take this view say that the delegates are the agents of the Illinois Democracy. If they do not properly represent that organization it will be up to the State organization to select more reliable agents at the next convention.

The contention is made that the national convention cannot stop in the course of a roll call to investigate why any set of delegates vote for any particular candidate and that the presumption must be that they are recording the wishes of the party in the State they represent. If the contrary is true, then it devolves upon the State organization to inflict suitable punishment.

Should the question be passed upon the decision would be a precedent of importance, because it would be followed by State and district conventions throughout the country. Where delegates are simply instructed to vote for Hearst, without proviso that they must stick as long as his name is before the convention, there will be no great difficulty.

DEMOCRATS ARE SLOW IN GETTING TOGETHER

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—At 10 o'clock this morning the subcommittee of the Democratic National Convention was to have met to select John Sharp Williams, as temporary chairman of the convention. Not enough members could be got together to do the work, and an adjournment was had until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the matter will be disposed of.

TREAT ALCOHOLISM BY HYPNOTISM IN RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The treatment of alcoholism by hypnotism, which began at Moscow in 1896 and has been tried at Ekaterinoslav, Voronezh, and other places since, has been inaugurated in St. Petersburg by Dr. R. Z. He investigated the results and says there have been 70 per cent of radical cures for that system against 30 per cent in the cases of other known cures.

PIPE ORGAN SLASHED.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—An attempt has been made to wreck the great pipe organ, the largest in the world, by cutting the secondary bellows. This will not affect the working of the organ, which can be operated with the primary bellows.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

JAMES L. NORRIS



DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC LEADER. Goes to St. Louis Convention, Accompanied by His Son, James L. Norris, Jr., and the Local Delegation.

District Democrats Bound for St. Louis

Delegation, Headed by National Committeeman Norris, Departs This Afternoon—Plenty of Real Enthusiasm on Tap.

"On to St. Louis." This was the slogan of the District of Columbia delegates to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention as they rolled out of Washington on the special train, at 2:30 this afternoon. Enthusiasm was rampant among the members of the Norris faction, when they met at the Pennsylvania station half an hour before train time, to pester J. Fred Kelley with a multitude of questions.

Mr. Kelley has had charge of the transportation arrangements and for the past week he has been run to death with applications for accommodations on the special train.

The round little chairman of the central committee procured from the Chesapeake and Ohio a special train composed of two Pullmans, one day coach, and a dining car, which ran as the second section of the regular 2:30 train and about 150 persons took advantage of his arrangements to accompany the delegation.

James L. Norris, the leader of the delegation, was at the station early, accompanied by his son, James L. Norris, Jr., who goes to the convention as his father's private secretary, and the Democratic mascot, "Fido." Fido is a beautiful skye terrier, that can do everything but talk.

"He is a regular out-and-out Democrat," said Mr. Norris. "He is five years old and a prominent member of the Jackson Democratic Association. He has been to all the conventions and meetings around here for the past four years, and I wouldn't think of going to St. Louis without him."

Rooster With Party.

A large gilded rooster was born aloft. This is the old-time Democratic emblem, and will be set up in the District of Columbia section when the delegates take their seats. A handsome badge has been provided, and was in conspicuous evidence on the lapels of the coats of the delegates. The badge is a white satin ribbon, trimmed with gold fringe and bearing gold lettering. At the top is written "District of Columbia, July 5, 1904." Below this are the photographs of Jefferson and Jackson, entwined with two American flags.

The regular delegates are James L. Norris, Edwin B. Hay, W. Crane McIntyre, J. Fred Kelley, John G. Campbell, and John F. Monaghan. The alternates are Smith Thompson, Jr., Dr. James A. Watson, N. Louis Bogan, Thomas J. Moore, Charles F. Shelton, and Frank J. Wisner. All took the train for St. Louis.

In addition to the delegates and those who went with them, there was a large crowd of well-wishers on hand to say good-by. After being photographed the delegates piled on the train, and a few minutes past the hour set for their departure, rolled out of the station to cast their votes for the man it seems best for them to support. A few Virginians, among them Frank Hume, of Alexandria county, went with the Washingtonians.

TWO ROBBERS ESCAPE A PENNSYLVANIA POSSE

Town of Gordonville Terrorized by Three Men—One Is Captured by Farmer. Citizen Killed, Two Wounded.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 2.—With the record of one cold-blooded murder, two men wounded, one probably fatally, and deliberate attempts to slay several others, two of the trio of highwaymen who raided the town of Gordonville, this county, last night, are still at large. The posse who gave chase during the night lost track of the criminals who are supposed to have fled on a freight train. Today the work of capture was taken up by professional detectives, who are offered a liberal reward by the county commissioners.

At Lane's Hotel, hostler William Horner, who was shot for refusing the highwaymen drinks, will recover. Phares Buckwater, clerk in the store of Amos Hershey, has been brought to the hospital here with a dangerous wound in the lungs, and Amos Russler, tollgate tender, who was slain without the least provocation, died instantly from wounds in the head and abdomen.

The crimes are supposed to have been committed by tramps with which the county is infested, influenced by liquor and bent upon robbery. The man arrested gives the name of Alexander Carson. He separated from his companions and held up Isaac Rohrer, a farmer, whom he attempted to shoot in the breast, but the weapon hung fire and was wrested from his grasp by Rohrer, who felled the assailant with the axe and landed him in the county jail. Attacks with heavy losses, and seven merchant ships, which evidently brought cargoes into the bay.

KUROPATKIN SAYS KUROKI AND OKU ARE IN RETREAT

He Reports Retrograde Movement of Japanese Forces.

SEA BATTLE CONFIRMED

Land Assault Imminent on Port Arthur—Kamimura Misses a Chance.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—General Kuropatkin reports that General Kuroki's forces are generally falling back. They have evacuated Khanze and other villages.

General Oku's forces, he also reports, have retrograded to the southward from points between Hwan-Jin-Siang and Sin-Ting.

Kuropatkin continues: "Our cavalry crossed Chapanin Pass near Lenjunchen, and has moved northward in order to bring pressure to bear on the enemy south of Kai-Chow."

SEA BATTLE CONFIRMED.

CHEFOO, July 2.—Junks which have arrived here today repeat the information brought by the steamer Cheefoo yesterday, to the effect that a battle was in progress yesterday afternoon midway between Port Arthur and this port.

These later arrivals state that the Russian vessels were headed toward Port Arthur when last sighted. The inference is that the Czar's vessels were worsted in the fight and retreated to the harbor.

The captain of the Chefoo stated that he had heard a terrific explosion in the direction of the battle, but was unable to say whether it was a Russian or a Japanese vessel that had suffered.

LAND ASSAULT IMMINENT.

A report from Port Arthur this morning has it that the Russian authorities there have closed all shops in the town and sealed the doors. It is further reported that the last of the non-combatants, including every able-bodied man, have been sent out to the trenches.

It is evident that a full assault from the land side on the city is thought to be imminent.

KAMIMURA CHEATED OF FIGHT.

TOKYO, July 2.—Three of the Russian Vladivostok cruisers were seen last night in Ton-Shima Channel. It is believed the torpedo boats which accompanied them when the attack was made on Gensan, Korea, several days ago, have returned to port.

Heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of the cruisers, which lasted for fifteen minutes. This firing gave rise to a report that the cruisers had been trapped by Admiral Kamimura. Later the Russian vessels were seen proceeding safely toward the northeast.

ADMIT DEFEATS AT PORT ARTHUR

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—General Zilinsky reports from Liao-Yang, under date of June 30, as follows: "The following reports have reached here from Port Arthur: On June 24, the Japanese displayed great activity at all their outposts, and in the hope of recapturing the mountains of Daytselaza, which had been taken from them, they attacked, but again were repulsed, and our troops, now occupy the village of Belihagou, northeast of Shaoingtao. The enemy maintained a heavy fire at long range on our flank from their squadron, which lies in Tallenwan Bay, in full view of Port Arthur. It consists of a cruiser, two torpedo-boat destroyers, and seven merchant ships, which evidently brought cargoes into the bay."

Torpedo Attack.

"On the night of June 24-25, the Japanese torpedo boats reconnoitred the fortress, and at 4 a. m. June 25, the enemy began to cannonade from their vessels in Shaoingtao Bay, directing their fire against the whole coast toward the north."

"At the same time the heights were attacked by a small detachment lauded for this purpose. These heights were held by our riflemen, who after driving off the riflemen, who held the heights with two battalions, retired. The Japanese turned them from the rear, losing heavily in the maneuver. Our torpedo boats were of some assistance to us, advancing toward Lungwangtang and bombarding the coast occupied by the enemy."

Russian Casualties.

"Our losses were seven officers and about two hundred soldiers killed or wounded. Our mines exploded at the proper time, blowing up at least fifty

TO CONFIRM AWARD OF ASSESSED DAMAGES

In the matter of the extension of Twenty-third Street from 8 Street to California Avenue, Justice Gould today signed an order directing that all persons interested in the condemnation of the land required appear in court July 27, and continue in attendance from day to day until the final order is passed ratifying and confirming the award of damages and assessments made by the jury of condemnation.

The marshal is directed to serve notice of the proceedings on all persons interested in the matter.

CORONER'S JURYMEN WILL GET \$3 A DAY

The District will henceforward be compelled to pay to the jurors in attendance upon Coroner's inquests a fee of \$3 per day for their services. This is the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, submitted to the District Commissioners today.

The ruling is made under the terms of the act of Congress of June 21, 1902. Since the act went into operation on that date, there is a probability that the District may be called upon to pay \$3 instead of \$2 to those Coroner's jurors who have served in that capacity since June, 1902.