The Washington Times

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TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904.

Preparing for Battle.

Latest reports from the arena of war in the far East indicate with definiteness the progress of the joint Japanese campaigns, which on the south have for their objective point the reduction of Port Arthur and on the north the bringing about of a decisive battle with the Russian forces in the vicinity of Hai-Cheng.

It will be recalled that it was General Kuropatkin's original purpose to leave Port Arthur to its own devices, retreat northward with the main Russian army to Mukden, or if necessary, even further away, to Harbin. There he would pass the rainy season in quiet and comfort, drilling reenforcements and thoroughly preparing the Russian forces for hard work in the fall against the Japanese, debilitated by a hard summer in the field.

The bureautocracy at St. Petersburg defeated these sane measures, however. The need of relieving Port Arthur and preserving Russian prestige was purred into the ear of the Czar, and weak in the emergency he strongly intimated to Kuropatkin that a campaign south was in order. Against his own best judgment the Russian general made the advance into the Liaotung peninsular, and that campaign was directly responsible for his present predicament.

Kuropatkin's headquarters now are between Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang, on the line of the railroad between Mukden and Port Arthur. Since compelling the evacuation of Kai-Chou by the Russians on July 7 and 8, the Japanese General Oku has been advancing northward and has now reached Tachi-Kiao, some twenty miles south of Hai-Cheng. Meanwhile the Japanese cavalry has swung off toward Niuchwang, which is some ten or fifteen miles west of Hai-Cheng, while still another Japanese division has turned to the eastward of Hai-Cheng. Japanese vessels are also reported off Kai-Chou, on the coast of the Liaotung Gulf, apparently ready to co-operate with Oku in any way possible.

While active interest is thus concentrated upon General Oku, there remains to be reckoned the three divisions of General Kuroki's army, and the division under General Nodzu, which defeated the Russians at Siu-Yen, and then moved northeasterly toward Hai-Cheng, between the armies of Kuroki and Oku. In fact, it is quite likely that the right flank of Oku's force is even now in touch with Nodzu's left.

With Kuropatkin hard pressed at the front and on the east, and mildly threatened on the west, it requires only the coming down from out of the mountains of General Kuroki to place the Russian general in a frightful position. This Kuroki has apparently been ready to do at any one of the three points for some time past, and his menace to the Russian communications has unquestionably been a mighty factor in forcing Kuropatkin to retreat without a fight of any consequence.

Practically surrounded in the neighborhood of Hai-Cheng defeat would mean the annihilation of the Russian force. That the aim of the Japanese campaign is to inflict the fatal blow at this point as she did on China in the Chinese war, every move that the Mikado's soldiers have made up to date plainly declares.

Honor to L'Enfant.

It is a curious and not very creditable fact in the history of Washington that, although the city was laid out according to the plan devised by L'Enfant, a plan which has never, in all the changes which the Capital has undergone, been improved, there is no street in Washington which bears his name. As The Times suggested not long ago, it is not grateful of us to allow the bones of this eminent man to repose in an unmarked grave at Hyattsville. It would be no more than just to bury him in some suitable place in the city, which his genius helped to make beautiful, and erect over his resting place a suitable monument. But all this would cost money, and possibly it is too much to expect. There is a way of honoring the memory of L'Enfant, however, which would cost nothing at all. A street might be named after him. This would be a memorial at once inexpensive and permanent.

It goes without saying that the street should be one of more or less dignity and attractiveness. To give L'Enfant's name to an alley would hardly tend to increase his fame. But why not christen some of the newly-improved suburban streets after the great engineer? That part of Connecticut Avenue which is now known by the rather awkward name of "Connecticut Avenue extended," might well be called "L'Enfant Avenue." It is true that the street car conductors might be bothered when it came to pronouncing the name, but they could learn, and so could other people. This idea is respectfully commended to the attention of the Commissioners.

Is It Gorman's Plan?

By the nomination of Henry G. Davis as the candidate for Vice President of the Democratic party, West Virginia and Maryland have been made safely Democratic.

By emphasizing the plank in the Republican platform, which threatens "such Congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any State has been unconstitutionally limited," Kentuckians who might feel disposed to bolt the Democratic ticket on the silver issue will probably be kept well within its ranks on the negro issue.

The effect of all this is to insure the solid South on the old, familiar lines for the Democracy, thereby leaving the party as a whole free to devote its entire energies toward carrying New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other doubtful Northern States.

It was by some such plan as this that Senator Gorman succeeded in electing Grover Cleveland President of the United States in 1884. Will Senator Gorman again be the man responsible should by any chance Democratic success come in 1904?

Powers of Petty Magistrates.

Judge Speer, a Georgia jurist of ability and good sense, has made an effective protest against the action of petty magistrates and policemen in the cities of that State, in ordering offenders to the chain-gang without a jury trial. His protest took the form of the rescue of a middle-aged negro from the chain-gang, to which he had been sent for drunkenness and disorderly conduct without trial. In the same gang as the negro worked a white boy, condemned in the same way, for the offense of sleeping in a railway station.

Judge Speer said with justice that this matter is not a color line problem. (Very few things are, when it comes to that.) His argument was that the injustice inflicted on a negro today may be inflicted on a white man tomorrow. A New York paper, commenting on the fact, says that petty magistrates exercise much the same unjustifiable powers in that city, although, of course, there is in New York no chain-gang.

This question of the relative sphere of influence of the police court and the higher court is likely to be an important one in the near future. The benevolent despotism comes so near being the best form of government, within certain limitations, that practical people are apt to be more or less in favor of it. Theoretically, of course, a jury of one's peers is the ideal means of securing justice, but when the jury is "fixed" so that it lets a rascal go free, or is prejudiced or ignorant, so that it condemns an innocent man, its operations may in point of fact be less desirable than the power exercised by a shrewd, honest, experienced, and conscientious judge, who knows the people with whom he is dealing, and is regarded by them with wholesome fear and confidence. The trouble with the system is, of course, that the judges may not be upright or wise, and if not, he becomes a bad influence, indeed.

William's Latest Break.

Emperor William of Germany fails to learn from experience, notwithstanding that he is generally acknowledged to be the finest business man sitting upon a throne. But like many another business man, he will ride hobbies. One is the military, and the military and sound business sense rarely make a perfect stepping team.

The world has not forgotten what a mess the Kaiser got himself into when, momentarily forgetting that what he said was likely to be interpreted to mean what the German government said, he wired to Paul Kruger how pleased he was to note that the stalwart Boer was doing things to the British army.

Of course, William contritely admitted, after he saw the visible consequences of his slip of the tongue, that he didn't mean it that way. One would think that such an experience was sufficiently unpleasant to have made an impression. Yet here he is doing exactly the same thing with the Russians.

William's message to the Viborg (Finland) Regiment, of which he is honorary colonel-in-chief, congratulates the troops on the prospect of meeting the Japanese, and adds that he is proud that his Viborg Regiment will have the honor of fighting for its Emperor, the father and the fame of the Russian army. Then he concludes:

"My sincere wishes accompany the regiment. May God bless its standards."

Naturally enough, Russia has set great store on William's enthusiasm, which probably actually means no more than passing politeness. Russia, however, sees Germany floating Russian bonds and doing other nice things that strictly conform with an attitude of neutrality, but nevertheless make it easier for the Czar and his people to further Kuropatkin's plan of driving the Japanese into the sea by means of a steady retreat northward.

Of course, Russia may be reckoning with her host, and then again she may not. Reverting to the Boer incident, it will be recalled that Kruger also looked for some such substantial benefit from William's bubbling enthusiasm, but looked for it in vain.

William may occasionally fly over vocally and telegraphically at half-cock, but when the time comes for settling accounts, he does not forget that he is a business man.

A Home-Mending Society.

A Chicago clergyman suggests that a good adjunct to the church would be a Home-Mending Society. By this he does not mean a society which shall stay at home and do the mending (in which case we should feel it the part of duty to give the idea unqualified indorsement) but a society for the purpose of patching up family disagreements.

He says that a great many clergymen find themselves called upon to settle family rows of one kind or another, and that a church organization for this purpose is badly needed. It is probably true that the rows exist, and that some people rather unwisely depend on the clergymen to settle them; but in nine cases out of ten outside interference either causes or aggravates the trouble. Nothing is less wise, as a rule, than to get into the habit of discussing family troubles with a sympathizing outsider—and you don't often see any one discussing them with a non-sympathizer. There is quite enough inclination now among members of the church and other people to sit in judgment on private affairs, without giving the tendency official sanction.

If that minister succeeds in getting up a society of home menders in his church it will be a very good reason for going to church somewhere else.

Points in Paragraphs.

John Sharp Williams calls Secretary Root a humorist. He will do well to remember that the joke is seldom on Mr. Root.

An Indiana physician claims to have created gnats from lifeless matter. Indiana has enough on her conscience in creating all that fiction.

Prof. Moore, of the Weather Bureau, says that long-range weather forecasts are fakes. The picnicking public has long suspected something of the sort.

The District Democratic convention delegates have returned from St. Louis in a joyous mood. Curious that leaving St. Louis should so generally have that effect.

Henry Watterson sent his bright young men to St. Louis with instructions to write English, but it is thought that they expressed themselves in Wattersonian.

Policemen are requested to stop chewing toothpicks on duty. Some of them may have occasion within the next few days to ask other people to stop chewing the rag about it.

A boy whistled "Bedelia" on an L train in New York, and a riot ensued. The New Yorker's patience and taste will stand a good deal, but this was a case of the oppressed worm.

Hill is not running for President, but apparently he has been thinking he ran the candidate for President; which may end in his running for his life when Judge Parker sees him about that gold plank.

It is getting to be as dangerous to go on an excursion to New York as to go to the war. In fact, the war correspondents in the Far East are so tenderly taken care of that they think of returning home to get waked up.

It is reported that Secretary Moody was not popular in the Navy Department because he objected to the transfer of his clerks to other departments. Housekeepers whose neighbors coax away their cooks will sympathize.

The Agricultural Department says that the Guatemalan ants destroys both the Texas boll weevils and the Texas red ants. That is all right as far as it goes. But what will the Guatemalan ant destroy after it finishes destroying all the boll weevils and all the Texas red ants?

A New Yorker predicts that in the course of a few years negro unskilled labor in Washington will be superseded by Italian. "The Italian as a pusher-out of other bread-winners is a wonder," he says. "He will work for low wages, and, unlike the blacks, will save a large part of his earnings." Still we rather doubt if the Italian will handle the pick in this city much before Booker T. Washington completes his system of negro industrial education.

THE MIRACLE.

With bated breath the listening world
Waited dawn after dawn that broke
Over Esopus' peaceful glades;
Waited, to wake with cheers the shades,
If Parker spoke.

They tried with cunning and with craft
Into his private life to poke;
They photographed him early, late,
Hoping to hear some rhetoric great,
When Parker spoke.

Convention talkers frothed and foamed,
And pandemoniac rows awoke,
The gallery howled, the platform rocked,
Sagacious ears the leaders cocked—
Then Parker spoke.

When corked emotions effervesce,
The consequences are no joke.
The way that Parker put the case;
Hit Hill and Bryan in the face;
The party got that plank in place,
With more alacrity than grace,
When Parker spoke.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

MAYORS RETURN FOR BRIEF STAY

Italian Embassy Open for Few Days Only.

PAYNES OFF FOR NEW YORK

M. Stroehlin, of Swiss Legation, Notified of Transfer to Paris—Signor Centaro Awaiting Orders.

Baron Mayor, the Italian ambassador, and Baroness Mayor des Planches have arrived at the Italian embassy, preparatory to arranging for their summer quarters at some resort. A number of the staff were in Washington to meet the ambassador.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne left last evening for New York, from which place, after a two days' visit, they will go to Portland and Poland Springs for two weeks, returning to Washington in time to meet the President and other members of the Cabinet the last of the month.

M. Henry Stroehlin, attache of the Swiss legation, has just received notification of his transfer to the legation at Paris, and when the affairs of his government warrant his departure, will leave for his new post.

The Swiss minister and his attaches are among the few diplomatists still remaining in Washington, and are at the legation, 2013 Hillyer Place.

Signor Roberto Centaro, attache of the Italian embassy, is still in Washington awaiting the orders of the ambassador, Baron Mayor, and has become a wonderful adept in the game of lawn tennis. This is Mr. Centaro's regular daily exercise, and he accomplishes the wonderful feat of playing any number of games dressed as for a luncheon, and wearing an extremely high turnover collar without so much as wilting the corners or disarranging his tie.

Miss Rose Douglas Wallach has returned to the city for a short visit, but will leave in a few days for the North Atlantic coast.

Senor Quesada, wife of the Cuban minister, will arrive in Washington this week from Florence, Pa., with her children. Senor Quesada has arranged to take his family to one of the nearby resorts for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Talimadge A. Lambert and family have returned from Atlantic City, and are at their summer home, Thorncroft, in the Alleghenies, near Deer Park, Md., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, jr., are at Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N. J. Mrs. Arthur James Collier, who is now in Portland, will spend the summer in Maine, while Mr. Collier is in Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens are spending their summer vacation at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. Among other Washington guests at this delightful resort are Mrs. Robert Yancy and family, Miss Frances Overton, General and Mrs. Wichter, Miss Palmer, and Lester Kohlert.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Pilson and their attractive daughters, Miss Pilson and Miss Amelie Pilson, of Richmond, who spent last winter in Washington and were received constantly in society, are spending the season at Bedford Springs, Pa. Miss Amelie Pilson will make her debut next winter, and if this propitious event takes place here she will at once become a social lioness, for at the McLean dances and other places frequented by the younger set, she was a great favorite. She is the steadfast friend and champion of charming Katherine Elkins, daughter of the Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins—who are abroad.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Sawtelle and their daughter, sailed Saturday on the steamship Minnehaha for London and will spend some months in England.

Mrs. Holmes, wife of Lieut. N. T. Holmes, engineer officer of the United States cruiser Tacoma, who has spent the last two months on the California coast, where the Tacoma was in commission, left San Francisco yesterday with her children and will return to Washington. Lieutenant Holmes will accompany his ship to the Atlantic coast.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson and Miss Margaret Johnson are at their summer home, Larcorn Farm, Cherrydale, Va.

George Westinghouse, jr., has sailed for London, where he will spend several weeks.

C. H. Longacre and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ward left yesterday for Atlantic City. They will stop at the Berkshire two weeks.

Milton Stevens and his son, Royal, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Rufus Choate, in Georgetown. Mr. Stevens has been making a tour of the battlefields in Virginia, in many of which he participated.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber, who have spent little time in their home, Belmont, in Washington, this spring, have gone from Brooklyn, where they have been for some time, to Ardsley, their place on the Hudson River. They expect to remain there for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lothrop have closed their home near Falls Church, where they spend the spring season, and have gone to their camp in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Lothrop is improving wonderfully from her unfortunate accident of last fall.

Miss Nellie Scott will start for California about the last of July. She will stay there for her health, and may not return for several months. During her stay there she will visit all the places of interest. She expects to travel through Mexico on her return trip.

Miss Emma Wayson, of Fourth Street southeast, will visit friends in Denver, where she will stay for a month or more. She starts Wednesday, the 27th of this month.

OCEAN RATE WAR NOT ENDED.

LONDON, July 12.—The conference between the board of trade and the officers of the Cunard and Hamburg-American steamship companies over the rate war broke up yesterday, with no hope of an agreement being reached for the present. The vexed question of Hungarian immigrants is responsible for the deadlock.

CLARK WEDDING A GREAT SURPRISE

Formal Announcement of Marriage to His Ward.

GILLETT WINS AT RUG GOLF

Major von Etzel and Count Hoyas Convalescing—Herbert Dering to Play at Newport.

The formal announcement of Senator William A. Clark's marriage came as a great surprise to his friends in this country, notwithstanding a rather sensational statement of the facts in the case some weeks ago, when Senator Clark first went to Europe.

His ward and wife, formerly Anne E. La Chappelle spent some time in Washington and was a pupil at a local boarding school. On account of accepting one of Senator Clark's invitations to the Arlington, where he was giving a dinner when her teachers discouraged the idea, she left the school, and was for a time chaperoned by one of Senator Clark's friends in the old part of the city, near the War Department. Afterward, she went abroad, and it was on May 25, 1901, in Marseilles, France, that her marriage to Senator Clark took place.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, the right-hand man and house companion of Attorney General Moody, is at Shadow Brook Inn, Lenox, where he holds the record in the new game of "rug golf," the latest fad in the Berkshires.

"Rug golf" has for its course one of the huge oblong rugs in the great main hall of the Inn, upon which there are eight tees, one in each corner and one in the center of each side. A putter is used and the game is to stop the ball within a three-inch circle at the center of the rug. The sport is simple enough, but has created great excitement at the hotel, which was once the famous Anson Stokes residence.

Major von Etzel, of the German embassy, and Count Hoyas, of the Austria-Hungarian embassy, who were thrown from a high cart while driving in Bar Harbor the other day, are progressing finely. Count Hoyas received a broken rib and Major von Etzel a number of serious contusions, while the cart in which they drove was kicked to pieces by the frightened animal they were driving.

Herbert G. Dering, second secretary of the British embassy, will leave Lenox the 1st of August for Newport, where he will spend a month in visiting friends. Early in the month Mr. Dering will take part in the Newport tennis tournament, and having already won forty-two prizes, will likely capture more and handsomer ones. He held the championship of Austria for three years and of Berlin for two. At the Chevy Chase Club, where he is a constant player while here, he carried off the prizes in the doubles and singles in the contest a few weeks ago. Later Mr. Dering will also visit Bar Harbor.

Gordon J. Saxon has gone to the Berkshires for a vacation, and is stopping at the Curtis Hotel.

Miss Etta Taggart, daughter of Hugh T. Taggart, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Henry P. Arnold, 3200 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, where she is much admired and is being extensively entertained. Miss Taggart will make her debut next season.

Preston Gibson, who married Miss Minna Field, the step-daughter of Thomas Nelson Page, has taken up literature as his future calling, and besides having taken an editorial position on "Wayside Tales," a Chicago monthly publication, has written a sprightly story or two which mark him as another literary member of the Thomas Nelson Page type. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and their baby are at "Rock Ledge," York Harbor, Me., the home of the Pages, for the rest of the season.

LOAN OFFERED TO RUSSIA FOR KINDNESS TO JEWS

LONDON, July 12.—The "Telegraph's" Brussels correspondent, confirming the report that French and Belgian bankers recently offered to loan Russia two thousand million francs, says the offer was made on condition that Russian legislation respecting the Jews be improved in the direction of conferring upon them the same rights as other subjects.

The syndicate is ready to pay the sum before the end of the year, not charging any commission.

FERREIRA WITHOUT NEWS FROM BRAZIL

Senor Ferreira, the Brazilian charge d'affaires, has had no official confirmation of the press dispatches announcing the settlement of the boundary dispute between Brazil and Peru.

The press dispatches announce the settlement of the controversy through a joint commission which has been in session some time endeavoring to arrive at a compromise.

FENCIBLES COMMEMORATE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA

The sixth annual reunion of Company C, First Regiment, D. C. V., formerly the Fencibles, was held at the Villa Flora Club on Brightwood Road last night.

Yesterday was the sixth anniversary of the day upon which the company arrived on San Juan Hill.

Sergeants Rice, Stott, and Claxton, and Privates Costello, Dyer, O'Brien, Weir, Nash, and Hickey were on the committee to arrange for the reunion, and performed their duty well. A program of music was rendered, which included several songs by Kenneth A. O'Connor.

Colonel Dimmick said complimentary things about the company, of which he had the honor of being the first sergeant. He was introduced by William F. O'Brien, who presided at the gathering.

Colonel Denny, of the First Illinois, which was encamped in Cuba, near the First District of Columbia troops, made a stirring speech.

Among those present were Sergt. W. E. Stott, Sergt. A. B. Claxton, Frank Lane, Capt. L. C. Dyer, C. L. Davidson, Lee Rea, Kenneth A. O'Connor, Jeremiah A. Costello, O. B. Walker, C. H. Buchanan, J. Lewis Smith, F. B. Ketcham, William A. Hickey, Sergt. R. Rice, and William F. O'Brien. Letters of regret were received from William F. Palmer, E. E. Weir, and Artificer Jones.

WILL SOME ONE END A. D. P.'S MISERY? SQUIRREL PROBLEM WEIGHS ON HIM

His Conscience Accuses Him of Lots of Things That His Imagination Pictures.

To the Squirrel Editor of The Times:

My conscience will not permit me to keep silent any longer. It was I who, in a moment of doubt, propounded to you this vexing question. Upon me then must rest the responsibility for the dire results, or, rather, the lack of results, for though there are only two possible answers to the question there is as much doubt about which side has the majority as there is whether Roosevelt or Parker will carry New York State this fall. Further, there are hardly two people who get at their conclusion in the same way.

Think, Mr. Squirrel Editor, of the brain fag that has resulted from my thoughtless initiative. Think what an amount of suffering must have followed in this hot weather. Picture in your mind families where husband and wife take opposite views of the question. Listen to the shout of triumph when the man of the house reads a letter supporting his decision. Hear the "Now, John, that is what I told you," when the opposing ranks throw a 13-inch shell.

For heaven's sake Mr. Editor, won't you put an end to this situation. I am thinking of giving myself up to the police, pleading guilty to everything and throwing myself on the mercy of the court. Despairingly. A. D. P.

Perhaps, some of these letters which explain the problem, at least to the writer's satisfaction, will set the mind of A. D. P. at rest.

Walk Around the World.

The letters received on this problem are more and more confined to the point at issue, as pointed out by the Squirrel Editor, namely—what it means to "go around." Here is a man who holds that the facing of hunter and squirrel has no effect on the problem, not even if the hunter walks around the globe:

To the Squirrel Editor of The Times:

Of course the hunter makes a complete circle around the squirrel, the tree, and all that belongs to it. There is no room for argument, it seems to me. The one thing that misleads your readers is the simple fact that the squirrel keeps his back turned from the hunter while he is making the circuit. Just imagine that there was no tree there, and that it were possible for the squirrel to remain suspended in the air, with the ability to turn at will. Thus you can readily see that the hunter walks entirely around the squirrel, while it is simply turning so as to remain facing him at all stages of the game.

Had your correspondent with the circular-park-best-girl idea played fair and placed the girl in the center of the park he would have found no trouble in walking around her, no matter how many times she turned. The "teeter" or weather-vane principle is not a parallel case by any manner of means, as the vane is a unit, and neither end can become separated from the other, while the hunter is at liberty to walk as far around the squirrel as he chooses—even to the extent of encircling the globe, and all the rest of the squirrels and things. P. B. D.

G' Long 'Way, White Chile.

Here is a letter that speaks for itself—in dialect:

De Squrl Editur:

'Skuse a ole nigger, Boss; your sarvant, Sah. But I jes' bustin' open ter set dese here white folks right 'bout dat fool squrl hunter what is walkin' roun' dat tree. Now, maybe I ain't got as much book larnin' as dat new issue nigger, Booker Washington, but I IS got woods sense, and I knows a squrl jes' like he wus kin ter me. Yas sah! Den, I ax you—ef I done walk all roun' dat ring, wid de tree in de middle and the squrl on the tree, ain't I done walk roun' dat squrl, an' de tree, an' eberything else inside dat ring? AIN'T I? Boss, I done s'prise maself axin' sech a fool question to a gemman like you. But den, I ain't goin' ter do no walkin'. Ef I jes' got sense 'nuf to stan' right still, dat squrl shore to come roun' to see whar I gone—den he my meat!

UNCLE PHIL.

No Matter How He Faces.

Does the position of the squirrel affect the problem? That is really the issue. According to this writer, the point is immaterial.

To the Squirrel Editor of The Times:

Yes, with several reasons for so thinking:

The man went to the north, south, east, west, and every other point of the compass from the squirrel; the squirrel having been during the man's trip around the tree to his north, south, east, west, and every other point of the compass from him. Would not this seem to be circumnavigation?

If you start to either the right or left, keep in the same direction until you reach your starting point, you encircle everything within your path. Remember, it is a question of the man going around the animal, and not a question as to whether the animal faces the man, turns his back to him, or stands still. The individual action of the animal so long as he stays within the circle described by the man cannot affect or change the action of the man. If the squirrel remained still no one would question the man's having gone around him. If this is admitted, how can the presence of a tree, an inanimate object, have any influence over the positive action of the man, just because the squirrel chooses to move in this small circle?

I beg to close with what I think my best argument, viz:

Suppose, for the purpose of the illustration, the man to be a carpenter engaged in building a fence around the tree; further suppose the fence to be so tall and smooth that the squirrel could neither jump nor climb over it. The squirrel would surely find that a fence was completely around him and could not escape. The fence did not grow there, and if the man built the fence around the squirrel he surely must have gone around him in doing so.

J. R. G.

Wants a Hard One.

It is a case of chasing the devil around the stump—no, chasing the squirrel around the tree, says F. S. B. This looks so simple to him that he wonders why the problem was put up to The Times readers:

To the Squirrel Editor of The Times:

No, the hunter did not go round the squirrel. It is easy to see that it's simply a case of the hunter following the squirrel around the tree. Give me something hard. E. S. B.

G Street northwest.

The Wheel and the Siamese Twins.

Did the Siamese twins ever walk around one another? Is this not a striking illustration? This writer also brings in the wheel-hub solution, with the addition of a couple of flies:

To The Squirrel Editor of the Times:

It is a great deal more amusing than instructive to read some of the solutions offered to A. D. P.'s squirrel problem. Apparently a few of your correspondents imagine the squirrel sitting, parrot-like, on top of a pole, turning its head as the hunter walks around it. Of course, if this were the case, it would no longer be a mystery. Others fail to distinguish between an object moving in a circle, and its orbit or path, and conclude erroneously that if the road which an object has traveled be circumscribed, the object itself is circumscribed.

Let us examine a concrete example which will illustrate the fallacy in this line of reasoning. Suppose the imaginary line describing the hunter's circuit to be the outer rim of a wheel. The tree it will plainly be seen corresponds to the hub. Now lay the wheel on the ground in a horizontal position. Instead of the hunter and squirrel we will substitute to equal advantage two flies, one on the tire, and one on the convex surface of the hub on the opposite side. They are off, both moving with equal speed and maintaining identically the same position with reference to each other as at the start, viz, with the hub (tree) between them.

We follow them until both have made a complete circuit and reached the original starting point. What are the conclusions? Both have gone around the tree. The hunter has gone around the path of the squirrel. The hunter has not gone around the squirrel itself, for the simple reason that they have never changed their positions with reference to each other, and neither has encircled the other any more than if their courses had described parallel lines, or if the wheel had made one revolution, and neither had moved from its position on the wheel.

It is evident that the hunter never would walk around the squirrel, any more than the Siamese twins ever walked around one another.

A. C. CURATE.

TEN THOUSAND MEN REBUILD BALTIMORE

Payroll of $18,567 Daily—Twice That Number of Workmen by August 1.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—City Councilman George W. Howser, also a contractor, became interested in the labor situation in the burned district a short time ago, and during the past three days has caused a careful census to be made of the entire section.

His figures show that there are now employed in the burned district 8,778 laborers, 588 bricklayers, 428 carpenters, 140 plumbers, gasfitters, etc., about 500 drivers on teams going out with debris and old bricks and 200 drivers on teams coming in with fresh material, making a total of exactly 9,934 men working, exclusive of the drivers, and with their estimated numbers added, approximately 10,634 men altogether employed in the burned district. Of this number, 300 are employed in the Calvert and Equitable Buildings, 200 in the Continental Trust Building, and 175 in the Union Trust Building.

Twenty Thousand Men by August.

Assuming that within a month or six weeks a majority of the buildings for which permits have been issued—nearly 200 in all—will be above ground, and consequently employing more men, it is apparently safe to estimate that by August 1 more than 15,000—possibly nearer 20,000—men will be employed in the burned district.

Laborers are paid an average of $1.50 per day for nine hours' work; bricklayers, from $4.50 to $5 for eight hours; carpenters $3 for eight hours, and gasfitters, plumbers, etc., an average of $3 for the same time. To the laborers is paid the total daily sum of $13,167; to the bricklayers, taking the lowest figure, $2,646; to the carpenters, $1,284; to gasfitters, plumbers, etc., $420; to the cart drivers, estimating their wages on the basis of laborers, $1,050. This makes a total daily payroll of $18,567, or $111,402 per week.

Mr. Howser's figures do not take into account the hundreds of men engaged in the preparation of new material, the disposal outside of town of the debris, or of the numbers of architects and builders with their office assistants. The figures are confined strictly to the burned district, and the class of labor engaged in the actual work of rebuilding.

Practically all of this money is turned right back into the channels of trade, a majority of the workmen being married or having families dependent upon them, while many of the unmarried workmen and the married who can do so turn part of their earnings into the savings banks and building and loan associations. Most of the laborers are local men, but many of the bricklayers and carpenters come from other cities, some having been brought here by builders and contractors, others having been attracted by the opportunities for employment offered by the fire.

THEODORE A. BINGHAM NOW BRIGADIER GENERAL

Major Theodore A. Bingham, of the Engineer Corps, was advanced to a brigadier generalcy today and will go on the retired list tomorrow with that rank to make way for Col. Constant Williams, who is to have the vacancy caused in the rank of brigadier general by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains.

The retiring board named to examine Major Bingham reported yesterday that the engineer officer's injuries were such that he is unfitted for further service.

GOVERNOR APPROVES SITE.

ROYERSFORD, Pa., July 12.—Governor Pennypacker, after viewing the site for the proposed location for the feeble-minded and epileptic institutions in the suburbs of Spring City, signed the bill yesterday afternoon, making it an assured fact. The act says they shall erect buildings to accommodate 500 inmates to start with at an expenditure of nearly a million dollars.