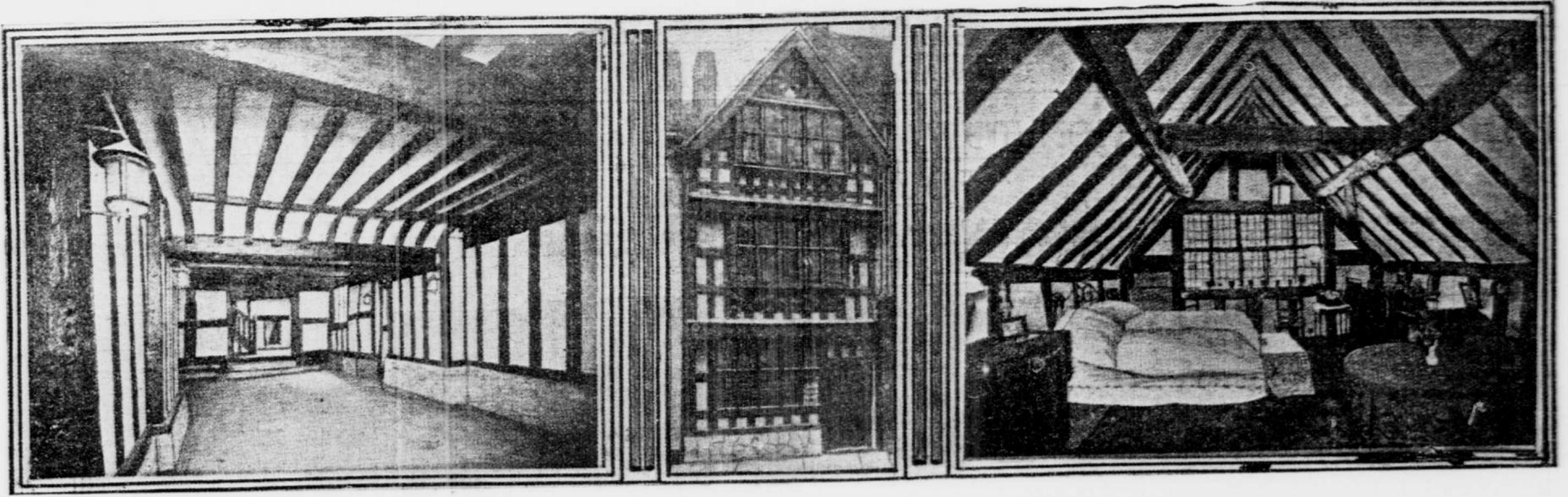


HOME OF THE MOTHER OF JOHN HARVARD, IN STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WHICH HAS BEEN RESTORED AND PRESENTED TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY BY EDWARD MORRIS, OF CHICAGO.



A LOWER ROOM IN HARVARD HOUSE.

EXTERIOR OF HARVARD HOUSE. Long known as "the old house of High street," in Stratford-on-Avon.

AN UPPER ROOM IN HARVARD HOUSE.

**A SANE FOURTH OF JULY.**

*Such Is Happy Possibility—Some Cities Have It Now.*

A Fourth of July without fear and discomfort, noise and bloodshed is the glad hope held out to American patriots who have suffered the agony of the classic celebration for many years, and who have believed it their doom to withstand the festal rites until a giant cracker should put them out of misery. Red-eyed and pale, the patriots have risen on the July morn and wondered whether the sacrifices of the men of 1776 equalled those of the annual celebrants since that date. The death list of the glorious day in these United States for the last six years is 1,316. The wounded number 27,980. If Washington had suffered such casualties in a few battles England might yet be sending viceroys over here to manage the country.

It seems extravagant to hope for a sane and safe Fourth, but it's coming. In fact, it has arrived in several small cities, and maybe next year New Yorkers will not have to flee to the woods, stuff their ears with cotton, increase their fire insurance and wonder whether their offspring will lose their hair or their eyes or their fingers. The peace movement is gaining ground. Explosive patriotism is on the run, and after a while people will be surprised that they ever rejoiced by annoying and hurting themselves.

The method of attaining a quiet, wholesome holiday, as practised by Springfield, Mass.; Detroit and Hinsdale, Ill., is not prohibition as much as substitution. A rational public celebration takes the place of private and individual slaughter. There are parades, pageants, games and exercises which delight and occupy the younger generation to a degree that eliminates the passion for blowing up things. The historical pageants, while amusing children and grown-ups, are highly instructive. Foreigners and natives learn far more of the meaning of the day by a series of well devised floats than by the explosion of any number of squibs and bombs. However, in order to make an easy transition to the absolutely silent Fourth, the use of fireworks is allowed within certain hours, and there is a large, satisfying, civic display of fireworks in the evening.

President Luther H. Gulick of the American Playground Association is one of the many working for the reform of Independence Day rites. Members of the Board of Education and of the Board of Aldermen are interested in the idea of a quiet public celebration in New York to replace private orgies. They say it would be fine for the children and a blessing for everybody. Alderman Marx, the noise expert of the city fathers, is willing to introduce a resolution providing for a municipal celebration, and thinks the cost would not exceed \$10,000—a small price to pay for the boon of peace and security. It is well understood that the parades and pageants must be got up by, for and with the school children. The idea is to round up the children so they will have no desire or chance to indulge their explosive propensities. The average youngster will be "just wild" to put on a fancy costume and pose as the Father of His Country while riding up Broadway on a float, or to march in a parade of feathered aborigines, or to represent a member of the Continental army.

While the public schools are closed before Independence Day, it would be practicable to open the buildings and grounds for the purposes of the celebration. The little paraders and pageant participants could be marshalled in the schoolyards, costumed and rehearsed for their various parts. There need be no fear of fatiguing the children by a long parade in hot weather. The parade could be arranged in sections, the children of each school marching twenty or thirty blocks and then falling out.

A thousand rich and curious historical subjects could be fitly represented in a New York celebration of the Fourth. If the example of

Springfield were followed, it would be appropriate to represent anything, from the Dutch occupation of Manhattan to the draft riots of the 60's. Representations of the evacuation of New York, the Boston tea party, the launching of Fulton's steamboat, the laying of the Atlantic

childish minds. Moreover, the pageants would do well to include home scenes and figures of New York's extensive foreign citizenship. Italian, German, French, Swedish, Irish, Greek, Egyptian and Russian floats would be interesting in themselves, and would accentuate the

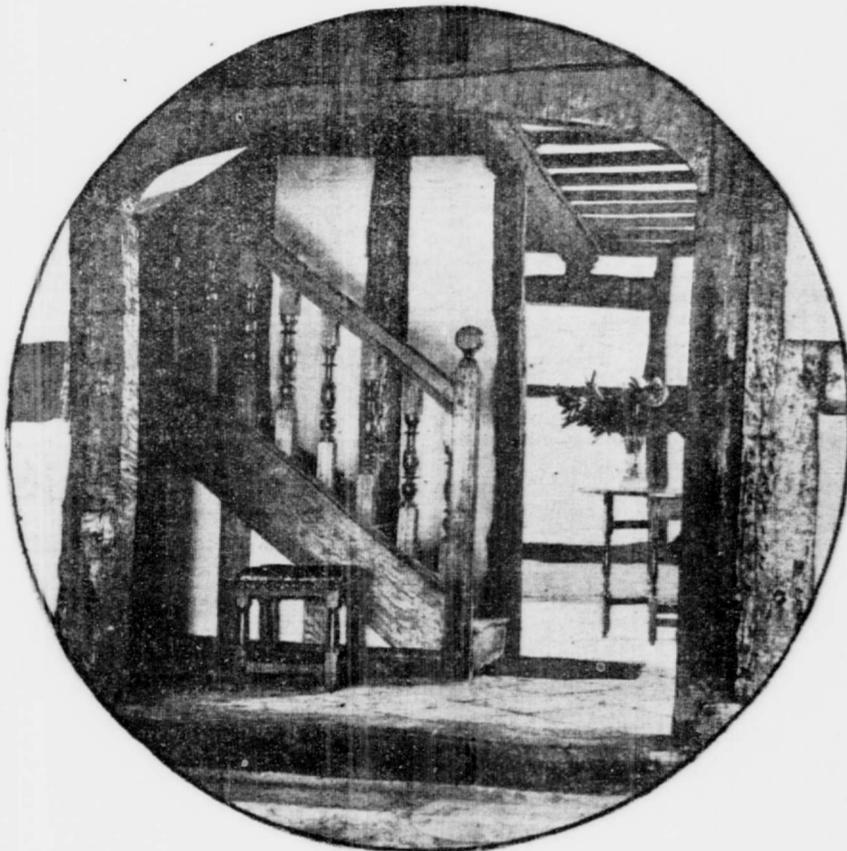
**TO OPEN HARVARD HOUSE.**

*Home of University Founder's Mother in Stratford-on-Avon.*

The Harvard house, in Stratford-on-Avon, identified as the early home of the mother of John Harvard, will soon be formally opened to American tourists who visit the quaint old town. The exercises were planned for Independence Day, but if the restoration is not completed by that time they will take place soon after.

For many years this historic structure, just north of the famous Garrick Inn, has been known merely as the "old house of High street," and only through the recent efforts of an American, who is a Harvard graduate, has the house been identified as the home of the mother of the man who founded Harvard University. This American found that John Harvard's mother was Katherine Rogers, daughter of Thomas Rogers, a Stratford-on-Avon alderman, but where she lived he did not know. It was merely as an antiquarian that he was one day examining "the old house of High street," when he was genuinely surprised and delighted to find under a window of the second story the inscription, "T. R. 1596 K. R." Further search among the records of the town disclosed a lease describing the Garrick Inn property as bounded on the north by "the dwelling house of Thomas Rogers." Here, then, was the connecting link which was held to prove that "the old house of High street" was the home of the woman who gave John Harvard birth.

It was through Marie Corelli, who lives in Stratford-on-Avon, that the house was finally purchased after having been withdrawn from the market because the bids were not high enough. She was on a summer cruise on Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht when she met Edward Morris, of Chicago. To him she confided her hope that the house would some day belong to Harvard University. Immediately Mr. Morris grew enthusiastic over the idea. He authorized the novelist to purchase the place for him, and intrusted her, moreover, with the work of restoring the ancient building and bringing it back to its original sixteenth century style. Her efforts and interest have done much for the old place, and with Mr. Morris, Sir Thomas Lipton, R. C. Lehmann, M. P., and the master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, from which John Harvard obtained his degrees of A. B. and M. A., she has been made a trustee of the building.



ANCIENT STAIRCASE IN HARVARD HOUSE.

cable—all would be interesting and instructive. In accordance with modern ideas, emphasis would be laid on historical scenes of a peaceful and industrially progressive rather than warlike nature. It is no longer considered necessary to inculcate ideas of blood and slaughter in

nature of the cosmopolitan throng which does more or less homage to the starry flag.

When this sort of a celebration has been firmly established in New York, there probably will be one historical float which will attract much attention all along the line of march. It

will be an exhibit depicting the barbarous and homicidal method of celebrating the Fourth in the nineteenth and early years of the twentieth centuries. Schoolboys will be seen shooting pistols in one another's faces, surgeons will be operating on the wounded, and a choir of injured youths will sing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, for Thou Hast Crippled Me." No doubt the spectators will stare hard at this scene and wonder whether their ancestors were quite so benighted or whether the float artist exaggerated a little.

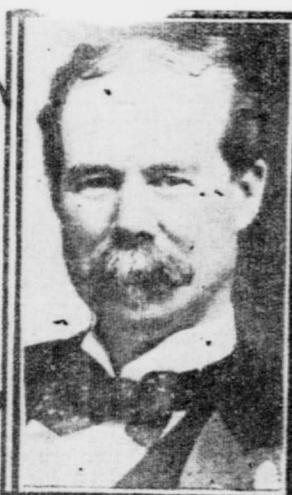
Among the most interesting of the historical revivals at Springfield's Fourth this year is a representation of John Brown aiding in the escape of slaves before the Civil War. The city was a principal station of the "underground railway," and the home of Brown, still standing in Franklin street, sheltered many a black man fleeing from bondage. Slaves will be seen making their way through Main street to Brown's house, and they will be met at the door by the man of Ossawatimie, who will assist them into the house. A lodge of Gileadites will be organized on the piazza, and while Brown is delivering an address to the lodge members a United States marshal will appear, display a search warrant and enter the house, despite Brown's protestations. The marshal will reappear with two slaves handcuffed, and will start away with them. A band of men will rescue the slaves and send them on their way, making a thrilling climax to the scene.



R. C. LEHMANN, M. P. A Harvard House trustee who once coached the Harvard 'varsity crew.



MARIE CORELLI. Who interested Edward Morris in Harvard House.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON. A Harvard House trustee.