

KAISER TO OPEN NEW OLYMPIC STADIUM NEAR BERLIN

Great Arena Where 1916 Games Will Be Held to Be an Incentive to German Athletic Prowess

The German Olympic Stadium at Grunewald, Berlin, in which the Olympic games of 1916 will be held, will be opened formally by the Kaiser on June 8. The stadium is in the last stages of completion, and only a few touches are required to make the grounds ready for athletic exercises and contests.

With the main objective of the building of the Olympic games of 1916, the completion of the structure is hailed throughout the empire as the beginning of an era of German athletic triumph. In a descriptive book issued by the German Imperial Association for Olympic Contests, Carl Diem, secretary of the Olympic contests for 1916, details the creation of the stadium as a sign of great national significance.

The stadium is to be used in itself an expression of that unity which is attained only through such difficulties, and of which we have made use with such success. Only genuine nations sure of themselves and of their future, build themselves such monuments of their times.

Not alone the plans of the projectors and the hands of the workmen have fashioned this building. The stony feet that hewed the stones from German soil, that on bloody fields forged the unification of Germany; those keen and active minds which in the battle of commerce won renown and riches for the credit of Germany; all those who have helped to build a cosmopolis in Berlin—all these have done their share to forward the establishment of this stadium.

The austere days of 1813, the glorious period of 1870, the years of economic development, sowed the seed and in the warm sunshine of German idealism the fruit ripened.

The erection of this stadium, says Herr Diem, gives hope that in Germany the progress and athletic ambition which characterized the Greeks of the Olympiads will flourish as strongly as they did on the banks of the Alps.

The national interest of the movement lies in the training of the youth of Germany, so that they may be ready to protect the Fatherland when called upon. Until now we helped onward the stadium, now let the stadium do as much for us," says Herr Diem.

The erection of the building was planned as far back as 1906. In that year the German delegation to the Olympic games at Athens, when returning on the Amphitrite, made their plans. There were then present Herr Paul Martin, Johannes Muller, August von Harnfeld and Baron Tuxen.

A few months after their return they held the ground of the Grunewald, and on receiving a favorable report, decided to proceed with the building.

The Kaiser immediately assured the committee of his interest and cooperation. The work went ahead and in fact that in 1912 \$22,000,000 marks, the entire amount required for the erection of the arena, was in the hands of the committee. In November, 1912, the building was begun.

Few changes have been made in the original plans. Except for some minor improvements, the stadium as it stands

to-day was built on the original plans made in 1906. Of the few changes made, several have been at the sugges-

repository of national art, the committee decided that the structure at Grunewald should house the best that German sculpture could produce. A fund was collected and administered by Graf Adalbert von Starbopp. A meeting of the most prominent German sculptors was held at which the artistic possibilities of the stadium were discussed and plans made for the first pieces of sculpture.

Ludwig Cauer, in the middle of the tribune opposite the imperial box. At one side of the tribune is a Neptune group by Walter Schmarje. Other pieces are placed about the entrance. The most important of these are two equestrian statues by Ludwig Ferdinandy and Herman Fuchs, "The Wrestler" by Walter Schmarje, "The Swimmer" by August Kraus and "The Runner" by Sascha Schneider.

masterpieces of German sculptors, and to show that the stadium is intended as much as an incentive to German sculptors to attain the highest artistic expression as to the German people to attain physical perfection. On the gates of the building is the dedication, "To German Youth and to German Art." The stadium is roofless, like those in London and Stockholm, and covers an area of 15,000 square meters. There

Structure Costing Two and a Half Million Marks Will Be Opened Formally by Emperor on June 8

around and 19 broad. The track for foot races inside the bicycle track is 600 meters around and 6 broad. The

discus and spear throwing and gymnastic exercises. East of the football grounds is a swimming tank 100 meters long and 22 wide.

Space has been set apart for a room for indoor sports. From 800 to 1,000 square meters will be given for training quarters, the rest of the grounds will be taken up by lockers, restaurants, press rooms, police station, doctors' apartments and pavilions for distinguished guests.

On the occasion of the opening of the stadium, on June 8, a great athletic meet will be held. All the German football championships will be decided. As the Kaiser enters the stadium the colors will be trooped. Races will be held in which men from all parts of the empire will run. Seven hundred women will give a chain, singing exhibition, and folk dances will be presented by 300 girls. Representatives from every athletic club in Germany will be present.

On September 7 a great juvenile athletic festival will be held in the stadium, and on October 5 an autumn national athletic festival will take place.

APES OF GIBRALTAR.

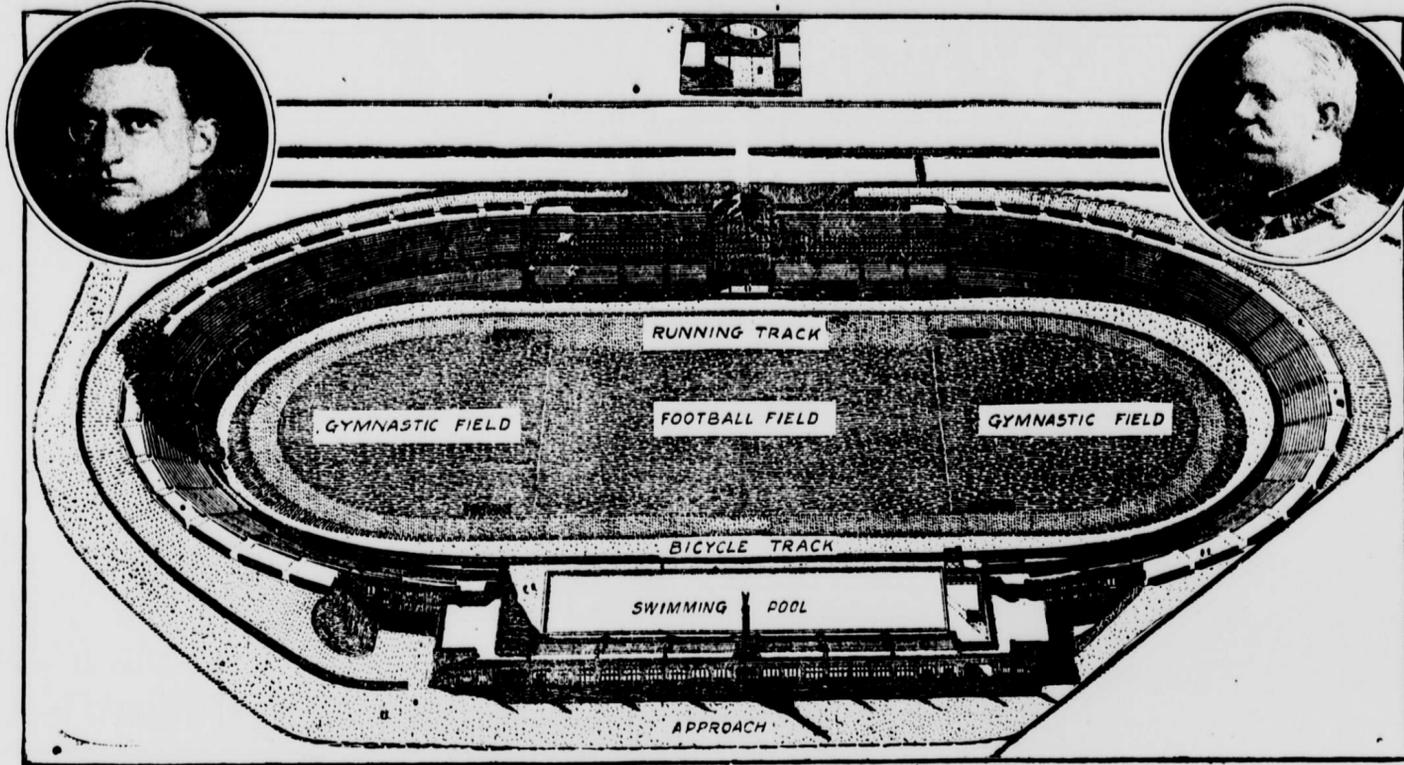
Travelers to Gibraltar are always on the lookout for the famous apes of the rock, the only wild monkeys in Europe, and will be interested to learn that their threatened extinction has been averted.

Until about twenty-five years ago these monkeys held undisputed possession of the upper part of the rock and were seldom seen; but when the fortification on the summit was begun the animals spread to the lower levels and were one of the beauties of the place. One locality, Bruce's Farm, they avoided for years. The story is that long ago they became very troublesome to the owner by raiding his fruit garden. After various expedients to get rid of them had failed, some one caught a young monkey and tying it to a tree left it to starve to death. This cruelty was resented by the band, which, it is said, carried away the dead body and never afterward approached the place.

Ten years ago there were fifty or sixty apes on the rock, but many were shot or trapped, and three years ago only three old females were left to represent the stock. When this came to the knowledge of the commandant he issued orders for their protection, and imported from Morocco a male and four females; but the three old females attacked and soon killed the newcomers. A second experiment was equally unsuccessful, but in 1911 a third male was obtained, who fought his way into the good graces of the old females and became the sire of several young monkeys that will, now, it is expected, replenish the stock.

Unfortunately this sire became so dangerous, viciously attacking the people who would befriend him, that he was lately condemned to be shot. The sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life in the London Zoo, whither he was transported on a battleship and where he now dwells in an admired captivity in Regent Park.

The Gibraltar ape, which is not a true ape, but a macaque, is especially interesting to zoologists because of the isolation of its species in the northwest corner of Africa, for it is restricted to the mountain fastnesses of the Barbary States. All the other members of the genus Macaque are Asiatic, its nearest ally being the rhesus or sacred monkey of India. The monkey the Japanese depict so constantly in drawings and carvings is another near relative.



Lieutenant Kurd Roesler, General Secretary German National Olympic Committee.

New Olympic Stadium Near Berlin to be opened formally by the Kaiser on June 8.

General von Podbielski, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, and President German National Olympic Committee.

tion of the Kaiser and carried out under his personal surveillance.

Of the statuary already prepared and set up, the most important and striking piece is the "Goddess of Victory," by

The work does not end here. In every part of the structure places are laid out to be occupied later by the

is provision for 2,206 boxes, 12,232 seats and standing room for 12,470. The track for bicycle races is 666 2-3 meters

football field measures 90 meters by 60. On each side of the football grounds are spaces to be used for wrestling.

Summer Public Schools to Teach Immigrants the Workings of Our Government

The summer public schools for immigrants will open next Monday evening, Public Schools 25, on Fourth and Fifth streets west of First avenue; 62, at Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets; 84, Brooklyn, at Glenmore and Stone avenues and Watkins street, have been selected for the work, as they are favorably located as regards immigrants. The budget appropriation does not allow more of these schools to be opened at the present time.

The course of instruction will be more than an attempt to teach the foreigner some English and a smattering of reading, writing and arithmetic. The aim of the course is to instill in the immigrant a fair knowledge of the workings of Federal, State and city departments, so

that he may know that the success of a democracy depends on the intelligence, industry and patriotism of its citizens. With this in mind a course of instruction in the work of the police and fire departments has been arranged. In the first year the immigrant will be taught how to help prevent loss by fire, will be taught care in smoking and handling matches, instructed in the fire drill, and will be impressed with the importance of knowing the stairway and fire exits at the place of his employment and at home.

He will be taught how he can help the work of the police; he will be formed of local laws which must be observed, and it will be pointed out to him in detail how certain things which may be all right in his fatherland are violations of law here. He will be im-

pressed with the importance of the concealed weapon law, informed of the peddling and traffic regulations, taught how to report crimes which come to his attention and instructed in the purposes of the Magistrate's courts.

These teachings come under the head of "What the Government Does." Other things which will be taught are the purposes of the evening schools; the public care of health, which will embody the teaching of care of himself and of his neighbor and the locations of the hospitals of the city; the workings of the post office including the teaching of how to send a letter of a money order and how to register a letter. He will also be taught under this heading how to become a citizen.

Another division of the course includes the teaching of simple facts

about the city, State and nation; some geography, the great areas of production and the location of important cities.

There will be discussions as to changes for foreigners to get ahead, and the conditions favorable for advancement will be dwelt upon, such as health, good habits, especially the habit of economy; a knowledge of English and a knowledge of the city. The student will be taught how to get work in the country and what his chances for success there are, and how to get work in the city, with discussions of the chances for unskilled labor.

A course of instruction in American history finishes the course. No attempt will be made to give a text book knowledge of history, but the student will be told something of the lives of great men, such as Washington and Lincoln,

and something of the most important events in American history. He will be taught what are the great national holidays and why they are observed. Teachers are instructed to explain the views of the great political parties without expression of approval.

The second year course is more ambitious, and the teaching will be in greater detail. What the Government does will be explained in more advanced manner. The evening trade schools and the uses of the public libraries will be explained.

The courts will be thoroughly explained, from the magistrates' and municipal courts to the United States Supreme Court. The legislative bodies also will be explained, and the different powers of the Federal, State and municipal bodies will be made clear.

TRAVELLING WITH NORA ON HER PAPER VACATIONS

In This Instalment She Gives Advice to Her Friend as to Steamer Letters—Many Practical Gifts for the Men—Good Books for the Vacation

money. Why don't you and your father and mother have your money changed into English coins and put it into a little chamois case to be worn under her waist? Let your brother send flowers, unless she is likely to receive a great many; they are always welcome and help to make the table pretty; the stewards will take care of them.

"Or, let your mother and father send the money and use your \$5 for Baedeker's guide books. They are such a comfort, but they're expensive. 'Great Britain' costs \$3 and 'London and Its Environs' \$1.50. Baedeker's almost an essential. Of course one mustn't be a slave to one's little red book and look at nothing except the things which it double stars, but one mustn't be too proud to rely on it."

"I scrawled a few words after Cousin Elsie's name.

"Then here's Uncle Jim. Can one send a man anything, especially a wealthy man?" I asked.

"I'd write him a crazy letter, with family jokes in rhyme. Expensive steamer letters aren't compulsory," was the answer.

"Then here's Lucille. She's going to be away for a year with another music student. They are to travel part of the summer and then settle down in Munich for the winter. They are going to live as inexpensively as possible. I'd like to send her something practical. Mother'd like to send her a little book or something."

"The most practical thing I can think of is an alcohol iron and a small ironing board. You can buy the iron for \$2 or \$3 and it will help your music students to keep down their laundry bills; they can do up their collars, handkerchiefs, stockings and even their fine waists. The board you can make yourself. It should be about 2 feet by 6 or 7 inches and covered with flannel—an old jacket will do—and white muslin. Make a denim case for it with a pocket for an iron holder.

"You might let your mother send her 'An American Girl in Munich.' It's very clever and entertaining. I'm not sure who wrote it, but you can get it at any bookshop."

"Dan and Ned will help with that. I'm sure," I said, busily making notes.

"Then I want some useful things."

"Toilet cases lined with rubber are very useful. Go to the men's depart-

ment in a store for them. I don't see why men's things are always made more substantially than women's, but they seem to be.

"I have a case that is just right. It is made of plaid and lined with black and white checked rubberized cloth. It is twenty-two inches long and ten wide. At each end are full length pockets five inches deep for brush, comb and manicure set—at least that's what I use mine for. Then there are two small pockets 5 by 5 with a fullness of about two inches, to hold soap, &c., like the

larger pockets they have flaps which flap on.

"The rest of the space is taken up by a large pocket. On the outside of this pocket are loops for tooth and nail brushes. The case opens out flat for use and can be rolled up and fastened with a strap for travelling.

"The leather wears best, but it is rather expensive, and a perfectly good case can be made at home with linen and rubberized cloth bound with tape.

"The writing cases in leather are also nice, but these can also be very satisf-

factorily duplicated in linen at home. A fountain pen is always dear to the traveller's heart, but in sending one to a woman be careful to send a non-leakable one—that is, one that doesn't always have to be kept in certain positions.

"A traveller's pocket or hold all, a square of cretonne with loops to hang it up by and a number of pockets on it, is very useful in a small stateroom and can be made at home. Another useful thing is a combination wash bag and pillow case. Make it of cretonne, about sixteen inches wide and twenty-four long. You can slip the pillow from your berth into it and use it on deck in your stateroom chair. You'll want a pillow on deck and pillows take up so much room in a trunk, and the stateroom steward will not let you take the pillow from your berth unless you have a cover for it. On shore the bag serves as a laundry bag. Before the homeward voyage you have it washed and there's your pillow case ready!"

"Do you ever send candies?"

"Of course. But I usually send peppermints, preserved ginger, plain chocolate, stuffed prunes and dates, or lime and lemon drops; very rich candies are not the most appetizing on a sea voyage.

"If you are sending to people who like to read, books always help to pass the time. It is nice to send books about the countries to be visited, not necessarily guide books, but entertaining, chatty books. Kate Douglas Wiggin's 'Immortal Penelope' books are delightful for England. They're even more delightful to read on the return voyage, when the traveller understands them more thoroughly, having seen through some of the same experiences.

"Price Collier's 'England and the English' is very clever, and his 'Germany and the Germans,' which is coming out soon will be equally good. I hope Mrs. Bell's 'Abroad With the Jimmies' is a sparkling bit for England too; and 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden' and the others by the same author put one in a cheerful mood for Germany. Lucas's books, which are too inconsequential and charming to be labelled guide books, and yet are useful as well as readable, make good steamer books. 'The Wanderer in Paris,' in London and Holland.

"One can't go over all the books which might be given, there are so many. A good book for the traveller in Germany who will go to as many operas as possible, Germany being the land where opera is for every one, is the 'Standard Opera Glass' by Charles Annesley, which contains a brief summary of all the standard operas. The little pocket phrase books which come in all the languages of Europe—English-French, English-German, English-Italian—are useful for the traveller who is not an accomplished linguist."



Help music students reduce laundry bills.

I closed my notes into my hand bag. "Nora, you've rescued me from the depths of despair. I thought that I should never decide on a single present but now I feel quite competent to send every one something really suitable. I can't thank you enough."

"My dear, you're welcome. My advice has merely assisted. Your lunch has put you into a more hopeful frame of mind, that's all," said Nora. "There's one thing I didn't mention: a small serviceable sewing bag with darning materials and plenty of hooks and needles and thread is very useful."

"Oh, I'd hate to have to sew when I was travelling," said I, shrugging my shoulders.



Toilet cases are very useful.

Steamer Letters.

I WAS lunching by myself at the tea room when Nora joined me. "Why such a list of names?" she inquired. "Don't tell me that the 'shop early' admonitions have reduced you to buying Christmas presents in June."

"You're just the very person I should have wished for!" I cried delightedly. "As my guide to foreign travel you can tell me what to send as steamer letters to all these people. Every one seems to be going to Europe except me, and I'm shopping for myself, and for mother, father and Brother Ned. Do give me some hints. Here's Cousin Elsie. Each one of us will send her something."

"Cousin Elsie," Nora mused: "have I met her?"

"I'm not sure. She's about my age, very poor, rather pretty, teaches school, is going over for the first time. Expects to go to England and Scotland. Each one of us would like to spend about \$5."

"Of course relations can always send



Steamer presents and goodbyes.