

THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, J. S. McLAINE, MANAGER, EDITOR.

THE FIGHT IN THEM

London cables indicate that the fighting at Vlakfontein by British and Boers was as desperate as any collision during the war, and Kitchener, after several days' silence, reports that Jamestown, Cape Colony, has surrendered to the Boers.

Evidently the Boers are still afield, and separated in rapidly moving groups, strike and sting the British like scorpions, and having struck a hard blow, they disappear suddenly to strike in another place.

These "disagreeable incidents" are of very frequent occurrence, and Lord Kitchener, with 250,000 men at his service, is still calling for reinforcements. A Pretoria dispatch states that the Boers have plenty of ammunition, obtained by capturing British supply trains.

De Wet is still at large, and other generals are coming to the front at intervals who seem to have considerable strategic ability. Trains are wrecked constantly by Boers on the Delagoa Bay railway, and the Boer leaders are concentrating their efforts in the eastern portion of Cape Colony, where the conditions are favorable for marauding and looting.

The Boers are talking "last ditch" again, and John Bull continues to vie his money to raise new armaments to overwhelm the Dutchmen. The London Mail says of this unpromising condition of affairs:

There must be no wavering or retreating from the position which England has taken up. She will have to fight, not merely unsuccessfully, but the gravest disaster to the empire. Many voices, and not those only of the Little Englanders, are being raised, openly or in secret, for a change of policy.

There are some who do not understand the full meaning of the issue, and who would have us once more offer terms to the Boers, and promise them that, as they object to Sir Alfred Milner, he shall not go back. But this is to act without a confession that England was defeated. Never before has the beaten side dictated the conditions and the negotiators.

Moreover, there is no sign that the enemy have abandoned one jot of their pretensions. Independence they still demand as their minimum. And independence not even the British waverers are prepared to grant. As for the nation, it will never listen to such a proposal, and would speedily eject from power any government which did.

This being the case there is nothing left for the British government to do except to send several more armies to South Africa and continue to levy taxes on patriotic Britons to meet the ever-increasing war bills.

chinery are from all conditions of life. Our captains of industry who have played and are playing such a conspicuous part in our industrial development are given to mechanical improvement while the mechanical conservatism of the British manufacturer has brought a perilous dry rot upon the British industrial system.

The social and political status of England and of all countries where the existence of caste and political limitations and restrictions are a constant obstruction to the free development of intellectual power and the inventive faculty, is a hindrance to the development of a love of progress and mechanical improvement.

The atmosphere of our free country and institutions quickens the development of the inventive faculty, and that is giving us something like a monopoly of the mechanical appliances essential to industrial greatness and supremacy.

No class distinctions and accidents of station at birth, no restrictions because of rank or kinship, no false conceptions of dignity or position to be maintained are blocking the way to the free entry of the best ability we possess in all stations of life into the activities of industry and trade and commerce.

CULTURE VERSUS COMMERCE

In his address to the graduating class at the East Side high school of this city, last evening, Professor C. M. Jordan, city superintendent of schools, said:

Against the sentiment recently uttered by one of the great commercial magnates of the day, the head of a big trust, I wish to utter a protest. He has advised the young men of our country, about to enter business life, that a university education is a drawback rather than an aid to success.

If this applies to the young men of our country, it applies to the young men of all nations. It is a statement which, as well as I admit that, if the whole end of life is money-making, if citizenship and culture are nothing, what he said is true, and that these high schools and colleges of language and literature are a waste of time.

These earnest words were inspired by the sight of a graduating class whose male members were so few and far between that they served simply, in the platform picture of last evening's commencement, as an occasional black dot in a vast array of white-robed femininity.

As Superintendent Jordan arose to distribute the diplomas and give the recipients a little parting advice as to their career in the world, it doubtless struck him as incongruous, that in a class of nearly sixty only one in five was of the sex which chooses a business or public career, while four out of five were of the sex which usually elects a social and domestic career.

The situation stirred the professor to a righteous protest, and he gave the audience at the East Side high last evening a speech of more earnest and indignant eloquence than the average graduating event is wont to enjoy.

Superintendent Jordan's protest is timely. These commencement pictures composed of a vast and beautiful array of white with an occasional black polka-dot are too common. They are artistic from an aesthetic standpoint, but not good from a social and patriotic standpoint.

They are creditable to the growing ambition and intellectuality of the young women of America, but are of bad omen as regards the aspirations to patriotism and culture on the part of the young men of America.

Florida state board of horticulture and the national department of agriculture are lifting voices of warning against the introduction of the crabs for buying Belgian hares, many of the animals are being turned loose to work for themselves.

In August, three English rabbits were set loose thirty years ago. Within fifteen years they had so multiplied as to overrun the country. Millions of dollars were spent in the effort to subdue the pest. The plague was practically overcome. It is likely to recur at any time unless great vigilance is used.

The Examiner wants the federal government to prohibit further importation of hares and to prohibit interstate commerce in them. It also asks the state legislature to put some restrictions on their culture, requiring owners to give evidence that they can and will keep them under control and prevent their escape.

To show how excited the Examiner has become over this matter, the paper goes into mathematics in this way. It says:

Starting with say just 1,000 of the wayward little beasts that the board of horticulture votes for as turned loose, in ten years we will have 100,000,000. With ten trillions of rabbits on our hands, human life on the coast here would be narrowed to a single, absorbing, and absorbing, and absorbing, and the passion for empire would dwindle to a careless list.

There is clearly a rabbit in the California woodpile.

Whitney's horse that took the Derby yesterday brought in the Americans about \$1,000,000. You can't stop this nation. It's got going.

Geoff Rhodes is said to have given up political ambitions in disgust in favor of commercial ambitions. And the Boer shot on.

Mr. Dewey took a rap at the American dollar in his Hall of Fame speech. Yet the real haul of fame today is that same dollar.

King Edward met the real kings of finance, and the autocrats were quite chummy together.

Professor Herron's report of defense is as destitute of humor as a Sunday supplement.

If the crops get too much, we fear rust. We've got to fear something.

A large audience greeted the opening performance of "The Girl with the Adam's Hair" at the Metropolitan this afternoon. Her act is out of the ordinary line and will be reviewed in this column to-morrow.

Seven other acts composed a pleasing vaudeville entertainment.

As shown in the preceding paper, the infant at birth is very incompletely developed. Nevertheless, it is endowed with a heredity of predilection as general as the legs along which its development is to proceed.

But specifically this development is determined by the environmental factors. On the whole, adaptation to environment is expressed in the custom of training, or, in other words, established almost entirely, involuntarily, and overwhelmingly advantageous to the race.

And he would be a bold man and a dangerous one who would advise sweeping and far-reaching changes in the established customs. This is far from implying, however, that existing customs are the best possible adjustment to environment.

It is practically impossible to modify the condition of any patient at any time, but that new truths may be deduced from the records so kept. In other words, it must be research work. Third, it must provide a means for the other activities of the child.

Minneapolis Journal's Bureau of Experts and Specialists of National Reputation.

THE ART OF LIVING A HUNDRED YEARS.

XVI.—PRINCIPLES OF CHILD TRAINING

By Dr. Walter S. Christopher, Professor of Children's Diseases, Medical School of the University of Illinois.

(Copyright, 1901, by Victor F. Lawson.)

In a preceding paper it was shown that man has risen to his present high estate because of the prolonged period of infancy or childhood, which his species is endowed with.

Most of his advancement has been through the slow process of natural selection. Child training implies that intelligent advantage is to be taken of the natural processes of development, with a view to the most complete possible development of the individual.

Child training, to be intelligent or scientific, must be based upon the natural history of man's development in all of its phases, together with the natural history of the various factors operating in modifying the development as predetermined by heredity.

Man's life is frequently spoken of as threefold: the physical, the mental, and the moral. The subdivision is a convenient one provided it is recognized that the three phases are not absolutely distinct from each other, but are closely correlated and interwoven.

The development of the physical side of life is concerned with the body as a whole and its several organs, including the brain. The intellectual development is concerned with a certain phase of brain action.

Both these phases of life relate principally to the individual.

Intellectual development, however, has as its predominant concern the relation of the individual to his fellows.

The aim of child training may be stated to be to produce in the individual child the greatest intellectuality and highest morality that the individual is capable of attaining.

This aim is to be attained not by a strenuous and complex plan for their proper performance, plants which could not possibly be established at short notice, the hospital added to its previous functions and became the hospital of the future.

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Papers by Experts and Specialists of National Reputation.

Value of Children's Hospitals.

Hospitals were originally established to take care gratuitously of sick people who were unable to provide themselves with proper attention at home.

This function, of course, still attaches to hospitals. But additional functions have been added to them.

It was soon found that the large number of cases of various diseases brought together in a large hospital afforded most excellent means for studying the natural history of disease.

The hospital became a place where means for observing after death those results of the disease which could not be observed directly during life.

These means could not readily or conveniently be used at private homes, and it is a fact that nearly all our knowledge of morbid anatomy has been gained from the autopsies made in hospitals.

When methods of treatment, such as those of modern surgery, came to demand an extensive and complex plant for their proper performance, plants which could not possibly be established at short notice, the hospital added to its previous functions and became the hospital of the future.

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Physical Development of the Child.

Important as is the matter of the physical development of the child, it has not received the attention it deserves.

The first formal treatise on the diseases of children was published in Sweden about 125 years ago, and the bulk of the world's literature on that subject has been produced in the past thirty years.

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Proper Studies for Schools.

In this way there is a true criterion of the propriety of the introduction into the curriculum of any proposed work.

Work tends to training any function of the brain, not otherwise provided for, it is a proper subject for the school, and not a "fad." If it does not meet this requirement, it is not proper school work.

Applying this test to the curriculum now in effect in the schools, we find that many of the subjects required are of no value to the child, and that the course of study is one which is very real, but it will certainly be found, when more of the laws of child development are established, that all the results of the new, can be had without additional labor on the part of the child.

The increase in the time of school work. To hasten the end of the school, it can be made in the line of child study. This subject has been much cultivated by private investigators, and much good work accomplished. But the school authorities, in their direction of the school authorities, the action of the Chicago board of education in establishing a department of child study in the system of schools under its charge, is a far unique, but it would seem that it ought to be followed in other large cities, so that the combined efforts of several such departments could give to the educational world the results of their labors, and in this way promote the adjustment of school work.

The "child-study" department of the Chicago board of education has three distinct functions. The first is research work, in which it attempts to determine laws of child development, partly with reference to the physical, but especially to the mental, and also to the psychological, development of the child. The second is to give to the school teachers a knowledge of the laws which not only provide suggestions for methods of teaching, but also a mechanism by means of which it can test the child's progress, and determine whether or not these methods train the brain as they are supposed to train it.

As another feature of its work it is a psychological laboratory for examining backward children, with a view to advising as to their management. Both the laboratory and the general research work approximate efforts at individualization of school work, and the latter, in fact, is a step toward the introduction of new elements of classification makes an approach to individualistic work which is valuable.

Ethical Training of the Child. When the ethical training of the child is considered, great difficulties are encountered. The home is, of course, the institution for the child's ethical training, and the wide variation in the capacities of individual homes is considered, some additional agency seems demanded. The church has assumed this function, on the ground that ethics and religion are the same thing, and that the church has failed to investigate for the laws of development of ethics. Whichever one of the numerous theories of the genesis of ethics is correct, the church must establish a department of ethics, and discuss of ethics in a practical way, and not merely as an unprofitable theory.

The world is filled to-day with people who are studying the problem of the child, some to establish new truths and some to apply them, and no more advanced movement for civilization was ever undertaken.

W. S. Christopher

That One Hundred Dollar Bill By Charles Westead.

Copyright, 1901, by A. S. Richardson. "Dolly, there is no use worrying, dear."

I put my arm about her waist. "We'll be all right in another week's time. I'll draw my first \$100 then, and you shall have it all."

She wiped the tears from her eyes and looked up bravely at me. "I kissed her."

"Cheer up, little wife. It's foolish to worry so. Now I must off to work, and I'll be home early."

I had more than a mile to go to the warehouse, and had to walk every step of the way. Not a penny had I to my name, and had not a cent for three weeks. That is why Dolly was crying.

It is true I was holding a position at a salary of \$100 per month, but then I had been out of work for three weeks, and my savings were all gone. I had been out of employment for two solid months.

Dolly and I were living in a fairly good section of Harlem, working for the Black Bros. & Co., and like most New Yorkers of my class, lived up to every cent of my \$200 a year. When a receiver stepped into the office of the Black Bros., I, with others, stepped out. I had not seen salary coming to me, and that was all Dolly and I owned in the world, besides our household goods.

So for those two weary months of my idleness we kept up appearances by Dolly's management of my last \$60 salary, but the climax had come. The landlord, to use an expression of the street, had been making inquiries about my rent, and he wanted his rent for one month at least, and that at once. I had been engaged by the month at my new position, and it was a hard and fast contract. I was to draw my salary for the month before my salary was due, if I had not to borrow a dollar or two from some of the others, but I soon found that in that establishment no one towards the end of the month had anything to spare. Hence my financial embarrassment and Dolly's distress.

I could not see the house agent, she said, because I had such a "horrid, nasty way of losing my temper." So she undertook the straightening out of the whole financial tangle.

"Well, girly," said I, when I reached home that night, "did you fix him—that fellow for the rent?"

"My dear, you are right. However, what was it the agent said?"

"Oh, he said, 'I never saw anything, dear.' 'No, but you came very near a suggestion. You know you wouldn't take a cent of his money,' and she straightened up her little frame proudly, I smiled and drew her near to me.

In half an hour we were released, and I hurried home. Dolly was sitting up waiting for me, and on the table supper was prepared. Bob, my big Newfoundland dog, greeted me at the door, and seemed to be aware that the father of the house was coming home with \$100, and he had just cause to rejoice, for Bob's meals at home had been in the doghouse for some time.

We were half through supper when my wife asked to see the money. I had not offered it to her purposely to tease her. I could not keep from a little joke, so with much forethought had left the money in my overcoat pocket. I told Dolly where to find it. It was a \$100 bill, and at the office, before I came away, I had folded it as small as possible, and tucked it into my pocket.

"Oh, burglars, be hanged!" I cried. "The dog, doctor—the hundred dollars—where's Dolly?"—the doctor's money. It was a big burglar, it's that money, make him give it up. Doctor, let me hear of you. I yelled at the top of my voice, as they again tried to force me back.

"His head," said the doctor to my wife, as he moved to get a fresh blow, "that blow was a nasty one, but he'll be all right in a little while."

"This was expediting to me. 'Oh, tell him, Dolly, that doctor's a thief. Get the hundred dollars. Hang it! Get the money I say; get it!'"

"The dog's dead," said the doctor quietly. "The burglars shot him. Do you hear? I continued to shout."

I saw Dolly look at me appealingly, then whispered to the doctor. He glanced around quickly, and then, as if he had seen a rat, and rushed from the room, followed by all except my wife, who came weeping to the couch where I lay. She was telling me of my narrow escape when the doctor returned laughing, and as if he were over the moon, he threw a small package.

"Dolly, it's the hundred dollars," I yelled hysterically, and fell back in a faint from sheer exhaustion.

After a long rest I felt a little better, and I went to bed. I felt a stinging blow on the side of the head and went head-down down the stairs on my face. For a moment I was knocked stupid, but I got up, and as I went to the door, as if by magic, a man sprang over my body and ran for the street.

The whole household was aroused. Dr. Temple came in within five minutes, and I was lifted up, and taken to his office.

"Faithful brute, that dog," I heard Temple say. He is lying on the landing below. These burglars nearly did for you, Mr. Moore. They were robbing my office when you tackled them. Lie quiet, my man; he went on, as I attempted to rise from the couch on which he had laid me down.

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Daily New York Letter.

BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL, No. 21 Park Row, New York.

"Der Strike." June 6.—Following the announcement that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Yiddish is gibbering in a Bowery playhouse, comes another, no whit less serious, that Herr Johann Most, the notorious socialist, is to head a company presenting "The Strike." Herr Most is to play the father of the hero in spite of the fact that there is ordinarily enough woe in the