MRS. YOUNG TO REVIVE THREE R'S

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, in her annual report to the board of education, suggests that as a means of eliminating difficulties she has recently experienced the board adopt a definite statement of the duties of the superintendent and that the term of office be extended from three years to five.

Mrs. Young asks for more efficiency and less theory in the courses of study and would have fewer subjects taught within a week in order that more concentration may be given to each. She asserts that the old academic type of education is coming back, not only in Chicago, but throughout the country, and that the three R's will again be fundamental in education work.

Mrs. Young devotes considerable attention to the need for correcting the present system of physical training in the schools. She declares that the present systems are as inadequate for the development of bodily poise, muscularity and endurance as are the systems of mental training for the development of personal initiative, judgment and moral stamina.

The superintendent points out that physical examination of high school boys and girls show that few of them attain the age of twenty years with erect spines and a power of endurance that makes a walk of two or three miles a pleasure.

She lays the blame for this condition upon the elementary schools, which, she says, have not yet come to a recognition of the problems of spinal curvature, uneven shoulders and poor eyesight.

The report leads the fifty-ninth annual report of the board of education.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND VISITS AMERICA

Viscount Haldane, the first lord high chancellor of Great Britain to leave his country since Cardinal Wolsey went to France 409 years ago, recently paid a flying visit of five days in this country and Canada.

The lord high chancellor while here was the guest of the American Bar association, before which he delivered an address at its annual meeting in Montreal. While in New York he was entertained at a dinner given in behalf of the association by C. A. Severance of St. Paul. His itinerary included visits to West Point and Albany, N. Y.

Lord Haldane declared that he was in favor of woman suffrage, prophesied that a millennium of peace was far off, said the relations between Germany and England were never more cordial, praised the intellectual growth of the United States and predicted that home rule for Ireland would soon be an accomplished fact.

Lord Haldane chuckled when the question of woman suffrage was brought up.

"Yes, I am a suffragist," he said, "but I do not approve of the militant suffragettes. The methods of the English suffragettes have delayed equal suffrage for years."

The chancellor refused to discuss the Mexican situation, except to say he was "confident that the United States would deal with the question in the broad way in which it had treated other great problems."

Much interest was taken by his fellow travelers throughout the voyage across the Atlantic in Lord Strathcona, who is ninety-three years old.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S PLAN A SUCCESS

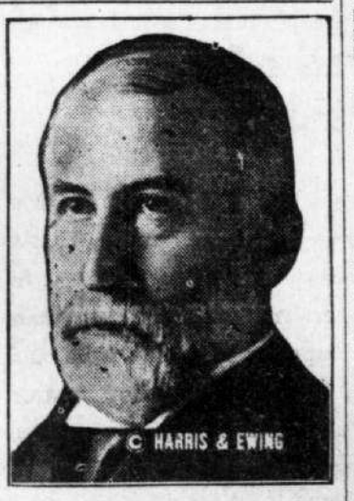
Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer of England, is jubilant over the success attained by the system of unemployment insurance established by him a year ago amid general condemnation of the scheme and its author. In a speech to the Midlands miners, defending his policy, he referred to the approach of the American Labor day and declared that "even in a land where labor receives the highest compensation given anywhere it is only a question of time when unemployment insurance will be demanded by the workers."

His jubilation as to the working of the principle in this country is shared today by many who had predicted a fiasco. No longer does any prominent journal dispute the feasibility of establishing compulsory insurance against nonemployment on a large scale.

During the twelve months nearly 3,000,000 unemployment books have been issued. The arrangement has worked so well that Mr. Lloyd-George thinks it safe to say "there is nothing which reflects greater credit upon this nation in the eyes of foreigners, nor is there anything as to which we have been the pioneers with greater satisfaction to ourselves."

Only twenty-four prosecutions of employers have been necessary—chiefly for failure to pay contributions—and only one where a workman refused to apply for a book. Instead of killing the voluntary section, compulsory insurance has tended to its extension. Fraudulent claims have been very rare.

MAYOR GAYNOR DRAWS A MORAL



The bullet wound which Mayor Gaynor of New York city received about three years ago, when an attempt was made upon his life, still causes him serious trouble, which detained him at his Long Island home several days. In response to a friend's inquiry as to his health the mayor described his trouble as a "fishhook" in his throat. In one of his characteristic letters he said:

"My right lung, pneumogastric nerve and stomach have again taken it into their heads that by combined and violent effort they could succeed in casting this 'fishhook' out of my throat, which that bullet lodged there. But, as in their former occasional attempts, they succeeded in casting everything out except the 'fishhook,' and have completely done themselves and me up in the bargain

"These members of my body which try to do this thing now and then are just as foolish as are people you and I know who want something done all at once which can only be done gradually and little by little. But they won't have it that way. And so to work they go, might and main, to do it all at once by violence, with the result that instead of doing it they do much harm and mischief and exhaust themselves."

TO RAZE LONDON LANDMARK

Proposal to Widen and Rebuild Cloth Fair, Famous in Early Days as Merchants' Mart.

London.—If the proposals of the streets committee of the corporation of the city of London are carried out in respect of the "Cloth Fair" area one of the most ancient and picturesque parts of old London will disappear. "Cloth Fair," as visitors will remember, is close to Smithfield, where in former days men and women passed through the "Gate of Fire" for conscience sake, and where today American beef magnates dominate the English meat trade. Close at hand is a narrow passage, which it is proposed to widen and rebuild, where the ancient "Cloth Fair" was held, to which came merchants from Italy and France and a host of clothiers from the provinces. It was in "Cloth Fair" that the famous court of pie powder used to be held in fair

St. Bartholomew's Church.

time to correct the weights and measures and to grant licenses, justice being done there "as speedily as dust can fall from the foot."

Hard by is the ancient church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which has perhaps suffered more from the hand of the vandal than any other church in London. For many years the north transept was cut off from the church and used as a blacksmith's shop, a firm of fringe makers occupied the triforium and the Lady Chapel was part of a warehouse.

Gradually, and at a great expense, the church has been redeemed and improved, and it is urged in regard to the contemplated improvements that opportunities of further discoveries of Norman remains would be given. But at best these would only be foundation walls beneath the ground, while to get at them one would have to demolish some of the quaint, picturesque old houses that "Cloth Fair" still retains.

The cost of the scheme is estimated at $1,000,000, and added to that must be the sentiment of losing one of the last groups of the domestic architecture of Old London.

GIRL GIVES LIFE FOR KITTEN

Young Child Killed in Front of Street Car When Brushing Pet to Safety.

New York.—In a desperate endeavor to save a small kitten which had wandered on the car tracks in Front street, Brooklyn, from being run down by a Fifth avenue trolley car, Tessie Calabra, five years old, of 5 Front street, ran in front of the car, brushed the animal aside and was herself run over instantly killed.

Tessie and other little girls were playing in front of her home with several kittens which were born recently to the Calabra family cat. One of the little animals jumped out of Tessie's lap, ran into the street and sat directly in front of a car. Without a moment's hesitation Tessie, amid the warning cries of her companions, leaped to her feet and ran into the street to save her pet. The car, which was going at a high rate of speed, was upon her before she could regain her feet after having shoved the kitten to safety.

UNIFORM LAWS ARE URGED

Thirty States of Union Represented in the Third Annual Conference at Montreal.

Montreal, Que.—The twenty-third annual conference of the commissions on uniform state laws was in session here. Thirty states of the Union were represented. Charles Thaddeus Terry of New York addressed the meeting, his principal recommendation being the advisability of obtaining uniformity of judicial decisions on uniform laws in the various states.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Charles T. Terry, New York; secretary, Clarence N. Woolley, Rhode Island; treasurer, Talcott H. Russell, Connecticut.

The vice-presidency, which is for one year only, went to Rome G. Brown, Minnesota.

There was discussed a special committee's report on a uniform law in prevent desecration, mutilation or improper use of the American flag within the states.

DROVE HIS WIFE AS A HORSE

Farmer, Accused of Using Little Son in Same Way, Is Held in $200 Bond.

New York.—Accused of hitching his wife and thirteen-year-old son with himself to a potato digger when his team had proved unable to drag the machine, and then beating his wife and throwing her into a gully when the human reinforcements had proved unavailing, George W. K. Boyce was before Justice P. F. Dodd in Neptune township, N. J. He was held in $200 bonds for the grand jury.

Boyce manages the C. E. F. Hetrick farm near Farmingdale. Mrs. Boyce disappeared after the alleged assault and he was arrested on complaint of a married daughter, Mrs. Grace Townel of Elizabeth. Mrs. Boyce was found working in a restaurant in Asbury Park. She and Boyce became reconciled, but the charges still hold.

OPEN PEACE PALACE

Dedicate at Hague Building for Great Arbitration Court.

Many Nations Donate Materials for Structure, Which Cost $1,500,000, and Was Donated by Carnegie —Four Men Are Honored.

The Hague, Holland.—The palace of peace was dedicated with impressive ceremonies here. It is the gift of Andrew Carnegie, who in 1903 placed at the disposal of the Dutch government the sum of $1,500,000 for the purpose, as expressed in his offer, "of erecting and maintaining at The Hague a courthouse and library for the permanent court of arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899."

To provide for a site for this, the first structure ever erected for such a purpose, the Dutch government appropriated $275,000. The site is in a section of wooded and hilly park stretching from The Hague to Schevengen. The corner stone was laid July 30, 1907.

A world-wide competition for plans and designs for the peace palace was established, and the first prize was awarded to M. Cordonniere, a Brussels architect. The building as completed, however, does not represent the original plan, the Carnegie committee having reserved the right to modify all designs. With M. Cordonniere's plans for a foundation, Mr. Van de Steur was appointed to carry out the modified design and remained in direct control of this work until the completion of the building.

The palace of peace as completed does not represent any precise style of architecture, but it is regarded by architects as one of the most impressive of modern buildings to be seen in Europe. Rectangular in shape, it forms roughly a square 85 yards by 86 yards, and incloses a beautiful formal garden. On three sides the build-

Andrew Carnegie.

ing constitutes the courthouse, and on the fourth or west side are the quarters of the library. The facade of the second floor is adorned with statues, the figures representing science, agriculture, art, navigation, commerce, industry, conscience, eloquence, willforce, study, authority, humanity, constancy and wisdom.

All the main windows of the great court are guarded by statutes of justice and law, and over the central gable above the main entrance stands a figure of peace, hands resting on the hilt of a sheathed sword, around which are swathed scrolls. Just below, over the corridor, stand two lions.

All the statuary, however, is not confined to the symbolic. Four men have been honored by busts. These are Hugo Grotius, who has been called the pioneer of international law; King Edward VII., Sir Randall Cremer and William T. Stead, the English writer and peace leader who perished on the Titanic. The bust of Cremer was the gift of the International Arbitration league.

Within, all that modern art and skill could do to symbolize the purpose of the palace has been devoted to the decoration. The grand marble staircase, which forms the main entrance, is illuminated from a group of stained glass windows, showing peace shedding rays of light on art and science, land and sea, commerce and industry; while on the left and right are other stained glass windows depicting the ancient horrors war, and above them are companion panels of terror and death.

The great court is an imposing hall, about 74 feet long by about 40 in width, and rising to the full height of the palace. It will accommodate about 300 persons. At the rear, facing the bench or presiding officer's stand, is an enormous arched stained glass window. To one side of it is a draped figure of justice bearing a sword, and to the other truth surveying her nakedness in a mirror. Over the throne is a huge oil painting, a gift of France. To the left of the great hall are the arched galleries for the use of the public. The walls are paneled with oak, and the ceiling is of embossed oak in wonderful designs.

Penalty for Wife Beating.

Pittsburgh.—That they may have a taste of their own medicine, wife beaters here will in future be compelled to face the "wife beaters' squad," a sextette of brawny policemen. Any man convicted of wife beating will have to "go one round" with each of the policemen, otherwise he will be given the full limit of the law.

THAW'S "GUARDIAN ANGEL"

Ever since Harry Thaw was a boy his sister, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, has been termed his guardian angel. That the title has not been conferred upon her without deserving it, has been proven many times during the past seven years, or ever since the killing of Stanford White. When Thaw was arrested in Canada Mrs. Carnegie, with her husband, hastened to his side. The picture was taken at Sherbrooke, Canada.

HORSE THROWS MISS WILSON

President's Second Daughter Is Found Unconscious Beside Road by Doctor.

White River Junction, Vt.—It became known here that Miss Jessie Wilson, second daughter of the President, was thrown from her horse and injured. She is said to be suffering from many bruises, but her injuries are not severe.

As Dr. Charles W. Worthen of White River Junction was on his way to visit a patient at Plainfield, N. H., the other day he came upon a young woman lying unconscious by the road.

Miss Jessie Wilson.

It proved to be Miss Wilson, who while out riding with her fiance, Francis B. Sayre, had been thrown from her horse. Mr. Sayre had been riding a little ahead, and knew nothing of the accident until the riderless horse dashed past him.

Dr. Worthen applied remedies, and after about half an hour Miss Wilson regained consciousness. Later she was taken to the home of Fred Smith, near by, and word was telephoned to the Cornish residence of President Wilson.

The scene of the accident was on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut river, just opposite the Vermont town of North Hartland.

SAVED BY A BIG BULL MOOSE

Thrilling Escape Made by Minnesota Youth Who Grabbed Horns of Unwilling Rescuer.

International Falls, Minn.—A thrilling escape from drowning in Rainy river near Fort Francis Ont., by catching hold of the antlers of a big bull moose, which was swimming across the river, was the experience of Clyde W. Buell of Minneapolis, a junior academic student of the State university. Buell was out on a raft of logs which, after striking a jam, disentegrated, and clinging to a piece of timber, Buell was carried toward the rapids. He had given up hope when he saw the moose with its head and antlers above water, swimming from the rapids. Buell let loose of his logs and grabbed the moose, shifted himself to the animal's back and rode it to shallow water.

The moose fought hard at first, but soon gave up and swam ashore.

Form British Mayflower Club.

London.—The British Mayflower club was founded here at a dinner given by the Atlantic union to a number of Americans who are in England to attend the unveiling at Southampton of the Pilgrims' monument. During the dinner the following message was sent to President Wilson at Washington: "The members of the British Mayflower club at their first dinner send greetings to the president of the nation which the Pilgrims founded."

Put $7,000,000 in Churches

Protestants Build Magnificent Structures in New York Downtown Section.

New York.—New York city is held to be the most difficult church field in the world because of its high land values, its excessive salaries to clergy, higher than any other city, and its downtown problems, which now extend to all of Manhattan island and fully half of Brooklyn. For Protestants it is held to be especially difficult because 1,250,000 of its Christians are Roman Catholics. At the same time there are 900,000 Jews in the city.

Yet this fall new edifices for Protestant work are to be opened to the value of $3,500,000. Almost all of these edifices are in what are termed downtown districts. What is more, every dollar is subscribed. Every building opens without mortgage debt. While the Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine is taking large sums, not a dollar of the sum named is represented by it. A very small part represents buildings on the cathedral grounds, but nothing of the cathedral itself, or any of its chapels. In almost all cases it represents only buildings to be actually thrown into use this October. Beside it, for future openings, there are under construction downtown structures to the value of about $2,000,000, for which all the money is subscribed.

In Brooklyn, in its furthest downtown section, the Beecher Memorial is to be opened in October, in connection with Plymouth church. Its cost exceeds $250,000. A new Baptist church is building in Manhatan at a cost of $400,000. The famous Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church is being enriched at a cost of $75,000, and the West End Presbyterian enlarged at a cost of $60,000. One new Presbyterian church is to be opened that is costing $300,000. A new choir school building costing $200,000, a new synod hall costing $350,000, and new churches costing $1,600,000, the last two Episcopal, make up most of the balance. All of these are exclusive of church buildings in the suburbs of New York which is going on at a normal rate, and in part on borrowed money. Sums named represent solely downtown districts—the Protestant interests in some measure keeping pace with hotel, apartment and loft construction.

CALLS ON GIRL VIA THE ROOF

Young Gotham Suitor Who Drops In at 3 A. M. Is Arrested as Burglar.

New York.—Fred Arnitz, who boards at the Young Men's Hebrew association in East Ninety-seventh street, has been keeping company with Miss Pauline Hopper, a maid at 149 East Ninety-second street, for some time. About three o'clock in the morning he went to the roof of a house two doors east, lowered himself to the next roof with a rope, then descended through the scuttel of the house where his sweetheart resided.

His journey had aroused tenants and soon police reserves were on hand. In the basement of the house in which Miss Hopper lives, Arnitz was found, sitting on a washtub. He was taken to a police station, charged with burglary, after Miss Hopper had identified him. She said she did not care for any three o'clock calls.

BEETLES FIGHT CATERPILLAR

Californians Go to Italy to Get Bugs to Clean Up Citrus Tree Groves.

Sacramento, Cal.—A green beetle, a native of Italy, and known as the calasoma, has been imported into California to fight the caterpillars that are injuring the citrus trees.

The beetles will be bred in great numbers and then liberated among the caterpillar infected groves.

HORSE THAT KILLED HIMSELF

Animal Got Blue, Waded Into River, Lay Down and Died, Says Farmer.

Montclair, N. J.—Frederick J. Minor of 106 Midland avenue, who returned from a canoeing trip on the Passiac, relates what he believes is a sure enough case of suicide by a horse.

Near the town of Beaufort, Mr. Minor saw a farmer draw a dead horse from the river, where it is only two feet deep. He asked the farmer what had caused the horse's death.

"Suicide, sir," said the farmer. "That horse simply walked into the river and drowned himself. He was ambling around this morning as spry as a colt, and there seemed to be nothing wrong with him. Later, however, he seemed to be afflicted with the blues and moped about. Then I saw him go down to the river and look all around. He lay down in the water, and when I got there, I'll be hanged if he hadn't drowned himself. I tugged and hauled, but when I got him out he was dead.

Mr. Minor asserts that it was impossible for the horse to drown unless he wanted to, for the river at the point in question is too shallow.

Needle in Woman's Foot.

New York.—Physicians found in the foot of Miss Mary Dieter of this city a needle that she ran into her heel two years ago.

TOWN OF MEMORIES

Litchfield, Conn., Can Boast Many Past Glories.

Little New England City of Two Thousand Inhabitants Has Been Center of Many Noted Events—Famed for Beautiful Scenery.

Boston.—For a town of probably less than two thousand inhabitants, situated on a branch railroad, whose principal present asset is her beautiful scenery, Litchfield, Conn., can boast more past glories than almost any other of her size and rural character in the country. Her former fame is recalled by the oration by Rev. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, at the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Henry Ward Beecher, who first saw the light in that town. Harriet Beecher Stowe, his elder by two years, was also born there, and in 1911 the people of Litchfield made it evident that the honor had not been forgotten. As Dr. Hillis is the successor of the man who made the Pulymouth pulpit famous it is fitting that he should be selected as the one best qualified of a later generation to do justice to the splendid gifts of one who in his day was the most popular of American preachers and as a lecturer so widely sought, even at his price of $500 an appearance, that he had for a time to retire from the platform in order to give to his ministerial duties the attention that he desired.

If for no other reason Mr. Beecher has deserved the gratitude of the American people for the service he rendered the Union cause in England. It was as purely patriotic a mission as was undertaken in the struggle of fifty years ago. By the force of his argument and the power of his eloquence, his clear statement of facts and principles, he did more than almost any other man to change the opinion and attitude of the British public toward this country. It is interesting, at this commencement season when honorary degrees are being distributed with considerable prodigality, to recall that he steadily declined to be the recipient of one, though his opportunities were numerous. The oration anticipated the birthday by three days, since June 24 is the generally accepted date.

But even had not Dr. Lyman Beecher fortuitously resided in Litchfield during the period when the most gifted two of his numerous children were born, it would still have large claims to its ancient distinction. Ethan Allan was born there. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Judge Topping

Birthplace of Henry Ward Beecher.

Reeve established the first law school in the country and conducted it for nearly thirty years. In its physical aspects it was a primitive institution, not unlike the district schoolhouses of that period, and had perhaps done service in that capacity befofre being promoted to the higher dignity, but probably in proportion to the attendance it graduated more distinguished jurists than any law school that has succeeded it, no matter what its pretensions. Many young men there laid the foundation for future fame as lawyers and as statesmen, among them five cabinet ministers — Calhoun, Woodbury, Mason, Clayton and Hubbard.

The conditions also invited pioneers in general as well as in prodfessional education. It has been claimed that a school started by Miss Sarah Pierce was the first in the United States that had for its purpose the higher education of women. Of course the patriotism of such a community would be of a high order. Gen. Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a leader in both war and peace, for many years made his home there. When the gilded leaden statue of George III, in Bowling Grene, New York, was pulled down in 1776 it was hauled to Litchfield and melted and moulded into bullets for American soldiers by the daughters of General Wolcott and their friends. Here is a heritage of fame which the present residents of the town cannot afford to forget and evidently do not intend to.

BIGGEST HOG HAS DOG CHUM

Bareback Riding "Stunt" Gets Place for Unique Team Among Freaks at County Fair.

Sunnyside Farm, Mo.—W. W. Oliver is the owner of the largest hog in Missouri. It is of the Poland China breed and weighs 700 pounds. It is 7 feet 5 inches long and 3 feet 4 inches high. The smallest part of its leg is eleven inches in circumference.

The hog, which answers to the name of "A Wonder's Equal," is very gentle. Its closest friend is a tiny dog, which goes to the hog lot every day, leaps upon the back of the big hog and rides around the lot.

Both have been entered in the freak class exhibit of the next county fair.

Banquet Oldest Sneezer.

Bethlehem, N. H.—America's oldest sneezer—Maj. Richard Muckle of Philadelphia, aged eighty-eight—was given a banquet here by the United States Hay Fever association. The major has suffered from the sneezing, sniffling fever for seventy-five years.