

HOW CHICAGO'S BAD BOYS ARE MADE GOOD

The Parental School, Under the Management of T. H. MacQueary, a Former Minneapolis Minister, Is Reforming Many Truant and Troublesome Lads in the City Schools.

By MARTHA ANDERSON WYMAN.

CHICAGO, March 2.—In its parental school the Chicago board of education has an unusual educational feature but one that is being found a necessity in all the larger cities. This school, organized January, 1902, is presided over by T. H. MacQueary, by whom the plans for its establishment were chiefly formulated and whose educational ideas it embodies. Mr. MacQueary was for several years pastor of All Souls' church in Minneapolis, and was the first resident at Unity House. He came to Chicago as head of the military school for boys at Highland Park. His sociological experience at Unity House caused him to be greatly interested in the plan then under consideration for the establishment of a parental school for the purpose of making effective the compulsory education law. His interest soon led to his official identification with the work when steps were taken to put the plan into operation.

The law providing for parental schools in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants was passed in 1899, largely thru the activity of the women's clubs of the city and state. Before launching into this difficult undertaking, the board of education conducted an exhaustive examination of the organization and management of parental and reform schools in other states, these investigations being made by Mr. MacQueary, Superintendent W. L. Bodine of the department of compulsory education, and others. The plans as formulated still remain in force with comparatively minor changes.

The school is situated on the extreme northwestern edge of the city, on a farm of fifty acres, and is as much isolated as if in a rural community. It has three principal buildings, an administration building and two double cottages; in addition there is the superintendent's house, a small isolation hospital, farm buildings, etc. There are at present nearly 240 cadets, as the pupils are called on account of the military system of management used, although the accommodations are supposed to provide for only six families of thirty boys each. According to the estimate of the superintendent, provision should be made for something like 400.

How Commitments Are Made.
The school is not a penal institution and there is nothing about it that would indicate to the visitor that the boys were there under any other compulsion than that of parents used in

the case that they simply have not had enough time to benefit completely by the school methods, and all they need is an extension of the time to complete the good work.

A considerable percentage of the boys come from positively bad homes, to which they never should be returned, but if such cases are to be dealt with it has to be thru some other agency than the parental school law. Provision is made for dealing with boys who prove to be incorrigible, but this is a small percentage, as care is taken to sift out this class as much as possible before commitment. The majority of the boys, however, come from "good homes," so-called, and are unmanageable on account of laxity in family discipline, bad associations, etc.

Develops Them Physically.

As the school management is based on the belief that all intellectual and moral development must rest on a sound physical basis, the boys are carefully built up by means of regular hours, a carefully planned diet, exercise, outdoor recreation and work, ten hours of sleep and careful attention to personal hygiene. They take two shower-baths a week in winter and bathe three times a week in the pond in summer. The cult of the toothbrush is rigidly enforced, and in each bathroom are long rows of brushes chained in place, which are used under the watchful eye of a family officer.

One of the favorite educational theories is that the usual public school course of instruction, exercising chiefly the eye, ear and memory, embraced largely in the three R's, has an important share of responsibility for the lack of interest in school work that is a direct cause of truancy or of the permanent dropping out of school of pupils who pass the age of compulsory attendance. The experience of the parental school all goes to prove this contention, for there much attention is given to manual training, military drill, horticulture and gymnasium work. All of this is in addition to the regular work of the graded schools of the city, but the boys not only do the additional work but greatly improve their scholarship records.

The Work in the School.

The boys have an hour a day of manual training, half an hour of gymnastics, several short periods of military drill, besides carrying on their other work by military direction and methods. In summer there are only half-day sessions in the school and the boys work an hour a day in the garden, horticulture being a regular subject of study. In winter there is half an hour of nature study daily to supplement this practical work. Much of the work about the school is performed by the boys, in the dining room, in the dormitories and about the farm, where a considerable amount of stock and chickens is kept.

The discipline is military, as this gives excellent training and facilitates the smooth performance of school duties, but on the other hand family management and training are given in the hours outside of school duties. Each cottage has at its head a man and a woman, preferably man and wife, who are responsible for the boys at all times except when they are engaged in regular duty under the teachers. The boys of

each family all sleep in one large dormitory, whose white beds are spotless and whose orderliness is a lesson in itself. All of the appointments of the cottages are refined and attractive without being luxurious. A good quality of table linen is used and the boys are required to use their napkins properly. Much attention is given by the family officers to instruction in and practice of good manners as well as to good morals.

Solitary Confinement Punishment.

The chief incentive to good work is to earn a parole, for, while the boys are happy to all appearance and work industriously and contentedly, they all want to get out, and they know there is no use to attempt to escape. Honors in the military organization, which develops a fine esprit du corps, and special privileges are also spurs to good conduct and industry. There is no corporal punishment, the extreme penalty being confinement alone, for meditation, in a small, well-lighted and well-ventilated room on a diet of bread and milk. Extra work at drill or other duty and loss of privileges are the other punishments.

In organizing the school on a military basis Mr. MacQueary had valuable and expert assistance from Louis L. Ten Broeck, who was the first military instructor and physical director. For a part of last year Mr. Ten Broeck was away from the school studying medicine, but returned last summer. He is now a student at Rush Medical school. He belongs to the Faribault family of Ten Broecks and is well known in Minneapolis.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN CELL

Prisoner at Bemidji Tries Five Times to Kill Himself.

Special to The Journal.

Bemidji, Minn., March 3.—Ole Lindquist, said to be a wealthy North Dakota farmer, made five desperate but unsuccessful attempts to end his life in the Bemidji jail, where he had been confined on a charge of drunkenness. He had been taken to the jail in an intoxicated condition and locked in a cell. Later he was discovered hanging to the bars, with a rope which he had twisted from the bed clothing around his neck. A guard was immediately placed over him and he frustrated four other attempts the prisoner made to end his life. Lindquist is believed to be suffering from some mental affection.

Improves Ticket Office.

The city ticket office of the Soo line in the Metropolitan Life building, W. B. Chandler, agent, has been greatly enlarged. The rear wall has been removed and the former general supply room in the rear has been included in the main office. Several improvements, including a private office, are being installed.

James Goes to Coast.

Howard James, director of purchases of the Great Northern road and president of the Great Northern Steamship company, went west yesterday afternoon in a special car, "Wisconsin," attached to the Great Northern fast mail.

YANKTON PIONEER DIES.

Special to The Journal.
Pierre, S. D., March 3.—Mrs. H. Pfotenbauer, a pioneer resident of Yankton, died here today after a lingering illness.

CAPITOL OF ALBERTA IS OLD SCHOOLHOUSE



A. C. RUTHERFORD.
First Premier of New Province of Alberta.

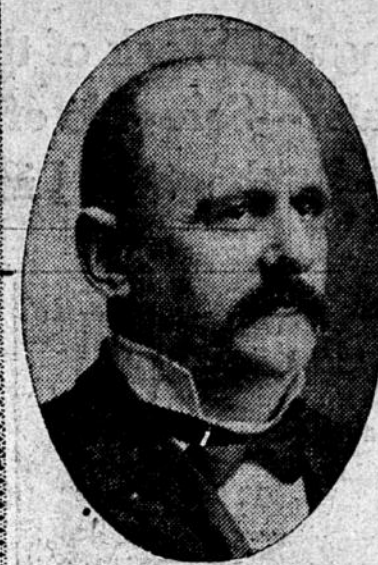
Special to The Journal.

Winnipeg, Man., March 3.—The legislative assembly for Alberta meets on Thursday, March 15, and the Saskatchewan house will be called together later on in the month the exact date has not yet been fixed. The Albertan legislators will meet in the old schoolhouse of Edmonton, the new capital. Saskatchewan's legislative assembly gathers in the old parliament buildings at Regina, formerly the capital of the northwest territories.

A. E. Forget, the first lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan, has been for many years in the Canadian civil service and was the last lieutenant governor of the northwest territories.



A. E. FORGET.
First Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

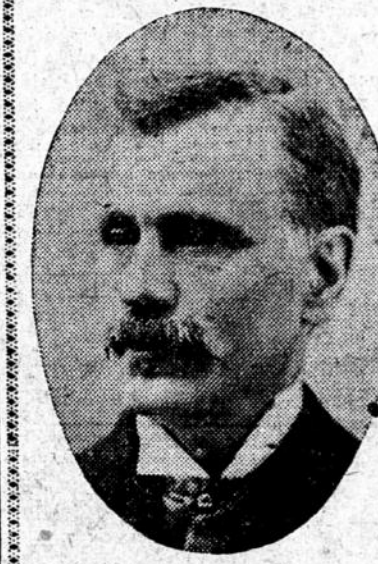


G. H. V. BULYEA.
First Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

Special to The Journal.

Walter Scott, Saskatchewan's new premier, is the editor of the Regina Leader, and a comparatively young man in politics. G. H. V. Bulyea, lieutenant governor of Alberta, was commissioner of public works in the old territorial cabinet. A. C. Rutherford, premier of Alberta, is one of the solid business men of the ranching province.

The ruling parties in both the new governments are liberal. Of thirty members in Alberta, only two are conservative.



WALTER SCOTT.
First Premier of New Province of Saskatchewan.

What Sulphur Does For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and, mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drugstores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and for that reason taboos by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.



Our new **VEGETON** for preventing Dandruff.
Dr. C. L. Sargent
Syndicate Block 521 1/2 Nicollet Av.

HARRY MITCHELL'S EDITORIAL



SIG TRANSIT GLORIA SATURDAY.

Now I am satisfied.

Now I know I have the confidence of the people.

Over 25,000 men and women came to my great spring opening yesterday, received a souvenir, smoke or a flower, and left in return a pleasant smile of encouragement and appreciation.

I'm tickled all over. I never was so proud in my life.

I don't give a snap of my finger for all the other tailors put together—I've proved I've got the public's complete confidence.

I have only one regret, and that is that I couldn't wait on a quarter of the men whom I know wanted to leave their measure for a suit or overcoat.

My great spring opening sale will continue all next week, and with the tremendous values in exclusive spring fabrics I am showing, I expect to sell a hundred made-to-order garments every day.

See "Ad" for details.

Yours truly,

HARRY MITCHELL.

GRAND OPENING Harry Mitchell's New and Enlarged Store

Commencing Monday and lasting all week I shall hold the greatest sale of early spring fabrics ever held in the United States. Bargains galore. Prices cut to the quick. Read every item. It's worth dollars to you.

Suit or Overcoat made to order—127 styles fancy chevots, forty styles homespuns, 72 styles plain chevots, 119 styles stripes, 60 styles fancy checks—the kind the tailors up the street ask \$30 and \$35 for, and which no ready-made, hand-me-down store can duplicate at any price. My price

\$15

Suit or Overcoat made to order—235 styles fancy worsteds, 150 styles black and blue worsteds, 60 styles blue and black serges, 100 styles checks and stripes, 75 styles Sunday suit goods—the same as the high priced tailors get \$35 and \$40 for, and which no ready-made, hand-me-down store can duplicate at any price. Monday and all the week

\$20

Suit or Overcoat made to order—All the latest styles, the cream of the high priced imported goods that money can buy, for dress clothes and special occasions—the \$40 and \$45 kind up the street. My price for the entire week

\$25

Satisfaction Absolutely Guaranteed as to Fit, Style, Wear--Everything, or Your Money Cheerfully Refunded

HARRY MITCHELL,

Store 310-312 Nicollet Ave.