

SWISS MOUNTAINS AND LAKES PARADISE FOR TOURISTS

Stage Coach and Boat Convey Passengers to Points of Interest but Trolley Is Becoming a Factor in Passenger Traffic.



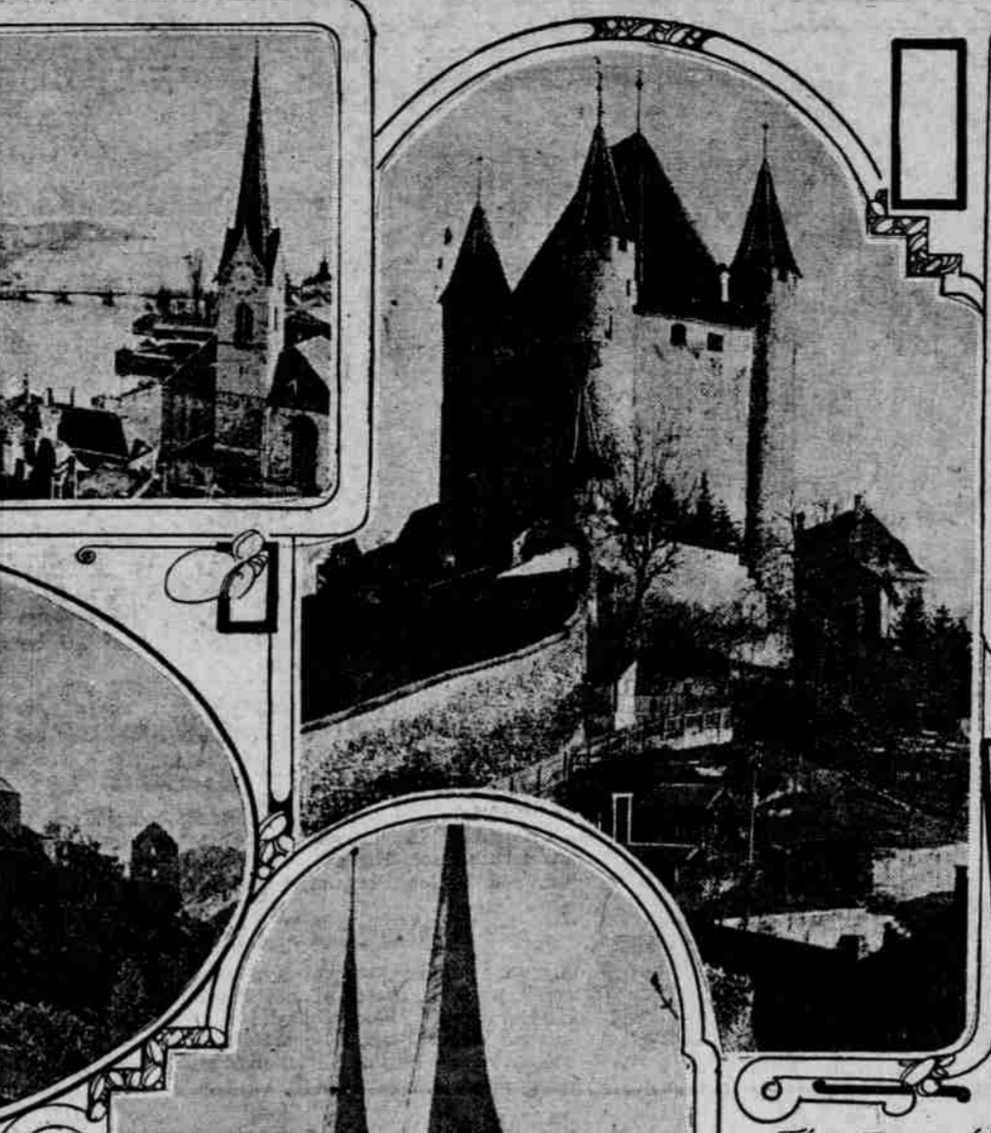
Zurich



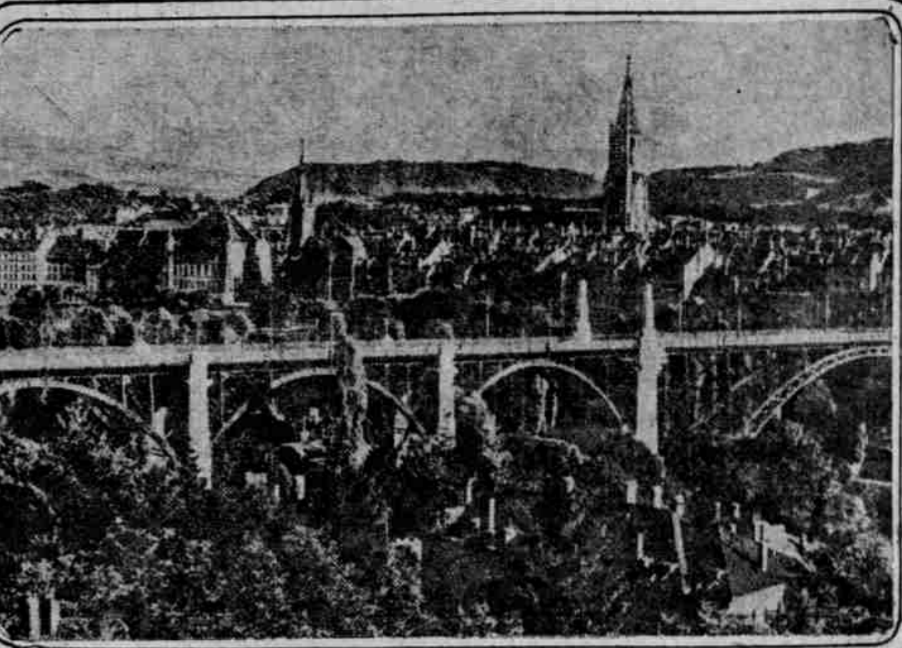
Tarasp Castle (Sgadine)



Maloja



The Cathedral at Lucerne



Berne



The Romantic Castle at Thun



Thun, Bernese Oberland



Geneva

WITH the building of a vast network of electric railroads, reaching to the highest places in the Alps, travel in Switzerland is each year becoming more agreeable to the American used to being rushed across the continent in palatial hotels on wheels. Ten years ago the higher villages and many of the more isolated spots of interest could be reached only by a ride on a mail coach. These usually have four or six horses and travel up and down grades, behind the plunging horses, is none too safe, and at best is none too comfortable for the timid woman of our country.

They are driven by experienced men and accidents are rare, but when one does occur, death to one or more is nearly always the result. In many places the routes are duplicated so that travelers have the choice of taking one of the mountain railways or have the excitement of a ride on the stage.

Stages Are Not Out of Date.

These stages are not a thing of the past and a good many places of interest can be reached only by this means. However, to those who desire other modes of travel, the railroads furnish plenty of opportunity to see the rugged Alpine country.

In many ways the railroads of that country excel ours for sight-seeing. In the Bernese Oberland, the observation cars have a gallery running entirely around the car so that the view may be seen in all directions.

One of the prettiest sections now being tapped by an electric railroad is the Grimsel Pass region. To reach this place at present a long journey by either private carriage or postal stage is necessary. Travelers from this country usually prefer to take the private vehicle so that stops may be made along the road.

New Route Is Scenic.

When the new road is completed, this section will be one of the big drawing cards, for from along its survey the grandest part of the Alps will be seen. At Thun many of the passengers will enjoy a trip on the lake by the fast steamers reaching Interlaken almost as soon as the train will.

The trip is well worth while, for along the shores are a number of pretty villages nestling under the shadow of the high ranges which rise thousands of feet from the surface of the lake. Interlaken is worth a number of days. It has some of the finest hotels in the country and is beautifully located between the shores of Lake Thun and Brienz. One of its most popular attractions is the Kur See, a little pa-

vilion where concerts, presented by talented artists, are held every evening during the tourist season.

To get across the Brienzner See the boat must again be taken, and the view is wonderful. This would be missed to a great extent from the train which will soon skirt the shores.

The first place of interest after leaving Interlaken which catches the eye is Isletwald, a little island upon which a wealthy Englishman has built a beautiful summer home. All that is visible from the lakeside is the top of a few spires, the whole being surrounded by a lush growth of pines.

Behind is the village of the same name. It presents nothing further than a few rather ancient houses, with stone-covered roofs.

The next stop on the south side of

the lake is at Giesbach, a roaring, tumbling ladder of water, containing seven distinct falls. The roar the waters make can be heard for miles. A short distance from the water's edge stands one of the finest hotels in that section of the country. It commands a magnificent view of the lakes and of the mountains across the lake.

Across from this point is Brienz, the home of the woodcarvers. Here the principal occupation consists of making objects of wood for the decoration of homes and curios.

School for Artists at Brienz.

There is a college for instruction in sculpture and carving. During the summer it has few attendants because the majority of the children stay over-night and get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to see the wonderful effects of the rose tinges of morning on the snow-capped mountains.

First they appear as mighty billows

Winter is filled, all assiduously shaping blocks of hardwood into objects of nature. At any time it is worth a visit, for many wonderful pieces of their product are shown.

Above this town is the Rothorn. If this place is once visited, the impression will be lasting and the sight of the Alps from that prominent place will never be forgotten. It is reached by a steam railroad, permitting the round trip to be made in a day. One of the main attractions is a view of the Alps at sunset and sunrise so the majority of the visitors stay over-night and get up at 3 o'clock in the morning to see the wonderful effects of the rose tinges of morning on the snow-capped mountains.

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on a troubled sea, the valleys and rifts appearing as the trough. The valleys are nearly always filled with a light mist but because of the light from above, it appears like a sea of dense fog.

Color Scheme Changes.

As the color rises in the sky the scene is turned into a sea of blood, the slanting rays of the sun throwing a ruddy glow over the whole. With the sun climbing the first ascent the color of the shining mountains change to the color of California gold then to the yellow gold of Alaska and finally the color drops and the mountains rise on all sides in their mantle of pure white.

Soon the Alpen horn is heard reverberating from the hollows below, a sign that the sun has reached the huts of the mountaineers on the steep slopes of the peak. The bells of the cattle can be heard, faintly but clearly, a sign that the cattle too have been awakened by the first light. This is declared to be one of the most wonderful sights of the whole trip. The effects in the clear high air, resemble the

electrical display accompanying a musical production.

Melringen Is Interesting Point.

Further up the valley from Brienz is Melringen, a place which affords Rosenian being a paradise all its own. This place is reached by half a day's ride on horseback. Melringen itself is surrounded by a number of high waterfalls which lull the weary traveler into a pleasant sleep. It has one curiosity which cannot be seen anywhere else. There is a cut made through a mountain by the surface of the water. A hanging walk has been built through the place so that the wonder can be viewed.

After this is passed the Grimsel Pass begins to take form. It is a sheer climb of 12 or 15 miles, along a road fenced on one side by a wall of granite and on the other presenting a drop of 50 feet to the Aare. The Grimsel Hotel, a building made to resist fierce

storms. It is built of granite, made to form a wall about five feet thick.

On the other side of the Pass is the Wallis. That a beautiful valley down which the Rhone winds its way. The electric road through here will be finished in another year and will probably be one of the most popular stretches with the travelers.

Aside from the mountains Switzerland presents its lakes which will always bring visitors. Geneva with its many historical places and the Castle of Chillon is something which no tourist thinks he can afford to miss. Lucerne with its bridges and spired castles always has a full quota of Summer residents and transients. It has famous schools in engineering and many Americans make this their home while getting an education abroad.

Lugano is near the Italian border and at night its water front with the slowly gliding gondolas presents a sight equalled only by Venice.

The cry "See America First" will probably stop a few of the best of travelers to Europe, but the majority will only have their appetite for scenery whetted to the point where nothing but Europe will satisfy.

GAYNOR GETS FRESH AMMUNITION TO FIGHT ON EDUCATION BOARD

Mayor, Determined to Rid City of Present School Directors, Piles Up Statistics Showing System Not Economic. Farm for Drunkards Gets Little Patronage—Few of Fashionable Set Pass Hot Months in Europe.

BY LLOYD F. LONERGAN.

NEW YORK, July 20.—(Special.)—Mayor Gaynor, who is determined to get rid of the present Board of Education, has secured fresh ammunition for his fight as the result of the investigation of school conditions made by the board of estimate.

The preliminary report made by the committee having the matter in charge, shows deep-rooted evils in the present educational system. The Mayor rejoices, because it furnishes him an excuse to take the subject to the next Legislature, and demand that the present "inefficient" unpaid board be removed, and that a number of men drawing salaries take their places. Furthermore, it is Gaynor's idea that the powers of Superintendent Maxwell, now autocratic, be materially curtailed.

The investigation came as the result of the chaotic conditions discovered by the board of estimate when it took up the question of budget appropriations for the School Board last Fall.

According to the investigators, millions of dollars are wasted annually. For example, it is pointed out that in the matter of heating and lighting alone, there is an annual waste of \$620,000. Another important item is the carrying charges for vacant property purchased for school sites, which amounts to \$640,000 a year, or as the investigators say, "an investment of \$3,800,000, which would give 19 large school buildings, or accommodating 20,000 additional pupils, or two such buildings could be built each year from the carrying charges alone."

It is also pointed out that the Board of Education seems unable to properly

handle the problem of housing pupils. At the present time there are, or rather were at the close of the school year, \$4,000 children on part time. On the other hand there were 355,000 empty seats in the schools last season.

A number of experts have made a close study of the educational work, and while they are not ready to report in detail, it has been announced that they have found grave errors exist. Particularly is this so in the matter of compulsory education, which is called "expensive and inefficient." The truancy reports are declared by the investigators to be inadequate, and it is stated thousands of children are annually lost sight of, while the appropriation for the education and maintenance of truant amounts to \$262,780 a year, and more is demanded.

The investigators find no basis for the report that the city is niggardly in the matter of supplying funds for education, adding "much more money is supplied than is needed. The Board of Education has made a practice of asking for funds which would appeal to the sentiment of the community; and when it gets the money has often applied it to other purposes, not even named in its estimates."

The general impression is that the board of estimate, regardless of party lines, will line up with the Mayor for radical reform in the present slipshod educational methods.

The board of inebrity has been in existence for many months, and the members gravely meet weekly, but for some reason or another, they seem unable to get a real start, and the "farm colony" where drunkards were to be

secured, seems to be as far away as ever. In fact the site has not yet been picked out.

Many anxious inquiries have been made at the City Hall, not from drunkards, it is true, but from their friends. It has been pointed out that in Greater New York there are 13,000 licensed saloons, and naturally they produce a good many drunkards. Under the present system, the only thing that can be done with them is to send them to Blackwell's Island as vagrants, or commit them to a city hospital (Bellevue in Manhattan, and Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn). The trouble with this latter course is that the hospitals can only keep the patients until they "straighten up," which means from half a day to two weeks.

Fewer of the fashionable set are going abroad this year than usual. Hints of this have come from the other side, voiced by unhappy hotel keepers, but the report is made a certainty by a perusal of the Summer Social Register, just issued. This shows a marked increase over last year in the number of families Summering in the foreign departures, and an increase in arrivals from abroad. The new volume shows that 1413 families are being, 3172 by the seashore, \$98 to be found at bankers' addresses only, and 140 on their private yachts.

Delegates to two international congresses, which are to hold their sessions in New York, will after their business is over make extensive tours that will take them all the way to the Pacific Coast.

Leading geographers from the principal European countries are to gather

here on August 15 to help the American Geographical Society, of New York celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of its founding and the occupation of the new building at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. August 22 the entire party will start on a tour of the United States and not return to New York until October 17. They will visit Niagara Falls, the fruit country of Washington, the Roosevelt dam in Arizona, and almost every other point in the United States that a geographer would like to see. The trip is to be directed by Professor William Davis, of Harvard. The American membership includes professors of geography in universities and several experts in applied sciences.

The eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will open in Washington, September 4, and close in New York, September 13. Between 3000 and 4000 chemists from all over the world will participate. September 16 the whole party will leave New York on a trip which will extend to California, New Mexico, New Orleans and North Carolina. They are due back in New York on October 26.

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CRITICISM BRINGS FINE

Odesa Newspaper Dares to Say Too Much Is Spent on Navy.

ODESSA, July 20.—(Special.)—The "Pravda" has been mulcted in a fine of 1250 for a mildly adverse article on the new naval budget of 502,000,000 rubles. The strongest observation in the incriminated editorial was that in Russia's present economic condition the outlay was unwarranted, and that there was no pressing political necessity for the creation of so enormous a powerful fleet as that proposed for the Baltic.

The same and much stronger comments on the naval budget were made by many speakers in the course of the Duma debate on the new naval programme. The leading orators of the Constitutional Democrat party declared that a Baltic fleet of the dimensions proposed was a useless luxury for Russia, whose first and last line of defense was the army.

Boulder Wrecks Hotel.

GENEVA, July 20.—(Special.)—A strange accident happened Friday on the Daucille Pass, near Geneva, in the Jura Alps. A huge boulder fell from a mountain and after crashing through a wood bounded across the terrace of the Hotel de la Couronne, smashing the windows and doors, and entered the restaurant, where some tables laid out for lunch were smashed. Four or five American people were staying at the hotel.

PRESBYTERIANS HIT BILL

Reformed Church in Ireland Files Protest on Home Rule Act.

DUBLIN, July 20.—(Special.)—The annual synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland at Belfast issued a protest against the home rule bill, which it states is not in its original, spontaneous and prudently considered effort of sane statesmanship. On the contrary, the bill is wrung from statesmen who have forfeited all right to respect themselves by taking their orders from known enemies of the Protestant Reformation and of the Protestant liberties of the British Empire.

It is a bill, says the protest, that aims at Romanizing every institution, educational or other, and the supremacy of the Roman priesthood. The bill dis-