

The Necessity of Athletics for American Public School Boys

(By Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Director of Physical Training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.)

IT IS WITH PLEASURE that I respond to the American request for an article to start a series of articles to be printed in the interests of the general use of athletics in the public schools.

If a few boys had combined to start a league and run a meet, however good their intentions, success could hardly have crowned their efforts.

For this reason the Public Schools Athletic League was originally formed, headed by representative men, having wide rela-

necessary open spaces, gymnasia and roof playgrounds, there comes the matter of finances. Philanthropic persons who desired to assist the boys of our city to secure health and strength would consider twice before turning over money or valuable prizes to a league of schoolboys, but with a league headed by men well known to the public, the complexion is entirely changed, as was seen by the magnificent cups and medals presented to the winners at the Madison Square Garden meet.

More time cannot be taken from studies for exercise. During the hours of after school life there is time for athletics. The league exists to wisely occupy some of this time. The good which it can do is incalculable. Not only will it keep the boys from bad associations and idleness, but it will give them the opportunity of forming physical and constitutional strength in the practice necessary for the many competitions which it will hold to stimulate the boys to exert.

To deal with the thousands of boys in the city individually would be impossible, but the league has the advantage of the sympathy and co-operation of a great number of principals and teachers, and it will give them the opportunity of forming physical and constitutional strength in the practice necessary for the many competitions which it will hold to stimulate the boys to exert.

The future men and women of this city must be given the opportunity for such health and power as their fathers and mothers had, and the Public Schools Athletic League means to make every legitimate endeavor to secure for them the opportunity of obtaining these concessions and improvements and to organize the various work so that physical education and games may be carried out in a systematic manner.

It was with great confidence that the league was started. The support already received and success already won has been beyond any of our expectations.

The school games which are to be held at the St. Louis exposition on July 4 and 5 will be another great step in the advance made in public school athletics, as at this time a national league will be formed and undoubtedly new American public school records will be made.

The record entry at the Madison Square Garden games of 1,100 boys will doubtless be eclipsed and a mark set which no organization outside of the Public Schools Athletic League will ever be able to reach.

This article is to be followed by a number of others by men prominent in the athletic world.

The articles on the many athletic events which will be competed in at St. Louis and also those on other games and sports are written by men who have excelled in the particular branch on which they write, being the champions of America.

I would advise all boys to read these with care and follow out as near as possible the advice given.

serve under new masters. A German conquest, followed by German thoroughness in the education of the individual, seems to be the only hope left the Slav race, and the progressive German merchants who control the trade of Russia, the vast Slav continent would intellectually and commercially rest a far colder corpse than does long defunct China.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Yes, merchant's scheme was to display his goods in his window with a lot of mirrors back of them, so that all the women passing would be sure to stop and look in.

From the Chicago Journal.

Mr. Newwood—You needn't buy any more coal, dear.

Mr. Newwood—Why not?

Mr. Newwood—I bought a new stove today, and it's a self-feeder.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP PETROPAVLOVSK



From Paris came the first intimation that the Japanese were using submarine vessels in their war with Russia. The accompanying picture shows a view of the mouth of Port Arthur harbor and illustrates the Parisian idea of the manner in which the Petropavlovsk and her gallant commander Makaroff were sent to the bottom of the sea.

RUSSIA ALREADY BEATEN IN STRUGGLE WITH JAPAN

Walter Wellman in Chicago-Record Herald.

That Russia already is hopelessly beaten and soon must swallow her pride and sue for peace is the opinion of some of the diplomats of the highest rank at this capital. Such views were expressed by members of the diplomatic corps who met socially not many hours ago and talked informally of the outlook in the far east.

"Russia is fast going the road to ruin. The war is virtually over, and Russia is vanquished. Japan has command of the sea, and command of the sea in modern warfare is victory. Russia cannot win without recovering superiority of sea-power and that is impossible unless she is willing to prolong the conflict three years or until she can construct a new fleet of battle ships. That would mean the ruin of the Russian empire—hopeless bankruptcy, commercial panic, revolution at home.

"The foregoing words summarize the best opinion in the diplomatic world. They would create a sensation if the names of the men who spoke them could be given, though this expression is only that of an individual and must not in any way be taken as possessing political significance. There is in some minds here a better and in others a hope that the war will rise to the crisis of the hour and adopt the very course which has been indicated. It is the belief of diplomats whose opinions are of value that now, before any great land battles have been fought and Japan has made only trifling sacrifices of men and money, Russia could secure terms of peace which might be regarded as favorable under the circumstances—that is to say, by merely granting Japan's original demands, with one or two additions. Be-

at an end, and the hour has struck for the czar to recover mastery of himself, return to his original policy of peace, and seek settlement on the best terms that can be had.

"When we turn to the land we find that another wonderful thing has happened. Korea has been evacuated by Russian troops almost without the firing of a shot. No land engagements of any importance have taken place. But without loss on land or sea the Japanese have obtained mastery of the ocean and mastery of Korea.

"The first stage of the war is closed, and it shows that Russia has been dislodged from her former position. What next? I am not of those who believe the Japanese will follow the Russians into the interior. I believe the Japanese forces will take Port Arthur, take Niu Chwang, and perhaps also Vladivostok, and that there they will stop. Why should they go further? They will then have all that is worth fighting for. They will have entrenched themselves in the strongest possible position. They can well afford to hold their bases and let the enemy dislodge them if they can. They should, and in my opinion will. The speaker's position, I assure my readers, makes his utterances significant, 'stare closer to the sea, where they are masters. If the Japanese do this they will be virtually unconquerable. Possession of the sea is everything.

"Russia's outlook is hopeless," concluded this eminent diplomat. "She cannot recover control of the sea and she cannot put into the far east and maintain there an army strong enough to drive the Japanese into the sea. Imagine our Americans trying to fight Russia at Cape Nome, for instance, your army being in control of the sea and your supporting army of 400,000 or 500,000 men over a single track railway."

"I have little hope that the czar will sue for peace. I am talking about what he should do, not about what I believe he will do. In my opinion the Russian people will through pride demand that the war continue. There will be a terrible struggle. If it continues very long, both nations will soon be well-nigh bankrupt. The czar did not want war, but he succumbed to the influences about him. Alexieff is the man who brought on this war, simply because he thought the Japanese were bluffing. His is a terrible responsibility. The future of Russia is dark indeed, but I fear the czar has not sufficient moral courage to rise to the occasion and sue for peace at this favorable moment."

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Dar's two sad sighs in his wily" says a subtle philosopher. One of 'Richie' tries to palm off 'po', on de yuther is 'Poverty on dress parade!'

Some Features of New Books That Are Out of the Ordinary

When Mark Twain gave to the world his "Innocent Abroad" it is long ago and long since that he had exhausted himself, and could never again produce his like.

Adam, with great forethought, has apparently carved out the records of creation on tablets of stone, with rude illustrations, parts of which are reproduced in illustrations by F. Strohmann. On the reverse page Twain gives his interpretation. The extracts begin with the debut of Eve and end with the arrival of Abel. There is not a flat or tiresome sentence in one of the eighty-seven pages, and while it is wholly morose, there is a wholesome bit of the knowledge of human nature running through it, with here and there a humorous sarcasm which neither sex escapes, e. g. "When objecting to his clothing, Adam complained that he was naked, while Eve said nobody was looking, and she seemed to consider that a sufficient justification for changing any dangerous thing."

Harper & Bros., New York. Price \$1.

"Captured by the Navajos"—By Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A. As indicated by the title, the time of the story is during those closing years of our civil war, when the Indians, who are only known to us now by their beautiful blankets, were the scourge of New Mexico and Arizona.

Captain Duncanson being ordered to the frontier, takes under his care two boys aged about 12 and 15, sons of the department commandant, who have been given honorary rank in the regiment as corporals, and detailed to do light service. Early in the campaign Duncanson loses the holding of Fort Arthur in a beautiful young setter, nicknamed "Vic," and the boys, by capture, of two valuable ponies; dog and ponies in the subsequent chapters playing quite as conspicuous a part as the boys.

The book is a thrilling, adventures among the Navajo Indians is the story of the book. The capture and daring rescue of the young corporals is one of the intense incidents of the book. As the ponies are run off by horse-thieves and retaken under exciting conditions. The attack upon a ranch, by the Navajos, where the boys had friends living, and one of them was visiting at the time, is another of the most exciting scenes of the book.

Harper & Bros., New York. Price \$1.

"The Adventures of a Retired Politician"—By Forest Crissey, was released from the press of Thompson & Thomas, Chicago, April 25.

Notwithstanding the title, the general reader who is not a politician will find the book interesting and filled with the humor and pathos commensurate from political life. It is safe to say that no book in recent years has so stirred up practical politicians as has this during the course of which it is published. The fact that the book contains illustrations by McCutcheon will be hailed with delight by that well known artist's many admirers. His many delineations of political life have already made him famous.

Harper & Bros., New York. Price \$1.

"Venice"—A new volume of the "Famous Art Critics," is announced by the Scribners. It is Gustav Paul's "Venice," the translation by P. G. Konody. It contains nearly 100 illustrations, comprising the most prominent of the art in Venice, including the most noted buildings, facades, pictures and art objects and decorations.

Harper & Bros., New York. Price \$1.

Notes.—The librarian of the public library in a small town in Northampton county, in Pennsylvania, reports that the library's one copy of "Tillie, a Menomonee Maid," Helen Reimann's novel, is in such demand that it has been forced to limit its loan to 24 hours. So until the present demand decreases the book can only be kept out by each borrower for a day and a night. It would seem that a book as popular as that might be duplicated, or even a number of copies had, as it has been so widely read.

Magazines.—The April Arena was practically made up when Mr. Albert Brandt, the well-known publisher of the "Brandt Books," purchased the magazine from the Alliance Publishing company. Consequently this issue is somewhat of a transition number. Under Mr. Brandt's management, E. O. Flower, the founder of the "Arena," again returns to the entire editorial control of the review. Many important improvements are promised, which will be made from month to month, among the first of which will be the introduction of finely executed portrait frontispieces.

From the Wall Street Journal.

From the Washington Times.

From the Chicago News.

and many views in half-tones of actual gardens. It is written with all the charm of manner of his other books, shines with humor and is rich with common sense and quaint philosophy.

"Cynthia's Rebellion"—By A. E. Thomas. Mr. A. E. Thomas, author of "Cynthia's Rebellion," which the Scribners will publish this month, is a new writer who brings into the field of so-called romance mature powers as well as a fresh touch.

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