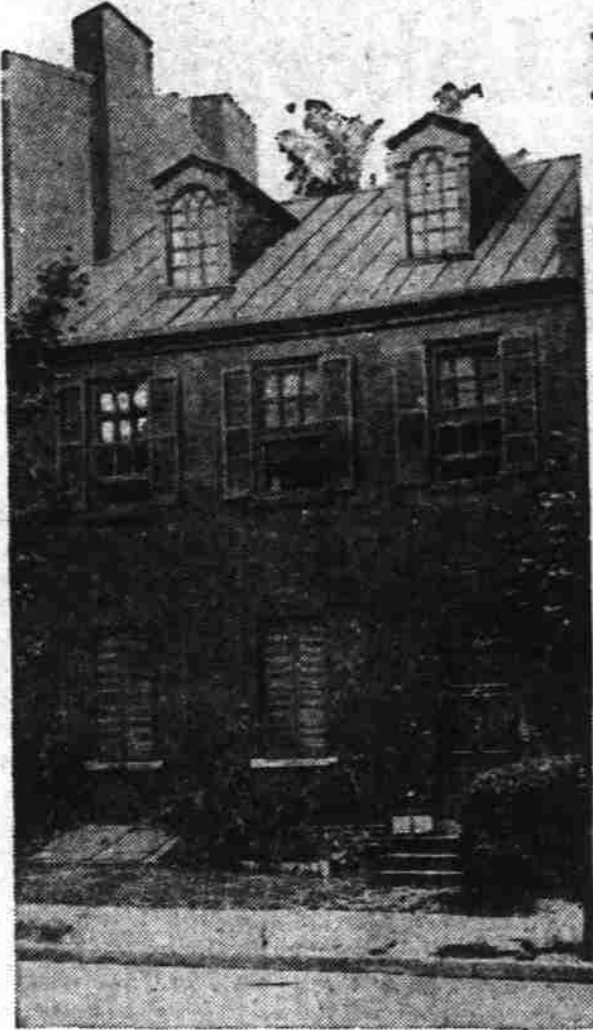


# Admiral McCully, Bachelor and His 7 Little Russian McCullys



The Admiral's House on I Street, Washington—"a Red Brick Battleship Wherein the Seven Little Russians Are Cruising Into True Americanism."

## How the Waifs the Warm-Hearted Sailor Adopted Are Being Brought Up Just as Though They Were on a Battleship, but with the Truly Bachelor Rule of "Don't Kiss or Let Anybody Kiss You" One of the Imperative Commands

EVERYBODY will remember the buzz of comment that went up through the country when Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, of the United States Navy, arrived not long ago with seven little Russian children whom he had picked out from among the refugees there and had brought over to adopt and train up into first-class American citizens.

The Immigration Bureau hesitated. Here was something entirely new in their experience. They knew that Rear Admiral McCully is one of the finest of upstanding Americans; they knew that he had plenty of money and unusual education and intelligence, and that his quaint old house of red brick, down at No. 1821 I street in Washington, is one of the finest old homes in the land.

But the admiral is a bachelor—and that is why the department hesitated. He was able, as he had often proven, to handle a fleet of battleships and look after the health, education and discipline of thousands of "gobs." But seven children! Could any bachelor look properly after them?

Within a few days Washington was convinced that at least the experiment was entitled to a trial and dropped down the bars. In a little while in the odd old brick house, were domiciled Nikolai Snourov McCully, 12 years old; Fedor Pasko McCully, 4 years old; Lindmila Manetzka McCully, 11; Nina Furman McCully, 11; Anastasia Sherbakova McCully, 10; Minotchka Rashavalina McCully, 6, and Tonitchka Klimenko McCully, 3. The admiral had begun his upbringing of them.

Thousands of women through the country sniffed dubiously when they read this news and wondered audibly what was going to happen to those seven children in the hands of a bachelor rear admiral, no matter how well intentioned and capable he might be so far as ships and sailors were concerned. How was he going to bring them up? How would he meet the problems of scientific feeding of a bunch of children ranging from three to twelve? How was he going to keep them clean? How would he know how to dress them, and so on, and so on, through the multitudinous duties of a combined father and motherhood?

These questions can now be answered. After the admiral had installed his foster children in his house he sat down and formulated, from A to Z, all the rules for bringing up children that his experience with and analysis of the flaws in the methods of friends and acquaintances had suggested to him. These cover sixteen long official pages, and already every one of the seven children, except the three, four and six-year-olds, know them by heart. Every minute of the day is taken up. The household has been organized, as a matter of fact, on the plan of a battleship, each member having certain prescribed duties and certain "stations." Just as on board a fighting vessel each sailor has assigned to him an area which he is required to keep clean and in order, so it is for each little Russian McCully.

"Everybody must work," says the admiral. "Who does not work has no right to eat."

Beside the active daily life of the household, the admiral has promulgated a series of instructions upon conduct and thought. One of the most important of these is extremely bachelor-like and, perhaps, reveals why Admiral McCully has remained a bachelor. It is:

"Do not kiss anybody and do not let anybody kiss you."

On the upper right-hand side of this page on the blackboard may be seen the order of the day for the six working days of the week which the children must obey. On Sundays and holidays there are slight differences and "lights out" is half an hour later—ten o'clock. Also, the children do not have to "turn out, throw back bed clothes, etc., until 8 a. m."



The Seven Little Russian McCullys. Front Row, from Left to Right, Minotchka Rashavalina McCully, Fedor Pasko McCully, Lindmila Manetzka McCully, Anastasia Sherbakova McCully and Tonitchka Klimenko McCully. Back Row, Nina Furman and Nikolai Snourov.

as prescribed by the rear admiral follow:

**Turn Out**—Nurse calls children, who turn out promptly. Do not delay commencement of exercises on account of tardy children. Do not make repeated calls to turn out, but make note of absentees.

**Morning Exercise**—Consists of a certain number of exercises as prescribed in Mueller's Manual, taken in night dress.

**Bath**—After exercise a cold bath—either shower or with a sponge. Boys first. In Summer the water can run from the tap, but in Winter it should be run out the night before and allowed to stand.

**Rubdown**—Rub skin dry with coarse towel, wrap towel about body, run to bedroom and begin massage.

**Massage**—Strip off all clothes and rub skin hard with bare hands. Leave no portion of skin not massaged. Carry out massage near open window. Do not omit the breathing exercises. On completion of massage take drink of cold water.

**Morning Work**—First thing to do is to sweep out one's own room and put it in order, leaving window open. Then carry out morning work of housecleaning, wiping off with damp cloth after sweeping down all surfaces likely to catch dust. While doing morning work girls wear handkerchief or cap over their hair.

**Breakfast**—Distribute the food in proportion to amount children are likely to eat. If there is meat for breakfast none is to be given to children who do not first eat their fruit and cereal.

**Daily Walk**—During daily walk children will be in charge of nurse. During the walk children may be taken to any shops where it may be necessary for them to go.

**Evening Recreation**—At first there will be music for about fifteen minutes, then half an hour's dancing, followed by singing.

**Rooms**—On going to rooms children shift promptly into night dress. Then

clean shoes worn during day and wash stockings. Underclothes worn during day will be put to one side for sunning or airing next morning, and underclothes aired during day laid out with next day's costume.

**Turn In**—Children must be in bed by the time for turning in. Lights will be turned off at this time. If any difficulty about getting children to turn in electric globes will be removed and short bits of candles served out.

The eldest girl, Lindmila Manetzka McCully, is appointed assistant housekeeper. It is ordered that she shall "clean the station assigned to her, accompany the housekeeper to market, and learn how to buy house supplies and keep account of them."

The next eldest girl, Nina Furman McCully, is assistant cook. Her duties are to "clean station assigned to her" and assist in preparing meals and clearing the table. When the cook is off duty she may be required to wash the dishes and clean the silver.

The next eldest girl, Anastasia Sherbakova McCully, is assistant to the nurse. She is expected to "clean station assigned to her" help with the younger children and take the nurse's place when necessary.

The oldest boy, Nikolai Snourov McCully, is gardener and furnace man. His business is to "clean station assigned to him," keep in good order the front yard, garden and outside of the house and keep the furnace going in cold weather.

The junior boy, Fedor Pasko McCully, is to help the senior boy as well as he can; also to act as messenger, carrying messages between members of the household.

The junior girls, Minotchka Rashavalina McCully and Tonitchka Klimenko McCully, act as doormat and housemaids. Pay day is once a month. The monthly

Order of the Day	
7:00 a. m.	Turn out, throw back bedclothes, wash faces, brush teeth, comb hair.
7:15 a. m.	Morning exercises.
7:20 a. m.	Cold bath, rub down with coarse towel.
7:25 a. m.	Strip, massage skin, put on fresh underclothes.
7:30 a. m.	Make up beds, sweep rooms, stow away loose gear, carry out morning work, clean finger nails, drink glass of water, dress.
8:00 a. m.	Breakfast.
8:30 a. m.	Toilet.
8:45 a. m.	Collect books, go over lessons, prepare for school.
9:00 a. m.	School, except Saturdays and Sundays.
12:30 p. m.	Return home, shift into house dress.
1:00 p. m.	Luncheon.
1:30 p. m.	Rest hour for junior children, work hour for senior children, except Wednesday, Saturdays and Sunday.
3:00 p. m.	Instruction in languages, except Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.
m. m.	Sweep down.
m. m.	Toilet.
n. m.	Tea.
n. m.	Daily walk, shopping.
p. m.	Return home, shift into dinner dress.
p. m.	Dinner.
m. m.	Music, dancing, singing, reading on Sundays.
m. m.	Junior children turn in.
p. m.	Rooms, clean shoes and wash stockings worn during day. Brush teeth, comb hair and drink glass of water, lay out costume for next day, open window, prayers, turn in.
	Lights out.

to set the pace. It is the business of the grown-ups to see that the child develops into a more intelligent, a healthier, a more beautiful and a superior being in every way than those grown-ups themselves.

To accomplish this end there are necessary brains, love, patience and attention.

Brains train insects, and brains harness the mighty forces of nature. Brains can prevent disease and can create beauty and happiness, and "if one only has enough of them they can beat grim death himself." (George Meredith.)

There must be love also. All effort may be lost if the child does not feel at every moment that it is loved.

Then there must be unwearingly patience and constant attention.

Operation—There must be a planned scheme on which to operate.

The child must feel that there is a scheme, and that this scheme is never either weary or forceful. Even if at

times the operation of the scheme may not be perceptible, yet the child must feel unconsciously that it still exists, persistent, passionless and inexorable. And still it must be elastic and adaptable to circumstances, with neither harshness nor severity, and it must never lose the quality of human sympathy. Physical force will have no place in this scheme.

Application—The intelligence of a child is characterized by a lively curiosity, a spirit of inquiry, a facility for imitation, a love of the bizarre, and by an untrammelled imagination. These qualities the preceptor must take advantage of.

First of all children must learn by practical experience. Instructed in what is right, they must be shown where doing wrong entails its own penalty. Then they begin to learn that great principle of cause and effect.

Children are eager for praise. Admonition is useful, but when a child does anything well do not fall in the due measure of praise.

When a child evades a duty, or is willful or negligent, its attention should be called to the fault, so that it may not think the scheme is weary. So that it may not think the scheme is forgetful it may again at some quiet moment when its mentality may not be agitated be reminded of the fault. This should be the limit of blame.

Anger is human. An angry moment now and then will not do much harm, unless the grown-up should say something that would be better left unsaid.

Punishment may occasionally be necessary, but never in the form of force, if for no other reason than that mental punishment is far more effective.

No punishment to last longer than a very short time.

No punishment will ever be given for a matter about which the child has told the truth.

When all these things are done the child will know its mission in life.

Everyone will watch with tremendous interest this cruise of the bachelor rear admiral in the seas of paternal responsibilities—for the seven children are cruising, certainly, even though on dry land and in a red brick battleship, with a real flag officer in command.



A Group of Poor Little Orphaned and Half-Starved Russian Children, Typical of the Many Admiral McCully Looked Over Before He Found His Best Seven.

pay of the gardener, assistant housekeeper, assistant cook and assistant nurse is \$1.50. The first door maid gets 50 cents a month, the second door maid, 25 cents, and the messenger 25 cents.

Upon the admiral's staff are a housekeeper, governess and nurse, who must obey even more rigid rules than the children.

The children are taught the value of money and responsibilities. The money each earns is its individual property and may be spent as it likes. Advice is given in regard to spending the money, but the child must be quite free in spending it.

If a child breaks or loses anything through carelessness the value of the article may be taken from the monthly pay. If the value of the article is more than the monthly pay it will be distributed over the other months so that the child each month

may draw at least a third of its pay. The children are not allowed to receive money as a gift from anyone. If the child still has money remaining at the end of a month and wishes to put it in the bank the admiral adds to it an equal sum.

Under the head of "Control and Training of Children" Rear Admiral McCully has set down the following, which will be of interest to every parent in America:

The child must know that it has a mission in life.

Bounds cannot be set for the development of human intelligence. The extent of its development depends first of all on the training the child receives. In the first days of its life the child learns more than it ever does in any one day thereafter. Always the child is learning, and learning with such rapidity that it is difficult for the intelligence of the grown-ups