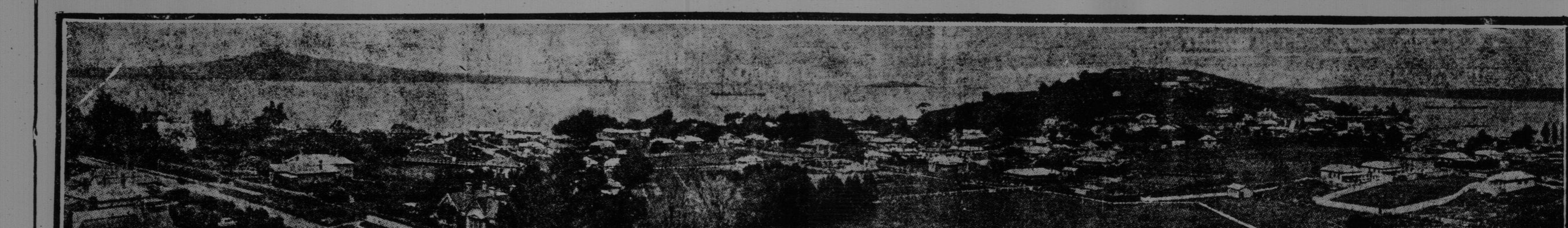


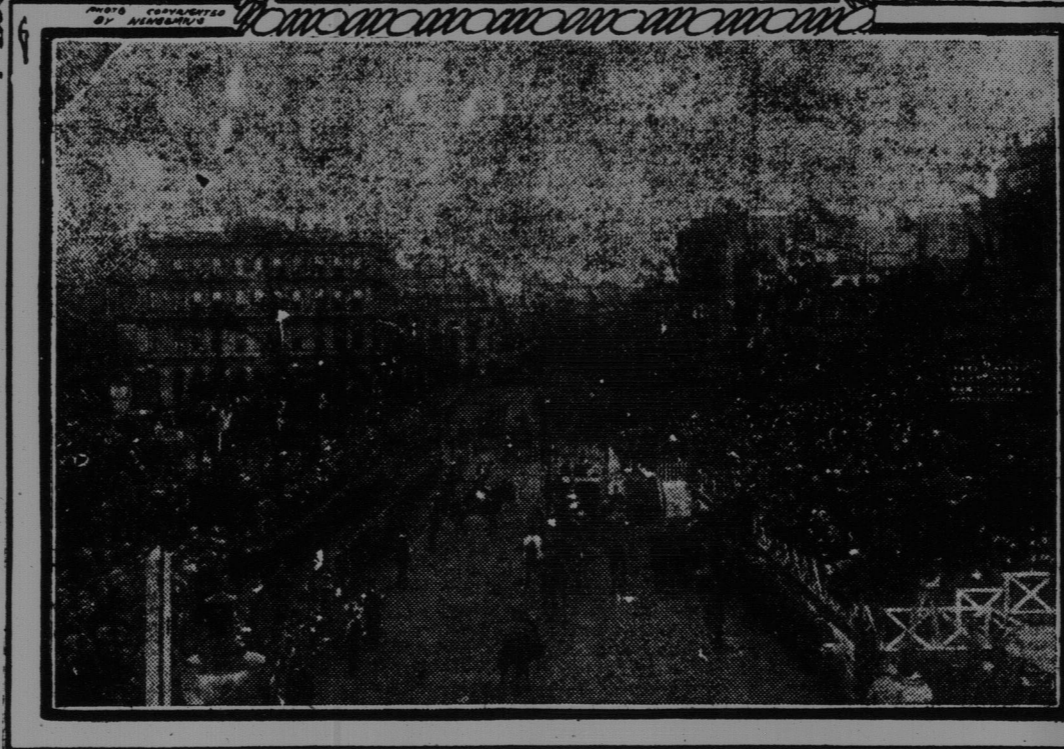
Battleship Division of the United States Atlantic Fleet Visit New Zealand



PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND

IS JOHN BULL DECREPIT?

(The Canadian Gazette, London.)
 We have received many further replies to the question we addressed to Canadian visitors in Montreal. John Bull seems to you as old and decrepit as he is sometimes represented in Canada? It will be seen that Canadians who come to England and see John Bull at home in London and in the provincial centres carry away with them a decisive belief in his vitality. Some beg him to show more spirit in the matter of Imperial Preference, and others think he may take him in other directions. We make a selection of the replies:
 "Not in the least. On the contrary, there is every indication of youth, vigor, and progressiveness."—W. M. Shore, Warwick, Ontario.
 "No; but if he does not 'hurry' up and put on a Customs tariff on all ordinary commodities he will be 'in the soup,' and shortly, too."—Captain C. R. Crowe, Guelph, Ontario.
 "No; getting up to date, and need to, or American will get ahead. Uncle Sam is wide awake. And again you are behind in not advertising your Canadian route. See the American steamship windows."—Mrs. W. Wright, Montreal.
 "No; when judged by the average Englishman he is still able to hold his own."—M. A. Ellison, Victoria, B. C.
 "No; he does not."—W. M. C. Moon, Ontario.
 "No, certainly not; and Canadians can still learn a lot from old J. B."—John McGill, Toronto.
 "John Bull is still 'head of the family' and an example to the whole Imperial household. He remains at the head by right of capacity and character and energy. He has little to learn from his overseas offspring."—Venerable John Ker (Archbishop of St. Andrews), Montreal.
 "No, emphatically no. England is greater and mightier than she has ever been."—E. L. Picard, Montreal.
 "No; on the contrary, seems to be acquiring some of Western spirit."—Dr. Brown, Newstadt, Ontario.
To Admire and to Deplore.
 Another question addressed to our correspondents was "What strikes you about England and London as being on the one hand most worthy of admiration and on the other hand least worthy, and why to which the following are among the replies received. It will be noted how general is the admiration of England's "park-like scenery," while the tipping system comes in for condemnation. The London policeman is the friend of all visiting Canadians. We give a selection of the replies:
 "(a) Excellent police organization of London, its railway system, and its parks and breathing spots for all. (b) The over-crowding and mud of semi-officials and clerks is least worthy of admiration. This drives custom away and gives unpleasant impressions."—Mrs. O. E. Smith, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 "Most worthy of admiration is the police organization and regulation of street traffic. At least, the reasons obvious."—M. H. Cleaver, Toronto.
 "To admire: Respect for authority—the London police force, especially in their control of traffic. To deplore: Many of the social conditions and the large number of unemployed, as contrary to the tenets of the 'British character with outspoken honor and honesty.'"—W. M. Shore, Warwick, Ontario.
 "Your beautiful parks and kind, obliging policemen can be too highly praised; on the other hand, your railway system of not checking trunks."—Mrs. W. Wright, Montreal.
 "The beautiful rural England with its wonderful old cathedrals and quaint villages I find most worthy of admiration. The excellent order and safety maintained on the streets of London by its City police are most remarkable. Their extreme courtesy in giving information to strangers makes sight-seeing an easy task in this great city. We have done some coach touring in Wales, visited Chester and other old towns of interest, and find our visit most delightful. England in June is certainly a garden of flowers."—John Hanbury, Brandon, Man.
 "I come over very often, but the last two years has made a great difference in the appearance of London. Cleanliness and facility of traffic. Kingsway is wonderful."—H. M. Hill, Toronto (Delegate for Athabasca to the Pan-Atlantic Congress).
 "The care with which every corner and nook is cultivated and beautified with flowers, and the cleanliness of the small town."
 "The most unworthy, the system of tipping. It is unworthy to see big, able-bodied men stoop to ask for a penny."
 "Miss E. Cook, Ottawa.
 "Rural England, as seen on the London and North Western Railway, not only struck me, but filled me with wonder as well as admiration. To us Canadians, with miles and miles of unutilized land, the scenery seemed as if belonging to another world."
 "On the other hand? I like you well, and take with a good grace some things that are much better done on our land."—Mrs. George Saunders, Woodstock, New Brunswick.
 "England is worthy of admiration for its fidelity to God and attitude to man, but unworthy for its toleration of the odious liquor traffic."—R. F. L. Picard, Montreal.
 "Of England: The intensiveness of its agricultural industries. Of London: Its immensity and conservatism; admiration for its historic piles, grey with time; noble parks and lovely gardens. The least worthy: Your currency system."—Dr. Brown, Newstadt, Ontario.
 "I certainly admire London for its many historical associations, its noble edi-



QUEEN STREET WHARF AND ENTRANCE TO TORON

The United States Atlantic fleet has been well entertained at Auckland during the week.
 Admiral Sperry, the American commander-in-chief, while there, received a cablegram from the governor of Queensland, Lord Chelmsford, containing affectionate greetings and the wishes of the governor for the continued prosperity of the United States and Great Britain. In his reply the American admiral said that America and Australia is working toward and realizing the ideals of freedom inherited jointly from the mother country which in a community of interests and must continue to live in sympathy and mutual understanding. The warmest friendship, the admiral said, marked the intercourse between the two States.
 No more beautiful sight was ever witnessed at the picturesque Ellerslie race course than that when a special race meeting was held for the entertainment of the officers and men of the fleet. Admiral Sperry and his staff and all the officers who could be spared from duty aboard ship and the entire contingent of enlisted men on shore leave were present. The admiral and officers were in full uniform. There was an enormous gathering to greet the Americans. The spacious grandstand held a great burden of humanity and the beautiful green lawns and slopes were thickly dotted with spectators. In the stand, especially, was the scene a pretty one, the variegated tinctures of the blue blending harmoniously with the gold lace of the naval officers and the blue and white trimmings on the uniforms of the enlisted men.
 A majority of the races were close and exciting and brought forth rounds of applause from the Americans. After the races Admiral Sperry and 200 of the officers of the fleet proceeded as the guests of Prime Minister Ward and the members of parliament, to Rotora, the township of Thermal district, in the heart of the North Island, 171 miles from Auckland, by rail, where was a magnificent new bath-house opened and in connection with the bathing establishment a number of famous Maori tribesmen, who danced their famous war dances for the Americans.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD ON SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA

Mrs. Humphrey Ward when in Montreal was naturally questioned as to her attitude on woman suffrage. Her answer was that she was in favor of it in municipal and educational elections, but not in parliamentary elections. She seems to have occupied herself during her visit to the United States in gathering information in favor of the cause of woman suffrage. The result of which she put in a letter to the London Times. The statements in that letter would seem to be in favor of the woman's rights movement. Mrs. Ward attaches more importance to the higher and better of the woman's anti-suffrage organizations in the United States than the public would have looked for. In the very nature of things the forces opposed to public activities on the part of the sex are likely to find less public expression. The extent of the feminine opposition to suffrage, whatever it may be, can therefore for the most part only be negatively measured. The following extracts from the reply of Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell in the Woman's Journal of Boston, will be least profitable to the subject:
 "Mrs. Humphrey Ward has published in the London Times a letter on woman suffrage in America which will be read by all well-informed American suffragists with a mixture of amazement and indignation. The gist of her letter is an urgent appeal to the opponents of woman suffrage in England not to regard its success as 'inevitable,' but to organize against it, and as an assurance that in America the suffrage movement is practically dead, having been killed by the women's anti-suffrage associations."
An Egregious Blunder.
 "It is a pity that Mrs. Ward did not consult some of the adherents of equal suffrage in the United States, so as to get information on both sides. She has evidently taken counsel only with the opponents and with the most ill-informed or unscrupulous of these. She says:
 "After 60 years' agitation the woman suffrage demand, which during the second third of the 19th century was active throughout the United States, and succeeded in forcing a constitutional amendment in favor of the women's vote in four of the sparsely populated States of the west, is now in process of defeat and extinction—and that not at the hands of men, but at the hands of women themselves."
 "During the second third of the 19th century, i. e., from 1837 to 1866, not a single state gave the ballot to women. Wyoming gave it in 1890. Colorado in 1893, Utah and Idaho in 1896. Of these, Idaho was the only one that gave it by means of a constitutional amendment. In Wyoming it was granted by an act of the Territorial Legislature, in Colorado by an act of the State Legislature, ratified by a referendum vote in Utah by the State Constitutional Convention. The amendment can hardly be said to have been 'forced through' in Idaho, since it was carried on a popular vote by a majority of more than two to one."
 Mrs. Ward says:
 "Since 1866, indeed, in five States, the suffrage constitutional amendments have been defeated at the polls."
A Growing Cause.
 Mrs. Ward should have said in four States. She might have added that in all four the anti-suffragists fought tooth and nail against having the question submitted to the voters, and that the fact of the Legislatures' submitting it was in itself a sign of the growth of the

HEALTHY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Boston now leads the country in its new department of school hygiene, instituted by the School Committee within a year. Under the direction of Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, through constructive work has been going on steadily since he took charge of the experiment, and practical results have been attained even while the details of organization were being planned. In accordance with the provisions of the act of 1907, eighteen park playgrounds have been placed under the jurisdiction of the School Committee, for the use of the children and their elders; and these, with the twenty-eight schoolyard playgrounds already in use by the schools, have provided ample facilities for the institution of the new system.
 The word "system" is used advisedly, for not fewer than five thousand children a day, from the grammar and primary schools, are being amused and instructed through the vacation season. Nothing less than system and discipline could make other than riot of such a gathering in the open air. From seventy to ninety girls and from eighty to one hundred and twenty boys average to gather daily in each of the playgrounds and school yards and in the congested districts the number often exceeds three hundred. Eight trained athletes, of the type of Leary, the famous right guard of Harvard, and Matthews, the Harvard baseball coach, have charge of the park playgrounds, where the boys are instructed in all the mysteries of football, putting the shot, high jump, broad jump, racing and a score of other attractive exercises; and an equally pleasing programme, adapted to their sex, is provided for the girls. Even to the smallest child, the small girl with dolls and the tot that can only toddle about the sand heaps, is the benefit of amusement and exercise given. Bids will be opened this week for permanent apparatus to be installed in the yards and playgrounds, and extra care has been taken to specify only that which is safe and indestructible. Thus thousands of children who never before saw a plaything that could benefit while it also amused them will find every form of healthful exercise provided about the familiar premises of the school. If the weather is inclement, the schoolrooms may be opened and the little ones saved from draughting; the janitor is paid for his extra work at the rate of seven cents a room a day.
 One of the innovations of the new regime is to prescribe that every time a pupil rises in the schoolroom, for recitation or whatever purpose, she shall be required to stand easily and correctly; and that she shall learn to walk properly from the time she enters the public school. The principle of standing in the proper posture, or at equilibrium, is so simple that Dr. Harrington finds it usually has been missed because of its simplicity. An illustration is found in the familiar habit of standing upon the right foot and throwing the left forward. The objection is not to the position, but the failure to follow the outward thrust of the left foot with a slight forward movement of the body; thus distributing the weight equally upon the two feet and relieving certain muscles of the strain they must bear while the body is unevenly placed. Ignorance of the simple law which should regulate correct posture is responsible for the discovery by tailors and dressmakers that an astonishingly large percentage of civilized humanity has one side and shoulder higher than the other. Pupils taught from the moment of their entrance into school the correct method of walking, standing and breathing, will find it difficult to develop into a High School Regiment which, on its annual marches, will not suggest a dozen gross of animated grass hoppers on parade.
 Since military drill, hitherto a separate department, has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Hygiene every school session is opened with ten minutes of simple setting-up drill. All the windows are thrown up, a star pupil is selected to take the "platform" command, and the pupils exercise their muscles and fill their lungs deeply with pure oxygen. One estimated benefit of this requirement is that the lungs are kept open to its annual marches, will not suggest a dozen gross of animated grass hoppers on parade.
 Much tact and skill are required to conduct the nursing division which is required to all the sensibilities to be considered and still to obtain practical results. The nurses, of whom there are thirty-four, are forbidden to wear either cap or uniform. A small stickpin is the only badge of their authority. It is the desire of the department, that for diplomatic reasons, the nurses shall be identified by parents and children with the liquor sellers and gamblers lit before and after.
 This was before Washington was admitted as a State. Wyoming after 20 years' experience of woman suffrage as a Territory, and Utah, after 17 years' experience, both of them put it into their constitutions by an almost unanimous vote, when they entered the Union as States. Colorado, after eight years' experience of it, incorporated it into her constitution by a majority more than six times as large as that by which it was first adopted.
A Few Statistics.
 The relative activity of women for and against equal suffrage in the United States is indicated by the fact that the anti-suffrage movement is represented only by one small four-page quarterly, the suffrage movement by a weekly paper, one bi-weekly, and six monthlies. There are Suffrage Associations in 33 states, anti-suffrage associations in two, and Anti-Suffrage "Committees" (sometimes of only two women) in six more. The only two real "Anti" associations are those of New York and Massachusetts. The N. Y. A. O. F. E. S. W. in its last annual report claims only four local branches; the New York W. S. A. has 123. The M. A. O. F. E. S. W. claims 38 local branches of so-called members who pay no dues; the Massachusetts W. S. A. has 111 local branches, all of whose members pay dues. The National American Woman Suffrage Association is growing in membership every year. It circulates a telegram to England in reply to Mrs. Ward's article, that distinguished American suffragist, Mark Twain, is said once to have telegraphed: "Reports of my death much exaggerated."
 Patience—"Don't you think that a merciful man is merciful to his dog?"
 Patrice—"Yes, I do. Why, papa always puts the dog out of the room when he starts the phonograph."—Yonkers Statesman.
ST. JOHN MAN KILLED TRYING TO SAVE DOG
 Worcester, Mass., Aug. 9 (Special). Edward Merritt, of Portland, near St. John, was ground to death under a dog today while trying to save an injured dog. He was killed.