

COTTON SPOKE ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Timely Topic Chosen by a Prominent Educator—
Vincent on Lowell.

The sessions of the Wayne County Teachers' Institute this year are unusually interesting to the teachers as they are being addressed by men of national reputation upon subjects which hold the attention of those in attendance through the manner of treatment as well as subject matter.

"We were tired to death of those men who came here year after year," said a representative of the teaching profession, "and talked to us of worn-out methods and loaded us up with silly stories. While Mr. Cotton's lectures are pedagogical in character purely, they represent the advanced pedagogy. He is the best we have ever had."

Mr. Cotton talked both morning and afternoon on "Country Life and Country Schools," a phase of education which is occupying the attention of educators at present, in an endeavor to adjust modern conditions to the rural community.

Lead in This State.

"The counties of Wayne and Henry in this state were the first in the country, to my knowledge," said Mr. Cotton, "to give country children the benefits of the high school without the payment of fees. It is through the consolidation of the schools that the problems of the country school will be solved. The ideas worked out in the city schools will not solve the problem for the country school. The country school must be organized to meet the daily needs of the people."

Mr. Cotton discussed this morning the three great forward movements in the interests of schools, especially the country schools, under three general heads, namely:

First, improvement of the plant, which includes buildings, grounds, etc.; second, enrichment of the course of study; third, consolidation of schools.

Old time ideas and habits have prevailed in the country schools, says Mr. Cotton, although residents of the suburban communities have modern houses, barns and other farm buildings equipped and furnished in modern style. The school only lags behind.

That college men, who have attempted to infuse new life into the courses of study prepared for country schools, are not sufficiently conversant with the life and needs of the latter was emphasized. If a boy for instance, failed in Latin, he should be permitted to take up botany or some other study less foreign to his environment. Certain studies should be optional.

This afternoon under the head of "Schools of the Twentieth Century," Mr. Cotton discussed the ideal country school, and took for an illustration one such school he visited about four years ago, which, in its general tone, came nearer realizing this ideal than any other he had ever seen. Speaking of the consolidated school Mr. Cotton said:

The Kind of Schools.

"In all states in which the township is the unit of the school system, the logical thing is a complete central school in each township, to which all children shall go. A consolidated school should have a kindergarten, the eight grades and a high school with a four years' course. It should have complete, well equipped modern buildings. Here should be located the library, which should contain books well selected to meet the needs of the community, and which should be distributed by means of transportation, hacks and the free delivery mail system.

"It should have manual training departments for boys and girls. It should be in session at least eight months of the year and should be the center of the community interests of the consolidated territory."

"The school should have a small farm of ten acres, well equipped for scientific, elementary agriculture. The farm should have located on it a cottage for the use of the principal and his wife."

"The principal should have charge of the manual training, including shop work, both wood and iron, and agriculture for the boys; the assistant should have in charge the manual training, including cooking and sewing, for the girls. On Saturdays and during the summer vacation the boys and girls could study scientific farming and cooking and sewing directed by the principal and assistant. In this way they would come into possession of many valuable suggestions that would make them desire to become successful farmers and farm home makers."

"After advertising upon social advantages that would develop from such a system, Mr. Cotton said:

"Two decades of this sort of work in the schools, touching the lives of all the boys and girls, would be the forerunner of the greatest industrial development this country has ever known."

Dr. Vincent Lectures.

Dr. Leon Vincent again delighted his hearers this morning with the beginning of a lecture on "Lowell," which was concluded at the afternoon session, Dr. Vincent talking in the morning.

That one of the greatest American writers of contemporaneous verse, who, in Dr. Vincent's opinion, would be so regarded in the future, had not received over five dollars a year for ten years as an income from his poetic writings, was cited as an instance that a poet could not live on the returns from poetry alone. Lowell was a poet.

The age of thirty-six, however, found Lowell occupying the chair of modern languages and literature in Harvard, of which he was a graduate, a gratifying appointment, since Lowell had been "rusticated" in his senior year for his reprehensible laxness.

VETERANS OF THE "SIXTY NINTH" HOLD A REUNION TODAY

Members of the Famous Fighting Regiment, Which Was Organized at Camp Ben Wade, Meet Again in Richmond and Fight the War Over Again—A History of the Regiment Written by Allen Grave, of This City.

Surviving members of the Sixty-ninth Indiana volunteers, who saw most active service in several of the most bloody battles of the Civil War gathered together on Wednesday at the Wayne circuit court at the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the association formed by the surviving members of the regiment a few years after the war closed. The affair here today was regarded as one of the most pleasant if not the largest attended reunion held in the past several years.

The morning session was spent in the registration of the members of the regiment and a few visiting veterans from other regiments. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the reunion was officially opened by Col. Oran Perry of Indianapolis, former adjutant general of Indiana and chairman of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Regimental Association. The program of the afternoon session was as follows:

Music—Mrs. Carrie Poineer.
Prayer—Chaplain Rev. Harter.
Business meeting.
Music—Mrs. Poineer.

Song—Comrade Mullens.
Solo—Miss Ruth White.
Recitation—Lois Ward.
Song—Comrade Mullens.
Short talk by comrades.

Though at press time the election of officers for the ensuing year had not taken place it was the general belief of the members of the regiment that Col. Perry would be reelected president and Major M. H. Lacey of Fountain City would be reelected secretary. It was thought that New Castle would be selected as the 1912 meeting place. The program was of an informal character. The talks by the veterans were short and largely reminiscent and in welcome to the visiting veterans and the latter replying in response to the welcome.

The veterans upon arriving were escorted to the circuit court room on the third floor at the court house, where they enrolled at the registration booth, conducted by Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. Anna McMinn and Mrs. Lissie Arnold. During the morning the time was spent socially as the business session was not called until 2 o'clock. About 11 o'clock Col. Oran Perry, of Indianapolis, who is president of the regimental association and Major M. H. Lacey, of Fountain City, the secretary of the association, met with several of the other veterans and outlined the work for the afternoon.

At 12 o'clock the veterans were invited to the G. A. R. Post headquarters on the first floor where the Ladies' Auxiliars had prepared a banquet. The menu included stewed chicken, baked dumplings, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, celery, slaw, fruits, coffee, bread and butter and mince pie. Enough had been prepared for two hundred guests.

The committee of the Women's Relief Corps in charge, included Mrs. Angie McDowell, chairman, Mrs. John Iredell, Mrs. Erastus Bond, Mrs. Kate Scott, Mrs. Minnie Hall, Mrs. Mary Christopher, Mrs. Della Coggeshall, Mrs. Selina Hawkins, Mrs. Laura Kitson, Mrs. Will Cooper, Mrs. Alice Ogden and Mrs. Susan Underhill. There were three tables extending lengthwise of the post room. The table decorations included different varieties of garden cut flowers, and also other varieties. American flags were hung about the room adding to its attractiveness.

Allen Grave, who has been most active in the arrangements for the twenty-seventh annual reunion has in not attending chapel, held at sunrise. Although the class poet did not appear on the day of graduation, Dr. Vincent spoke humorously of Lowell's "looking the part" of a poet, being given to large-checked trousers, violent neckwear and other sartorial anachronisms.

Lowell was an "ironical humorist" and this was probably the key to his charm. In his "Fables for Critics," which Dr. Vincent called "a rhymed primer of American literature," the speaker stated that Lowell predicted invariably the place his contemporaries would have in the literature of the country, one of the most difficult phases of critical judgment.

Among other interesting facts told of Lowell was that he was the first editor of the Atlantic Monthly and established the present policy of that magazine and was also a co-editor of the Review of Reviews. He disliked teaching which he referred to as a "treadmill."

ARE UNDER SCRUTINY

All Passengers from Europe Closely Watched.

National News Association

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan is taking an active part in the search in New York for De Vinci's painting, "Mona Lisa," which was stolen from the Louvre in Paris. Mr. Morgan had an order issued that all steamships belonging to the International Mercantile Marine company be thoroughly searched for some trace of the missing painting.

As a result of this order fifty private detectives of the White Star line boarded the steamship Oceanic when she docked today and watched the passengers closely. Custom men also boarded her and questioned the passengers as was done yesterday when the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm arrived.

A test for the purity of sugar is to burn a small quantity. If it is pure it will leave no ash. If it is adulterated ashes will be left.

written the following history of the regiment:

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers was organized at Richmond, Ind., during the months of July and August, 1862, and was encamped at "Old Camp Wayne." It was a "home" regiment, for the reason that it was recruited exclusively from the counties composing the "Old Fifth Congressional District." Companies A and E a part of D and F were from Wayne county, Company C, a part of D and F were from Randolph county. Company B, was from Delaware county, G from Union, H and I from Henry, and K from Fayette county.

On the 18th day of August, 1862, the regiment went by rail to Indianapolis. On the 19th they were mustered into the United States service with 39 commissioned officers and 1,000 men. The men were at once marched to the arsenal and drew arms and 40 rounds of ammunition and at once took the train for Louisville, Ky. Ten days after without having ever had a battalion drill, with about 5,000 other green troops, on the 30th of August engaged in an open field battle with 30,000 veterans under the rebel general, E. Kirby Smith, at Richmond, Ky., where it lost in killed and wounded 278 officers and men and nearly the entire regiment was taken prisoners. They were immediately paroled and sent to parole camp at "Camp Wayne." November 18 they were exchanged and at once went to Indianapolis, where they were reorganized. Col. William A. Bickle resigned and General T. W. Bennett was appointed colonel. The regiment was sent to Memphis, Tenn., and on the 20th of December it went down the Mississippi river with the advance of Sherman's army to Vicksburg; was in the five days' fight at Chicasaw Bluffs; thence to Arkansas Post and was engaged in the battle and capture of that stronghold January 11, 1863.

The regiment was two weeks in advance of Grant's army in the Vicksburg campaign, and by a long and circuitous march captured and held a landing for Grant's boats thirty miles below Vicksburg. It was in advance and participated in all the battles in that wonderful campaign which resulted in the fall of that Gibraltar of the Southern Confederacy, Vicksburg, and which, as the immortal Lincoln so aptly said, "permitted the Father of Waters to flow unvexed to the sea."

It participated in the battles of Thompson Hill, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, the six days' battle and siege of Jackson, Miss., and all of these engagements made its loss in killed and wounded was severe. After which it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and was sent to New Orleans, where it joined General Banks' expedition, marched across Louisiana nearly to the Texas line, then back to New Orleans, where it was transported across the gulf to Texas, thence back to New Orleans and up Red river, and participated in the battles of that disastrous campaign. After which it was sent to Pensacola, Fla., via New Orleans and the gulf, and participated in the Mobile campaign, and fought its last battle in storming Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865, the day that Grant received the sword of Lee at Appomattox. In this last real battle of the war the regiment lost 19 in killed and wounded.

The six days' siege, the charge and capture of Fort Blakely was one of the most desperately fought battles of the war, but it was the end, it was not in vain the offering of blood! Not in vain the sowing and the harvest gleaned by death! Not in vain the blight of hearts and homes! The mother's grief, the maiden's tears, the orphan's wailing cry, if out of these has come forth a nation stronger, better, purer, than ever dreamed of by poet, patriot or sage.

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the last of a thousand blood stained fields, where men had died that our country might live, and its glory and brave deeds were dimmed by the glorious cup of peace.

The following description of the battle of Fort Blakely is taken from the Cincinnati Gazette of April, 1865, written by a correspondent who saw the charge:

"At 6 o'clock p. m. the advance of our skirmish line had fairly begun and as I looked the scene was a strange one. Wreaths of thin blue smoke were curling around rebel ramparts. It lit up continually by spurts and flashes of vindictive fire. A rolling sound like the call of battle, beaten upon a thousand drums, pulsated through the air. Never for a moment did the fire slacken, nor for an instant was there an intermission of the sound. Secure behind their works, the rebels poured a continuous stream of bullets in the faces of our advancing soldiers."

Our whole line is slowly moving, not in line of battle or in mass, nor yet in confusion or pell-mell. Each man had his own obstacle to encounter and each glanced at his own regimental flag ready to form when the nature of the ground would permit. At this point they could be seen climbing over fallen trees and creeping and pushing through a wilderness of brush and tangled timber, but whether climbing, leaping or creeping, they still held their faces steadily towards the foe, still looking steadily in the faces of that line of angry fire. It is seven hundred yards from where our men have started to the real rebel fortifications: the whole distance is strewed with fallen timber, ditches and sunken torpedoes. Now they have reached the abatis and are pushing the sharpened branches aside with their guns. The whole rebel line is ablaze with artillery and small arms, and the blood of scores who passed through other gory fields here stained the ground. The brave men of Andrew's division, composed of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois troops, urge their way through the apparently impenetrable network of fallen timber, but it was a fearful trial to stem that flood of angry fire and our losses here were greater than upon any other portion of the field.

"A ringing cheer resounded along the lines, a short, sharp struggle takes place at the foot of the rebel ramparts. Our men have flung themselves across the ditch and are climbing up the outer slope of the works. Another moment, and something flashes like a meteor through the smoke and fire. Thank God! it is the sacred banner of the stars; it floats as ever 'mid the storm of battle and in an instant long lines of blue-coated soldiers are standing proudly erect upon the crest of the hostile works. It was the flag of the Sixty-ninth Indiana and it told that victory had been won, and sent a thrill through every heart."

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Thompson Hill, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, the six days' battle and siege of Jackson, Miss., and all of these engagements made its loss in killed and wounded was severe. After which it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and was sent to New Orleans, where it joined General Banks' expedition, marched across Louisiana nearly to the Texas line, then back to New Orleans, where it was transported across the gulf to Texas, thence back to New Orleans and up Red river, and participated in the battles of that disastrous campaign. After which it was sent to Pensacola, Fla., via New Orleans and the gulf, and participated in the Mobile campaign, and fought its last battle in storming Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865, the day that Grant received the sword of Lee at Appomattox. In this last real battle of the war the regiment lost 19 in killed and wounded.

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proceeding slowly. News trickled in from coast towns relating heavy destruction from the terrific wind which accompanied the storm along the coast.

The total damage from the storm along the coast is increasing as reports trickle in and today it is estimated in round numbers at \$5,000,000. Disabled ships, caught in the path of the storm, staggered into port today with stories of disaster upon the deep. The number of small vessels which were wrecked cannot be estimated.

All of the streams flowing into the sea within the zone of the tornado are out of their banks.

WILL PROBE COUNCIL

Honeywell Fathers Won't Fix a Tax Levy.

National News Association

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Governor Stubbs today announced he will send C. W. Trickett, former assistant attorney general to Hunnepol to investigate the members of the city council, who are thwarting the woman mayor. The council refused to make a tax levy and no revenue is available for the city.

OFFENDING OFFICER IS TO BE OUSTED

National News Association

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 30.—Because Marshall David Jones placed the initials of A. L. Nunlist in a cement block at the town pump at South Vienna as a monument to Nunlist, who was heavily fined for road law violations, Mayor Busby and the town council ordered the block destroyed and Jones was ousted from office. The block was broken to pieces by orders of the mayor who is known as the "dry executive" of that village. Jones threatens to sue the village.

Among the appliances in up-to-date whaling vessels is a harpoon gun at the bow.

A wise man never loses anything if he has himself.—Montaigne.

AN IOWA CHILD IS NEAR PERFECTION

Women Judges at Show Can Not Find Flaw but Score Boy at 96 1/2.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30.—Charles Elmer O'Toole, aged 36 months, son of C. J. O'Toole of Des Moines, is an almost perfect child, according to the four women physicians who Tuesday gave their decision in the baby health contest conducted at the state fair by the state congress of mothers. Master O'Toole was entered in the 2 to 3 year olds.

Master O'Toole should have a perfect score if it were possible for any human being to perfect, say the judges. They were unable to find a flaw in his body, but, acting on the theory that no child could be entirely perfect, gave him only a score of 96 1/2.

The second prize in this class went to Mary Lena McDonald, aged 30 months, daughter of George McDonald, Jr., aged 20 months, of Des Moines, with a score of 95 1/2 points.

Other Des Moines Children.

In the one to two-year-old class, Wilma Cass, aged 22 months, daughter of W. M. Cass, of Des Moines, won first prize with a score of 96 points. The second prize went to John Roland, Jr., aged 20 months, of Des Moines, with a score of 95 points.

In judging the babies, the physicians considered height, weight, circumference of abdomen and chest, symmetry, quality of skin, fat, and muscles and bones. The head and features, also, were considered, as were the disposition, energy and facial and ocular expression of the child.

The judges were Doctors Florence Sherbourne of Colfax, Margaret Clark, of Waterloo and Lena Means and Sophia Hinze Scott of Des Moines.

Special Program of Veterans.

A special program for the entertainment of the veterans of the Mexican and civil wars was carried out today at the Iowa state fair. Today was officially known as old soldiers' day, and the veterans began arriving at the grounds in large numbers at an early hour.

Several flights were made by Parma and Clifford Turpin in Wright aeroplanes.

CIGARETS COST MORE

Tobacco Company Notify Dealers of Increase.

National News Association

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—It is reported the American Tobacco Company has notified all dealers of a fifty cents per thousand increase on the price of cigarettes, affecting five brands having a daily sale, aggregating 5,000,000.

FASHIONABLE HOME RAIDED BY OFFICERS

National News Association

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3