

MORE SEATS NEEDED.

Children Forced Out of School for Want of Room.

WOMAN'S ALLIANCE REPORT.

Mrs. Florence Kelley on Disease in Sweat Shops.

Neglect on the Part of School Officials Charged by the Ladies.

"Is Chicago in danger of contagious disease through the medium of the sweating shops?" This was the principal question brought up at the meeting of the Women's Alliance held at Central Music Hall yesterday. I was raised by Mrs. Florence Kelley, who emphasized the importance of the subject by a reference to the possibility of cholera making its way to this city. "Last week," she said, "I was met by a friend of mine, a doctor, and he told me he had been to see a sick child. The child was suffering from cholera at No. 378 Jefferson street. It was in a room in the midst of eight women, all engaged in making cloaks. 'Three cloaks,' Mrs. Kelly went on, 'made at a pitilessly hard toilment to keep body and soul together, and sold to every store in this city, and so directed every day to spread. 'These employed in the sweaters' dress are mostly Russian and Italian immigrants.

"What more likely than that if cholera were to break out here will be the people by whom it will be brought to our doors, and what more likely than it would find a rapid method of spreading by means of the sweating-shop goods?" It was decided to appoint a committee to wait on the sanitary authorities and take action in the matter.

Neglect of city officials.

Mrs. Florence Kelley and Mrs. Corinne S. Brown also submitted an important report on the condition of the public schools of Chicago, in which they take exception to denounce the Board of Education and City Council for their alleged neglect in the matter of providing the schools with proper accommodations for the children by whom they are attended. The following is a copy of the report:

"In order to compare the inefficient and inadequate condition of the schools of this city with those of other cities, the following condition of school matters, the only figures here obtained from the Board of Education, the exact number of school children, and the total number of school children, according to the report of the superintendent for June 1902, and the exact number of children in the city is given for the year of 1901 and 1902.

"There we have stated according to the reports of the city, so that the comparison between the number of school children and the school seats provided for them, to ascertain the degree of neglect on the part of the city officials.

"As the number of pupils under 14 years attending the high schools is more than that stated by the superintendent, it is evident that the school system is in a state of neglect, to the extent that it is in a state of neglect.

The Cholera Fell the Truth.

"The thousands of unemployed men and women who are on the streets of Chicago, and the thousands of children who are on the streets of Chicago, are the result of the neglect of the city officials. The city officials are neglecting their duty to the people of Chicago, and the people of Chicago are suffering as a result of their neglect. The city officials are neglecting their duty to the people of Chicago, and the people of Chicago are suffering as a result of their neglect.

"There are 300 half-day children or about 14,000 pupils who are receiving but two and a half hours instruction per day.

Parochial Schools Not Considered.

"When calling the attention of the members of the board to these figures we were told that we had not taken into account the parochial and private schools. It is our opinion that these schools should not be considered by the board. Their business is to provide public schools, furnished with the general and most efficient facilities for education, for all the children of the city irrespective of the schools they attend. The board of education has shown that it is neglecting its duty to the people of Chicago, and the people of Chicago are suffering as a result of their neglect.

"We also call your attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the 10,000 children who will be 6 years old by the opening of the next school year, September 1, 1903.

"In conclusion we wish to emphasize the number of school buildings needed. Allowing that each building should contain 100,000 seats we find: 1. The 10,000 extra seats require 100 new schools. 2. The 10,000 extra seats require 100 new schools. 3. To accommodate the 10,000 extra seats, we will need 100 new schools, 100 new schools. Total, 200 new schools.

Deficiency of Seats.

The following table shows the deficiency or excess of seating capacity in the schools by wards:

No. of Ward	School capacity			Population under 14	Excess children	Excess students	Daily deficiency
	Classroom	Seat	Total				
1	113	113	716	814	90	90	1
2	2,257	2,257	2,257	2,065	192	192	1
3	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,057	0	0	0
4	3,148	3,148	3,148	3,148	0	0	0
5	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0
6	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0	0
7	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	0	0	0
8	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
9	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
10	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
11	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
12	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
13	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
14	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
15	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
16	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
17	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
18	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
19	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
20	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
21	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
22	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
23	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
24	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
25	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
26	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
27	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
28	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
29	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
30	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
31	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
32	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
33	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
34	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
35	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
36	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
37	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
38	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
39	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
40	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	0
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0

World's Fair Exhibit.

These two questions of reform were followed by a third of equal moment, namely, the action which the alliance intends to take with regard to the State exhibit at the World's Fair. Mrs. Brown made a verbal report with regard to the matter. She claimed that the industrial voice should have an opportunity of showing their work as well as the artist and the wealthy.

She also hinted that the exhibit of the women workers should take the form of a model of a sweat shop, so that the world might have an opportunity of seeing the grinding conditions under which a certain portion of the population lives in wealthy Chicago. It was decided that the Knights of Labor, the Social Labor party, and the Central Labor Union would be asked for the purpose of compelling the fair authorities to grant the necessary space for the purpose named.

Fanny Clarke Kavanaugh presented a report with reference to the municipal man-

agement of Minneapolis, and recommended the example of appointing judges and police inspectors to the authorities of Chicago.

CHOLERA VACCINE.

A Product of the Pasteur Institute Prepared by Its Discoverer.

A feat of the highest importance from a scientific point of view has just been brought to light in the Pasteur Institute in Paris, says *Figaro*. M. Haffkine, a learned biologist, declares that he has discovered a vaccine for cholera. One may imagine the commotion that the announcement of such a discovery causes in the medical world just now.

The *Figaro* reporter found M. Haffkine experimenting with his cholera virus upon two spruce pigs. "With 100 injections," said the biologist, "they are made proof against all attacks of cholera. We have repeated the experiment several times. The method is very simple. If I inject cholera virus into the animals that have been vaccinated, they suffer no trouble whatever; but when I do the same thing to an animal not vaccinated, it is pretty sure to die with all the symptoms of cholera. The animals that are not vaccinated we call 'wild beasts.'"

Reporter—It might be a good thing to try the experiment upon men.

M. Haffkine—It has already been made, at least one part of it. Of course it would be to try the other part. It would be to try proper thing to inoculate a human "wild beast" with cholera virus to see if he would die. But for us, Dr. Tarnowsky, my friend, M. Wilhouschewitch, and myself, have been injected with the cholera vaccine.

Reporter—And you believe that you are proof against cholera?

M. Haffkine—I am satisfied of it. I believe in my discovery because I have made a great many experiments upon animals.

Reporter—Where do you propose to commence the application of your vaccine?

M. Haffkine—in Russia. As you know, I am not a Russian, and, considering the extent which the epidemic has reached in my country, I will first there, considerably, find of application. I have already made offers to the Russian Government, and I have just received a letter from Dr. Rosenfeld, who has had more a few weeks ago for Moscow, asking for five quantities of virus. He tells me that he has inoculated himself and several of his colleagues. They have noticed exactly the same symptoms that we have experienced.

Reporter—What are the symptoms?

M. Haffkine—After the inoculation we had a severe inflammation with hardness and dryness of the mouth. That remains a day or two; but the heat of the body remains moderate with fever. A watery diarrhoea follows afterwards, and is a light attack of cholera. It is the first time that we have noticed a connection between cholera and influenza.

Reporter—Are there not some cholera victims who have discovered a vaccine for cholera?

M. Haffkine—In Germany several persons of the Koch school have been making some interesting experiments. M. Haffkine, however, had the method of preparing the vaccine in his laboratory in his own way. My discovery is in some ways a French discovery, although I have not the honor of being a Frenchman; but it has been made under the auspices of the Pasteur Institute, and it constitutes a new application of the general methods of cultivation, and all in honor of the vaccine, methods which are due entirely to M. Pasteur. It is in fact due to M. Rosé, whose aid has been most precious to me, that the larger portion of the merit of this discovery belongs.

M. Haffkine then showed the reporter one of the cholera vaccines by means of a microscope. It was a tiny affair, like a vaccine in a small glass, and it was in fact a vaccine. The reporter thanked M. Haffkine for the introduction, and remarked that he had no desire to form a closer acquaintance with the little creature.

WRESTLING IN THE OLDER TIMES.

Kansas City Star: When Thesus of Athens was on earth, in the good old days before Sully and Corbett and Sarge and Peter Jackson were heard of, he had the reputation of being a pretty good man. For many years he held the champion belt, and the way in which he "beaten" Pericles and Ceryon and Sarge and Procrustes and other illustrious sizzlers won for him the admiration and admiration of all his fellow countrymen. The only U punch such in that day was in the form of Olympus, and if mythology is to be credited Thesus was not permitted to exhibit before that august body of sports men and one another after Lycomedes had treacherously pushed him off a rock. In fact, clubs and sporting events were not the rage in Athens in the time of Thesus, and the mangled presentation of being a ugger was very small.

Thesus never did any fighting with his mouth, and didn't take up the sport of the athletic newspapers with his ringing notes of defiance. If he was pushed to the wall and had to fight he didn't go into training in the suburbs of Athens and spend an entire summer in holding a smother, reducing his stomach and posing before the Athenians. He didn't monopolize the attention of the Associated Press, and he didn't say that Sargon or Procrustes was "hard city," and that he could "beaten" in six rounds. He didn't go down the Athenian Road in a special train to meet his victims and contend for a special prize and the gate receipts. And, best of all, after the fight he didn't go on the stage and strut about and make all Athens tired. That was his way.

When Thesus had the impulse come upon him to kick somebody, just to keep his hand in, he would show the country that he was a "good sport," he went quietly off by himself until he met somebody worth kicking. It was always a fight to the finish, and when the meeting was over there was always one less sport in the world. His exploits were more or less eagerly discussed in Athens, which at that time was even more of an art center than is New Orleans to-day, but there was no talk of hanging up a purse and inviting Typhoons or Sims or even the Missouri to meet him. The old Greeks were a generation of fighters, but with all their pugilistic qualities they refused to draw the line somewhere, and, although Thesus in due time became a king, it was not because he was "fit to fight for a kingdom," but because he happened to be a king's son.

After all, the people of this age have something to learn from the contemporaries of Thesus, as well as from that old-fashioned gentleman himself. And the gentle readers who have seen the forthcoming battle at New Orleans fought and won twice a day since the first of June doubtless wish from the bottom of their hearts that Mr. Sullivan or Mr. Corbett had lived when Attie Stronke prevailed. And yet, in spite of the distinct advantages of modern advertising, it is likely that Thesus will live long after the Sullivans and the Corbets are forgotten.

Vigorous Action Demanded.

Pittsburg Dispatch: A Pittsburgher who came on La Tourette's boat in one of our city's contemporaries yesterday that the health officers at New York relaxed all rules as to the cabin passengers the medical lines kicked and asked to go ashore and that the inspection of the stowage passengers was a transparent farce with no pretensions whatsoever to thoroughness.

If Mr. Harrison is using his eyes and his senses generally he must know of the imminent danger. It is his place to use his power freely, fully, and at once, and to put a stop, entirely to the attention that threatens to prove a continuous source of infection if it is allowed to go on. The people have no confidence in mere supervision of the infected current. They know that much of the supervision is apt to be a sham, rather through or not effective.

It is said that Mr. Harrison has not power to stop immigration. That is a pitiful plea. If it should be done he has the power, and it is his duty to do it. Should he exceed the limits of his executive authority, Congress, with the public approbation, will promptly indemnify him. When an enemy more terrible than an armed host is at the ports of the country it is not the time for a man of capacity or decision of character to split hairs or wait till the invader gets lodged.

He Is an American.

"Where Harriet's Heart the Bugle Call" is a good campaign song by Charles H. Mountgumery. It is dedicated to the boys that save the blue. Published by the John Church Company.

TORONTO EXPOSITION.

Excursion tickets to Toronto and return Sept. 3, 4, and 7, from Sept. 25, via Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, 100 Grand street.