THE REVIEW

Entered as Second-Class Matter

W. F. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST CHURCH

First Tuesday evening of each month—meeting Women's Foreign Missionary society.
Last Tuesday evening of each month—Epworth League business, literary and social meeting.
Sunday morning, 10:30 a. m.
Sunday school, 11:45
Junior League, 3 p. m.
Epworth League, 6:45
Sunday evening, 7:30
Wednesday Mid-week Prayer Meeting, 8:00
Corner Cook and South Hawley streets.
Telephone 251. Everybody is welcome.
F. N. LAPHAM, Pastor.

SALEM UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Sunday Services.
Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.
Preaching services (German) 10:30
Keystone League, 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service, 7:30
Week Night Services
Monday—Junior League, 7:15
Tuesday—English Prayermeeting, 7:30
Wednesday—German " 7:30
Friday—Teachers meeting 7:30
Choir meeting 8:15
Monthly meetings:
Mission Band—1st Sunday, 1:30 p. m.
Y. P. M. S.—1st Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.
Church Missionary Meeting—1st Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.
W. M. S.—1st Thursday, 1:30 p. m.
Strangers are cordially welcomed at all the services of the church.
'Phone No. 291 A. HAEFELE, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL St. PAUL'S CHURCH

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Sunday morning service, 10:30
Evening service will begin a month later.
'Phone 574 REV. G. H. STANGER, Pastor

St. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sunday, Mass, 8 a. m.
Vespers and Benediction, 7:30 p. m.
Observation of Holy Days and Morning Mass, hour subject to change.
St. Ann's Sewing Circle, Tuesday, 1:30 p. m.
'Phone 361 REV. FATHER E. J. FOX

BAPTIST CHURCH

Saturday evening, prayer and praise service, 7:30 p. m.
Sunday, 10:30 a. m. & 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school and I. C. X. at 11:45 a. m.
Young People's Meeting at 6:45 p. m.
Dorcas society, Tuesday, 2 p. m.
You are all cordially invited to worship with us.
JAMES H. GAUSHEE

ZION CHURCH

Sunday school 9:30 a. m.
Morning service, 10:30
Evening service, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Y. P. A. business meeting first Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p. m.
A cordial welcome for all.
J. WIENER, Pastor.

The Law of the Woods.

By SPENCER C. GUNN.

Copyrighted, 1907, by Jessie Morgan.

"Don't be a fool, Jeannette!"

Timidly leaning away from the slapping spray, she would have upset the skiff had not Bob acted quickly.

But for his shouting and his angry look Jeannette would have rejected as impossible the meaning which his words conveyed. Their harshness surprised her into angry tears. There was an ominous silence.

"How dare you?—

But another wave, drenching her shoulders, caused her literally to swallow what else she would have said.

Bob smiled impenitently as he dug his oars into one of his round, green foes.

"I can't get down on my knees just now, Jeannette," he observed, "and if I could it wouldn't be to propitiate you."

The girl's face blazed with a fire which the waters of Long lake had not cooled.

They were still a good mile from the shore. Duck rock intervened without, however, offering a refuge from the storm. The flag on the boathouse dipped and twisted like a handkerchief signaling distress. The black clouds whitened the foam. The lake was a darkened stage ready for some tragic deed.

"What a boor you are, after all," she volunteered as she coolly unpinned her yachting cap and stooped to bail the water at her feet.

"Um!" reflected Bob as he turned the boat into the teeth of the wind. "Can't you think of a more modern epithet? The Waverley novels were written some few years ago."

"Yes, indeed, I can think of several," was the significant reply.

"Um!" Bob commented, at the same time bringing the skiff away from the treacherous trough.

A fresh squall now struck them. It was accompanied by a heavy shower which, like a translucent mist, all but hid the shore. The boat, swift as an arrow in smooth water and as fragile in a sea, was tossed like a leaf in an autumn gale. To keep it true, to say nothing of making headway, was a herculean task with which Bob struggled manfully. Jeannette seized as large felt hat the better to reduce the water now ankle deep about her.

"What a temper you've got," Bob resumed. "I'm so glad to find it out—now."

With the rain and spray streaming down her face and her pretty dress glued to her body, Jeannette continued to bail the intake, her arms moving with increased vigor at Bob's persistent abuse.

"You're a coward!" She hurled the words at him against the gale. "Is that modern enough for you? Can't you see that I'm tired enough to drop?"

Bob chuckled softly as he strove to keep the boat on even keel.

"That's the way with all girls," he said cruelly. "Just as soon as they see dramatic possibilities in a situation they faint to heighten the effect. When you fall, please keep to the center of the boat as much as possible."

"Fool!" muttered the girl.

Suddenly the skiff stopped, swayed and threatened to capsize. With the next big wave, however, and a mighty tug at the oars, it scraped over the rocks without apparent injury. Bob had approached Duck rock too closely and had narrowly escaped its submerged fringe.

"Wasn't that fine?" he asked provokingly. "I just enjoy rowing over rocks. It's easy if you know how."

"Fool!" repeated Jeannette.

"Um!" acknowledged Bob as he glanced quickly over his shoulder to gauge the distance to the shore. Not more than half a mile remained, but as the wind had been from the west his efforts to meet it had doubled the distance to the landing.

He could now take an oblique course for the storm had suddenly passed and the sun was sending welcome heat to the dripping victors in the boat. The boathouse flag floated steadily.

For some minutes they continued their strenuous labor and seemed unable to comprehend the fact of their safety, like dreamers awaking from impending death. Then Jeannette ceased bailing and leaned back exhausted in the stern chair. Bob, barely dipping the oars, also took a much needed rest.

On the balcony of the boathouse a black and white group that had been watching anxiously the outcome of the fight waved hats and handkerchiefs. Halfway between the blue skiff and the shore were several skiffs, each manned by a guide. They, too, had been on watch, ready to respond to the first sign of distress. There was still a heavy sea, but as the wind had been offshore the water became smoother. It was Big Tim who first hailed them. At Jeannette's request he accompanied them to the shore.

They landed on the sandy beach near her father's cottage. Jeannette wished to avoid for the present the well meant congratulations of her friends. She knew that she looked more angry than thankful. Bob was ignored entirely and walked silently but smilingly away.

"Yeh don't look very glad, Miss Jeannette," ventured Tim as they hastened alone toward the cottage. With Tim no restraint was required.

"Bob was beastly," she answered, with renewed anger.

"How so?" pursued the guide gently.

"Why, Tim, he was cross and even ugly when at first I was frightened. Surely if we were to die we might have died friends. I shall never speak to him again."

Jeannette briskly climbed the cottage steps as she delivered this ultimatum and fell almost fainting into her father's arms. Tim followed the girl into the cottage, his face grave with suppressed concern. As Jeannette, assisted by her father, began to climb the stairs to her room Tim spoke up.

"Hold on, Miss Jeannette!"

"Yes?" she asked.

"Bob wasn't really mean," he assented, his bronzed face flushing with this unwonted forwardness.

"What do you mean, Tim?" asked Jeannette, almost without patience.

Tim slapped two big fingers controlingly in the hard palm of another huge hand.

"When a passenger gets scary in a storm," he said, with slow emphasis, "a guide calclates to do somethin' to scare him worse, to take his mind off the water. Bob stung yeh instead. It's all the same. Four years ago this summer I hit a millionaire with the butt end of a gaff to keep him from jumpin' out of the boat. I told him I'd use the other end if he stirred enough to shoo a fly—and I brought him in," he concluded, with another slap of his fingers and a jerk of his head. "It's the law of the woods," he added.

When Jeannette undertook she flew down the few stairs, leaned far over the newel post and rested her little hand on Tim's flannel covered shoulders.

"Are you quite sure, Tim, that Bob was following that law?" she asked, looking searchingly into his eyes, yet confident of the answer.

"Sartin sure," vouched Tim solemnly. "'Twas a fearful 'blow,' and Bob was only fightin' for your life, my little gal."

With eyes dancing with gladness, Jeannette leaned over farther until her wind blown hair brushed the guide's clean brown cheek. There was a whispered message and something which sounded like a kiss. Then Jeannette turned to her father, who smiled tenderly and with responsive joy.

"You won't forget, Tim, dear?" she admonished, half playfully, half in earnest.

The guide looked up, the red blood showing through all his tan.

"By the John Rogers," he thundered as he hastened out, "I guess not!"

How to Avoid Cramps.

"You often read of people dying from cramps while in swimming," said James D. Rose of Martin, Tenn. "People don't die from cramps while in bathing. The water gets in the ears, floods the eardrums and causes the nerves leading to the brain to become paralyzed. This naturally forces other vital nerves to cease performing their duty, and the result is death. If people who go in swimming would put cotton in their ears the number of deaths from cramps would be much smaller."—Nashville Tennessean.

EDUCATIONAL LAWS

Commission for Their Codification Appointed by Governor Deneen.

REPRESENTS ALL LOCALITIES

Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis G. Blair Is Ex-Officio Chairman of the Commission—Its Work.

Springfield, Oct. 1.—Governor Deneen has announced the appointment of the educational commission for the codification of the educational laws. The board consists of the following persons:

Francis G. Blair, superintendent of public instruction, ex-officio chairman of the commission, Springfield.

Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, Urbana.

R. E. Hieronymous, president of Eureka college, Eureka.

Alfred Bayliss, president Western Normal school and ex-superintendent of public instruction, Macomb.

E. G. Cooley, general superintendent city schools, Chicago.

A. F. Nightingale, Chicago, superintendent Cook county schools.

Harry Taylor, principal Harrisburg township high school, Harrisburg.

All Localities Represented.

In the appointment of the commission it was sought to represent all educational interests of the state and all localities. President James is the representative of the state university and the eastern district. Mr. Hieronymous is president of the state organization of non-state colleges and universities, and represents the north central portion of the state, being from Woodford county. President Bayliss is the representative of the western section, or what is known as the military tract, and the state normal schools. Mr. Cooley is the representative of the city superintendents, and he and Mr. Nightingale will represent the northern section of the state. Mr. Nightingale is the chosen representative of the county superintendents of the state. Mr. Taylor was chosen as the representative of the high schools, and is the representative of the southern section.

Mr. Blair will enter into correspondence immediately with the members of the commission with the view of selecting the time when the first meeting, for the purpose of organizing, shall be held.

The educational commission has an important mission to perform in the educational field. Former Superintendent of Public Instruction Bayliss said after the passage of the act creating the educational commission that it is "the best piece of school legislation enacted in a quarter of a century." The commission will have its headquarters in Springfield, where it is probable also that a majority of its meetings will be held. The work of gathering statistics and preparing data on which the commission may work will be done by the secretary under the supervision of Superintendent Blair. The legislature made an appropriation of $10,000 for the work of the commission.

The educational commission was appointed by authority of an act passed by the Forty-fifth General Assembly. The bill was introduced in the house by Representative Coyle and in the senate by Senator Pemberton. It provided for the appointment of six persons to represent "various phases of school work," a representative of the state university and one from the non-state colleges and universities, a representative of the normal schools, a county superintendent, a city superintendent and a high school man.

Interests More Than Million.

The act is of immense value to the state, and the interest which attaches to it may be learned from a few statistics. The last school census showed 1,143,107 persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years in Illinois. Of these 987,036, or 86.3 per cent, were enrolled in the public schools. The administration of the school affairs of nearly 12,000 districts requires the voluntary services of 40,000 officials who disburse $25,895,178.90 annually, nearly $14,000,000 of which are paid to the teachers as wages. The high schools of the city increased from 321 to 438 within the last six years; the annual enrollment from 38,000 to 52,000.

In his biennial message to the Forty-fifth General Assembly Governor Deneen made the following recommendation:

"Fifty years ago our school system fairly represented the best educational thought. To this has been added a mass of ill-considered, incoherent and occasional obscure amendments, so that the school laws of Illinois now include the general school law containing 301 sections, 37 special charters, 8 supplemental acts and 21 additional acts. Moreover, there are more than 400 court decisions construing these statutes. It is manifest that such a condition of our school laws calls for a general revision of the system. We have all the parts of a complete school system fairly well developed, but there is no coherence or symmetry. Before a general revision of the school law is undertaken, however, I believe that a commission should be appointed to study other school systems, comparing ours with the best in this country and elsewhere, so that the best information may be secured as to all classes of schools, country, town, primary intermediate, high school and normal, and to frame and submit to the general assembly laws to unify our school system and bring our public schools up to the highest standard of efficiency. It will not require a large appropriation to accomplish this work. I recommend such an appropriation as will enable the commission to perform the work outlined."

Act Authorizing Commission.

If was in furtherance of this recommendation that an educational commission was created. The act providing for it is as follows:

"An act to create an educational commission, to define its powers and duties, and to make an appropriation therefor.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the general assembly: That a commission of seven members, and is hereby created, to be known as the educational commission, to be constituted and appointed as hereinafter provided.

"Section 2. Upon the passage and approval of this act, the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint six persons representing the various phases of educational work within the state, who, together with the superintendent of public instruction, shall constitute the commission. The superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio chairman of the commission. All vacancies that may occur by resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the governor.

"Section 3. The commission shall meet at the call of the chairman and elect a secretary, and shall cause a record to be made and kept of all its proceedings. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Duty of Commission.

"Section 4. It shall be the duty of the educational commission to make a thorough investigation of the common school system of Illinois, and the laws under which it is organized and operated; to make a comparative study of such other school systems as may seem advisable and to submit to the Forty-Sixth General Assembly a report including such suggestions, recommendations, revisions, additions, corrections and amendments as the commission shall deem necessary.

"Section 5. The public printer is hereby authorized and directed to do all printing necessary for the educational commission.

"Section 6. The members of the commission shall receive only their actual personal and traveling expenses, to be paid upon the presentation of itemized statements of such accounts, verified by affidavits, and approved by the governor: Provided, however, that the secretary may receive fair compensation for the time actually spent in the work of the commission, such compensation to be determined by the commission and approved by the governor.

"Section 7. The sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for postage, stationery, clerical and expert service, incidental and traveling expenses of the commission, and the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the proper amount or any part thereof, on the order of the educational commission, signed by its chairman, attested by its secretary, and approved by the governor."

Development of Sentiment.

In procuring the passage of the above act, the administration had the support of the State Teachers' association and scores of women's clubs. The South Side League of Parents' Clubs of Chicago, through its legislative committee, sent communications to the presidents of all the teachers' associations and the educational departments of women's clubs throughout the state, asking them "to co-operate in interesting the people of your community in petitioning Governor Deneen to recommend to the next legislature the appointment of an educational commission to revise and codify the laws governing the public schools in the state of Illinois."

The legislative committee of the State Teachers' association made the following statement in its report:

"We recommend to the State Teachers' association that the general assembly be petitioned to adopt a joint resolution authorizing the appointment by the governor of a commission to examine carefully into the needed changes in our present school laws, and to report to the Forty-Sixth General Assembly a bill for a comprehensive revision of the same."

Governor Starts Agitation.

The committee on resolutions of the State Teachers' association made a strong recommendation in favor of the proposed commission in its report to the association at the annual meeting thereof. This resolution and agitation was the result of an address by Governor Deneen before the State Teachers' association, Dec. 26, 1906, in which he recommended the appointment of an educational commission to investigate the school laws of other states and codify the laws of Illinois, besides making recommendations for whatever changes the commission might deem advisable in the school laws of the state. The resolution of the State Teachers' association was as follows:

"Resolved, that we submit this unreserved endorsement of the executive's views as expressed in this association Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, 1906, and this request in lieu of any and all other recommendations or requests for new school legislation which this association might otherwise have wished to make at this time, believing that such a procedure not only is the sane, but more expeditious mode of procedure at this time."

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High Praise.

A story told by John Ross Dix in his "Pulpit Portraits" shows how strong a current of life ran in the veins of Dr. Lyman Beecher when he had passed the allotted threescore years and ten.

When about seventy-five years of age, he spent a fortnight in the eastern part of Maine. A party of gentlemen at Calais went with him some thirty miles up a series of lakes to Indian territories.

When about to embark upon a chain of lakes in the birch canoes, the Indian guide, Etienne, rather objected to so old a man attempting the adventure, fearing that he would give out.

The doctor paddled with the best of the youngsters; caught more trout than all the party together and returned each day from the various tramps in the lead; ate his fish on a rock, with a sea biscuit for a trencher and fingers for knives and forks; slept on the ground upon hemlock branches under the tent, and at length the Indian guide went from the extreme of deprecation to the highest expression of admiration in his power, saying:

"Ah, old man, all Indian!"

The judge looked at the prisoner compassionately. The man had been charged with stealing a pie. "No doubt," his honor said, "it was the pinch of poverty that brought you here?" The prisoner shook his head. "No, judge," he replied; "de cop dat pinched me is de richest on de force."

How a Dog Keeps Cool.

Professor E. L. Trouessart of the Paris Museum of Natural History, in a lecture on animal heat, remarked that the dog, whose respirations in repose number only twenty-five or thirty per minute, may in running acquire a rate of respiration as high as 250 per minute. The effect of this acceleration favors the dissipation of animal heat by evaporation from the pulmonary vesicles. The dog perspires very little or not at all by the skin, pulmonary taking the place of cutaneous transpiration. It is this fact which enables the dog to pursue its game so long and persistently. Animals of the cat family, on the other hand, do not possess this peculiarity, and for that reason tigers, panthers and lions lie in wait for their prey, but do not pursue it over long distances. The bird possesses pulmonary transpiration in a very high degree.

Indestructibility of Matter.

It is generally understood that the founder of the doctrine of the conservation of matter, which asserts that, all appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, in all chemical changes no matter is ever lost or annihilated, was the French chemist, philosopher Lavaisier, who was born in 1743 and guillotined by the revolutionists in 1794.—New York American.

Bill—Did you ever know an amateur fisherman to tell the truth? Jill—Oh, yes; I heard one tell another that he was a liar.