

HOW AN AMERICAN GIRL IS TEACHING GERMANS TO BE GRACEFUL

ASCHOOL of grace and agreeability is the latest departure in the line of education. Grunewald, Germany, has a school which aims to teach its pupils grace, and in addition to turn out girls who are finished artists in making themselves agreeable and who will be always welcome wherever they go. Such an education is surely a valuable possession, and in spite of its novelty the idea has received great support from parents who live in the vicinity of the German colony.

The idea was originally suggested by Frederick Schiller in one of his poems, in which he dwelt upon the grace acquired by dancing. It now is being put into practice by Miss Isadora Duncan in her new school for girls, which is located in the midst of a beautiful pine woods in Grunewald colony, near Berlin. The school, which opened at the beginning of the present year, in its essential features is based like other Ger-

man schools. But in addition and predominant to teaching the common school branches, Miss Duncan's school devotes many hours each day to giving its pupils an education which will make them graceful and agreeable.

This object, as would be expected, is difficult of attainment, but Miss Duncan is well fitted, both on account of her excellent training and widespread experience, for the work of grace education. Although she lays much stress on physical training in the attainment of the ideal of womanly grace and perfection, she has found that such a goal is reached only by a systematic development also of the mind and soul of the child. Thus it is that she has found it necessary to train the child in all three divisions at once. The fundamental idea of her method is that only in a sound body can a sound mind exist.

The institution is open to girls between the ages of 4 and 12. Hence many of the pupils are unacquainted with school



ISADORA DUNCAN.

work, and the more easily acquire the grace of motion and charm of person which is the soul of beauty. They are all so youthful they learn easily, and Miss Duncan has realized in full force the truth of the German saying: "What little Hans does not learn big Hans never will know."

As a matter of course, the school meets the conditions that the latest knowledge of hygiene demands. It is located where the fresh, pure air of the pine forest is plentiful, something of which the roughest school buildings in the cities cannot boast. Everything possible is done to keep the children in perfect health, and every scientific hygienic law is followed to the letter.

At 7 o'clock in the morning a bell rings, warning all that it is time to get up. Half an hour later breakfast is served. From 9 until 12 instruction in the three "R's" is given under the supervision of a German teacher. The dinner hour is from a quarter after 12 to a quarter after 1, and is followed by a period of recreation in the open air. Tea is served at 3 in the afternoon. Then follows a period of instruction in dancing. This period lasts three hours, and each pupil is given individual instruction in balancing, courtesying, and generally managing her body. She is taught to stand on one foot, while extending the other to right, left, front, or back, and, although not encouraged to become a contortionist, she is nevertheless taught to feel at ease in about any outlandish position, even to standing on her hands. For it is Miss Duncan's theory that no one can compare with the gymnast for control of body muscles. Supper is served at 6, after which for an hour or two the time is occupied with games, reading, music, etc. At 8 o'clock comes the signal for all to retire.

Assisting Miss Duncan in her work is her sister, Elizabeth Duncan, who has charge of the instruction in dancing. Special teachers are employed as instructors in singing, needlework, drawing, clay modeling, and other interesting and useful accomplishments. The furnishings of this school of



American terpsichore reveal a taste for the antique, and also contain a hint of Italian art. The daily schedule of study and recreation is arranged with great care and adhered to closely. System is the keyword of the school.

There is not one of the young girls who have been enrolled who does not feel contented and happy and love the school and its methods.

During the period of dancing instruction no shoes are worn, and the dresses are loose fitting affairs, made not to hinder the free movement of the body. A soft carpet covers the floor to guard against cold.

Miss Duncan has no easy task before her in her effort to successfully demonstrate the possibilities of her new method school. Even if we grant that all pupils are gifted, Miss Duncan's, like all methods, will require a great deal of patience and painstaking work. In spite of all difficulties, however, the school is rapidly coming to the front, and threatens to revolutionize the school system of Germany.



FROM NEAR AND FAR,



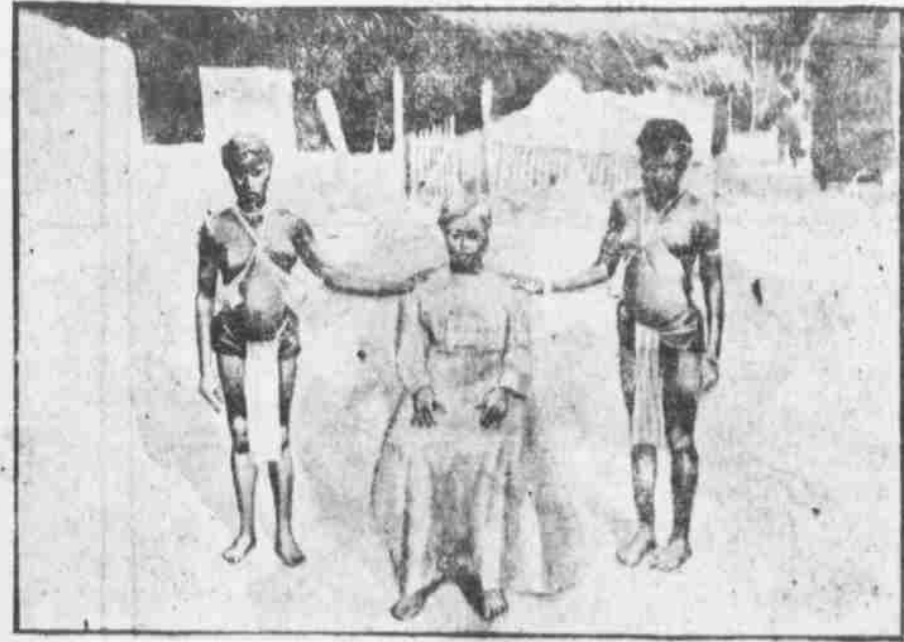
BANDU GIRLS. OLD AND NEW.

PORTRAIT OF LINEVITCH.

LAUNDRIES HURT COWS.

GOOD SHOOTING.

CORRIDOR OF THE DEAD.



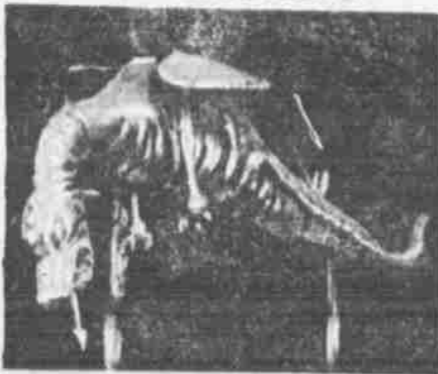
Clothes have been adopted by the Bandus of West Africa, and civilized garments have replaced chain and fetich horns.

WAR NEWS FROM CHINA.



This article is taken from Ta Tung Yat Ho, a Chinese daily newspaper. Read it upwards and backwards.

THE GUAUULLY.



In the fourth century, when Bishop Clement brought the gospel to Metz, he found the ruined Roman amphitheater infested with dragons. At his command they jumped into the river. The groyouilly was made as a memorial and it hangs in the cathedral at Metz.

This portrait of Linevitch, the Russian general, was drawn by a Japanese artist in Kurck's army. The drawing was made without lifting the pen from the paper. The artist wrote upon the sketch: "One stroke is enough for Linevitch." The Japanese joke has not yet been tested as to the truth.

BIRTHPLACE OF JULIUS.



The house at Verona in which Julius Shakespeare's heroine, lived has been sold at auction for \$600.



Almost every little stream in rural France has wash houses on its banks, where the women of the neighborhood wash their clothes. They use a great deal of soap and chemicals. These so contaminate the water that the milk of cows sometimes is poisoned.

FOREST SCHOOL.



Berlin and Charlottenburg are carrying out an interesting experiment known as the "Forest school." Summer buildings have been erected in the pine forests of the neighborhood consisting mainly of barracks, sheds, kitchens, largely open to wind and sun. In these buildings have been gathered 120 weakly boys and girls of ages between 6 and 14.

HISTORIC FRENCH EAGLE.



At the battle of Barossa a young English ensign perceived this imperial eagle carried by the French Cuirassier Imperial, and charged to capture it. It was killed, but it was seized by his sergeant.



Guamajuato, the ruined city in Mexico which was destroyed by a cloudburst, furnishes one of the ghastliest curiosities of the world. In one of the vaults of the Pantheon are preserved many mummies which were dug from the soil. They afford a curious evidence of the natural embalming properties of the earth.

BEAUTY AND BEAST.



This is a device which the English beauty, Miss Marie Studholme, uses to enhance her own attractions by an effect of contrast.

FOR THE BIRDS.

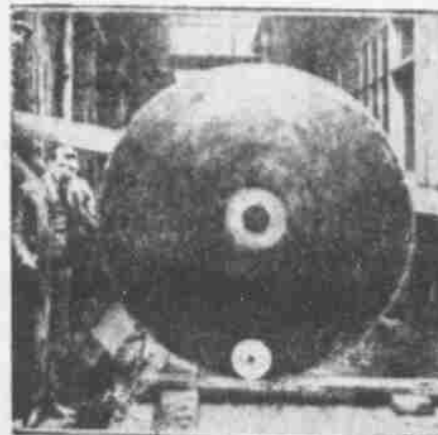


Among the little trades of Paris is that of selling food for birds, either on the street or in a corner of the market place.

PRESERVED IN GLASS.



In an old French window of the fifteenth century is preserved a record of an ancient custom—the method used by the cloth-sherers. It shows how the cloth was spread upon a table and its nap removed by great scissors made like pinchers.



The saw has diamonds mounted round the edge of the saw plate. It is used for cutting limestones and marble by a Sheffield firm.