

FRESH AIR SCHOOL TO OPEN.

Providence Children Will Study In Wraps In Cold Atmosphere.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 26.—A "fresh-air school" will be opened here to-morrow. It will be conducted inside a building, but great swinging windows the entire width of three sides of each room, and an extensive system of ventilation, will afford an atmosphere of cold, pure air.

The establishment of the school was suggested by the Rhode Island League for the Suppression of Tuberculosis, which had heard of satisfactory results attained by the many schools of the kind in European countries. The system in operation in Germany has been adopted, with few variations.

The wall space in the classrooms has been painted light green, a color found to be agreeable to the eyes, and all the articles in the room, besides being painted in harmony with the color of the walls, have been subjected to a process of deodorization and sterilization. Old-fashioned fire places have been set into the walls in each room, and in one a large oven has been constructed to heat soapstones, which are to be furnished to children with cold feet.

The custom of removing outer wraps while in the classroom will not be followed in the "fresh air school," except when the weather compels the closing of the large windows. Some of the students subject to cold extremities will have their feet and legs incased in woolen bags, and wear gloves or mittens when studies and play permit. The chairs and desks have been constructed on portable platforms, so that it will be possible at all times to keep within the rays of the sun.

The teaching force of the institution has been selected largely from experienced instructors in the Providence schools, and is under the direction of a corps of experts, who have made the subject an object of special study.

Although new in this country, the "fresh air school" is not an experiment, as it has demonstrated its usefulness in European countries to the extent that in many cities in England and on the continent they are considered a necessary part of the school system. The "fresh air schools" in Germany, of which there are many, are regarded as models. Their daily sessions consist of three hours of study, arranged between periods devoted to play, gymnastics, and other forms of outdoor amusements.

UNITED CHARITIES CRITICISED.

Morris Jacoby Says One Society Spent \$65,000 to Give Away \$21,000.

At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Free Loan Association in its building, at 108 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, at which many prominent Jews were present and made addresses, Morris Jacoby, Vice President of the association, criticised several of the other charity organizations in the city and declared that the association would do more good than the United Hebrew Charities if it received one-quarter of the money that the latter had asked for during the new year. Of the Charities Organization Society he said they had "spent \$65,000 to give away \$21,000."

The Rev. Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, also spoke. He said that the chief advantage of the association was in the fact that it gave assistance to the needy without degrading them.

"This organization is carrying out the precepts of the Talmud," said he. "To give without degrading is the vital principle of religion. When a man accepts a loan from this association the giver and the receiver are on the same level, and his self-respect is not sacrificed. This, in my mind, is the solution for a problem that has arisen in every generation."

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman said: "Misery is the compelling force which makes Socialists and Anarchists. The relieving of this misery, and at the same time strengthening the object, is the great social problem which many institutions in this city are attempting to solve. I believe that the day will come when the city, State, and Union will adopt methods similar to those used by this organization to supplant the existing charity organizations."

Speeches were made also by Jonas Weil, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital, and Julius J. Dukas, President of the association.

The annual report of the officers of the association was read, showing that the money stringency has slightly affected the operations of the institution. Loans of money from \$5 to \$200 are made by the organization to persons having suitable indorsements, free of interest and payable in weekly installments. The majority of the beneficiaries are Jews, but the association does not restrict its bounty to race or creed.

During the last year 15,797 persons received money from the society aggregating \$445,360. These loans were made on a capital of \$87,107, showing that the money changed hands many times in the course of the year. Since the foundation of the association, in 1892, it has loaned to 118,791 persons \$2,730,581. Jacob H. Schiff is the chief patron of the organization, having contributed generously to its funds for several years.