

WOMAN'S VARIED INTERESTS

Effective Use of Plaid.



This smart summer suit shows plaid touelling combined with a plain color, in the present instance tan and a mixed blue plaid. The plaid is featured in skirt, collar and cuffs, the belt is narrow and the back of the jacket distinguished by two side pleats. (Models shown at Stern Brothers.)

What About Year-Round Schools--Will They Give Us Healthier and Happier Children---And Efficient Teachers?

An Eleven-months' School Term--But Not of the Present Type--Is Both Inevitable and Beneficial, Says a Summer School Director, While the High School Teachers' President Maintains the Strain Will Be Too Hard on Teachers, and a Principal Says Best Teachers Work Hardest.



DR. JAMES E. LOUGH, Professor of Educational Psychology, New York University. MISS GRATIA GOLLER, President of the Women High School Teachers' Association. ARTHUR M. WOLFSON, Principal of the Julia Richman High School.

By HENRIETTA RODMAN.

Can children go to school all the year round and be healthier and happier than they are with two or three months of vacation? Can teachers teach eleven months of the year and have more joy of living and working than they have now?

Educators in New York are asking and answering these questions from various points of view.

"Of course, the all-year school is coming," says Professor James E. Lough, director of the New York University summer school. "A first class school simply provides for young people opportunities for delightful and educative activity suitable for their age."

"If we close these schools in summer we are locking the children out of their world."

Dreary Schools Another Issue. "Of course if the schools are dreary and oppressive, if children are driven to distasteful tasks, we must close the schools to give the youngsters relief. But such schools are unfit for children for any part of the year."

"Consider what all-year schools would mean to young people!" Dr. Lough continued. "Eight years' work would be done in six."

"At least two years more of efficient life would be given to every child. Think what that means. Time is the most precious thing in the universe. Lose a year and you can never get it back. Rockefeller himself can't buy an extra minute."

"But by organizing all-year schools

in New York we can give the public school children forty million minutes which are being wasted now in unorganized activities. We can add to the productive lives of New York workmen ten thousand years."

"But you wouldn't approve of all-year schools of the present type, would you?" I urged.

"Certainly not," Dr. Lough replied emphatically. "Our schools are overloaded with 'drill.' That is what causes the strain upon teachers as well as pupils."

Too Much Drill.

"Our courses of study in school are deadened by this over-development of drill. The study of a subject which leads us to understand and enjoy it according to our abilities is, strictly speaking, education. Picking out of a subject points which we believe to be fundamental, like dates in history, for example, and forcing the children to go over them repeatedly till they have memorized them is drill."

Children Bored with Unapplied Knowledge.

"Unless young people see clearly the use that they will be able to make of the dates when they know them they are bored and annoyed by repeating them in the effort to memorize them."

Now that the Wirt vocational work has been launched in New York public schools, educators are turning to a new school problem--the all-year-around school. This change appears rather revolutionary, and to afford to its readers a comprehensive view of the situation The Tribune Woman's Page publishes this as the first of a few articles in which the subject is to be reviewed from different viewpoints.

It is the effort required to overcome children's resistance to drill which wears out teachers."

Then I went to Miss Gratia Goller, president of the Women High School Teachers' Association and member of a committee of teachers organized to oppose all-year schools for New York City.

Would Need an Extra Teaching Corps.

"If the value of summer schools for the children could be proved," said Miss Goller, "they would still be impossible for the teachers unless the city can maintain an extra corps."

"The exceptionally strong people might be able to stand the strain of all-year teaching for a few years, but many would not be able to stand it at all, and none should be required to undergo so serious a strain."

Nervous Strain Too Great.

"I do indeed," said Miss Goller. "Before I became a teacher I was a business woman and I used to laugh at the 'easy times' the teachers had. I

couldn't understand why they should ever be tired or nervous working five hours a day, five days a week and ten months a year."

"But when I became a teacher I discovered that the strain of teaching makes it a different kind of work from any other that I have ever experienced."

"If I could take the girls to whom I am teaching commercial subjects into a business office for part of the time and teach there I believe the strain upon me would be relieved, because the girls would know the exact use of everything I am trying to teach them and the value to themselves of learning it. I should not have to overcome their resistance to what I am teaching them."

Need of All-Year Schools Proved.

"The need of all-year schools has been proved."

"How can school conditions be changed so that teachers can work at their profession with the enthusiasm of doctors, lawyers and artists? If they can do this I think that they will be able to work for longer periods than they do now."

Best Teachers Least Fatigued.

"I find that the teachers who have the most ideas and are freest to work them out work the hardest and are the least fatigued. I myself am willing to work eleven months a year, but I am not willing to ask any one else to do it. The desire should come from the teachers if the work is to be well done."

Do You Know

THAT only an expert can tell the difference between genuine pearls and the newest imitations of them, and that ornaments of these artificial gems are set with real diamonds? Women who like to make their jewels "carry off" simple dinner gowns in tulle or mousseline de soie prefer to take to the out of the way country house or club a diamond set, platinum-clasped rope of pearls costing less than \$100, but looking as though it were worth a king's ransom, rather than be haunted by the fear of being robbed of a necklace of real gems. The most artistic designs in dinner rings, earrings, hair and neck ornaments are obtainable in these marvellously beautiful sham pearls.

THAT twelve-inch wide broadcloth sash ribbons will make the smartest kind of girdle for an evening frock in white or black tulle? With a tape measure learn precisely how many inches will be needed to encircle your waist and then add nine more. The extra inches are for a loosely-pleated strap crossing one end of the girdle and for the frill formed by drawing the other end of the ribbon through that strap. When properly adjusted the girdle is rather narrow at the back, but at front is drawn as high as the bust line. It looks at the left side under the strap heading the frilled end.

THAT the newest riding coat for summer extends well below the knees, and because of its godet cut has as much flare as many a fashionable skirt? Also that it is developed in heavy lines and has applied hip pockets--of goddy size--and cuffs turned back almost to the elbows, outlined with narrow bands in striped lines? Above the waist line the new riding coat fits closely, and between bust and hips its single breasted fronts close with three striped linen-covered buttons. The darker tone of the linen is matched by the stock, which this season is drawn very high about the throat, and its ends so spread that the space between the revers is completely filled in.

MOTHER ASKS AIR FOR FIVE CHILDREN

Pleas for Vacation Release from Gloomy Den on East Side.

CAME FROM RUSSIA TO AVOID SUFFERING

Case One of Many Thousands in City--Fresh Air Fund Their Recourse.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund has been asked to send 22,002 boys and girls to the country for vacations this summer. Many of the requests come to the fund from the social settlements which are scattered all over the city. The workers of these settlements are in touch with the entire year with the people for whom they ask vacations, and their knowledge of the needs of these people is indisputable. The following appeal to a worker at the University Settlement shows a case typical of hundreds in which the Tribune Fresh Air Fund aid is sought:

"Maybe you can send me and the children to the country."

Such is the appeal that is constantly being made to the visitor to the East Side enclaves, when it becomes known that he really lives amid the tenement houses and wants to be a neighbor to those inhabiting them.

Down in Essex Street a young man and woman are making a brave fight to keep their little family together. They came to this country five years ago from Russia. Persecuted there, they sought freedom here and the opportunities of education for their children.

"Yes, many ways it was good by us in Odessa," the young wife, Yetta, said. "There the eating and drinking was better and we have much fresh air. I have there a piano by house and can play ten tunes. But we are not happy there; the persecution is terrible. So my husband says: 'In America it is better--there the children shall have a chance.' So we come by America."

In two back rooms--one of them absolutely dark--these two young people live with their five children, the eldest a boy of nine. The husband was sick and out of work for six months last winter. He is now partly able to work again. By trading his tailor, but not being able to find any work in the clothing line, he washes bottles for three or four days a week for a syrup manufacturer. His wages are \$2 a day, and he works from 7 in the morning until 9 at night.

The wife makes children's aprons. From 7 in the morning till 11 at night she sews, stopping only to prepare the meals for the family. In this way she is able to make two dozen aprons a day. For her week's work, consisting of twelve dozen, she receives \$3, or a trifle over 7 cents a garment.

"We hold that where women meet fairly and squarely the electoral tests imposed on men they should not be disfranchised merely because the States government to forbid a state to discriminate politically against negroes and not to forbid it to discriminate against women as women. A more open declaration of the political inferiority of women as a class to negroes as a class could not be thought of."

"The purpose of our campaign is to demand equal rights at the polls. There is no reason why sex should bar a citizen from the ballot. At present those Southern states which have adopted the 'grandfather clause' are forbidden to grant the vote to illiterate white men unable to read the constitution. If the States government to forbid a state to discriminate politically against negroes and not to forbid it to discriminate against women as women. A more open declaration of the political inferiority of women as a class to negroes as a class could not be thought of."

\$15 a Week Life in Hoboken Irks Ex-Vienna Stage Favorite

Mme. Wolf-Stens, Asking More Alimony, Says Husband Was Cruel--He Replies She's Lazy and Tempery.

Twenty-five years ago Mme. Thea Wolf-Stens was a favorite with the theatre-going public of Vienna. To-day she occupies a furnished room on the top floor of a Hoboken boarding house, unable, she says, to live on the \$15 a week alimony paid her by her husband, William Stens, a lace importer.

The story of the Viennese singer's descent from a life of luxury to one of privation is related in an affidavit which she has filed with the Supreme Court in conjunction with her application for an increase in alimony. At the time Mme. Wolf-Stens got her decree the court granted her the privilege of showing that her husband's salary had been increased. She tried it once last year and failed.

"My father was the director of the Imperial Board of Accountants of Austria, Commissioner of Regents and Chevalier of the Order of the Iron Cross," declared Mme. Wolf-Stens in her affidavit. "At the age of twenty I was an actress of standing, earning \$200 a week and living in an atmosphere of refinement. I was married at that age, in 1893, to the defendant, who was then an importer of laces, earning from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year."

Mme. Wolf-Stens declared that shortly after their marriage her husband's treatment of her became cruel and that since he finally abandoned her she has been forced to go without things which her younger days were considered positive necessities.

"I am living in a small room on the top floor of a furnished room house at 217 Garden Street, Hoboken," she added, "while my husband is paying \$100 a month for an apartment in the Gramercy Park section and spending his money freely entertaining others."

Stens has filed an answer to his wife's allegations, in which he declares that all the high sounding titles of his wife's father mean nothing at all. He was only a subordinate official of the Austrian government, Stens says, with little means except his salary, and was not a person of rank.

"When I married my wife was the leading lady in Amberg's theatre, in Irving Place, at \$100 a week," he continues. "She is a competent actress, and if she had an inclination could follow her profession. She has journalistic and literary ability and could earn a good living with her pen."

Mme. Wolf-Stens is incurably lazy

go, somewhere, in hot, stuffy tenements on the East Side of your own city not only one but thousands of Yettas are sewing sixteen hours a day for the 48 cents that means food for them and their children?

If you could see the pale faces of the children and contrast them with the ruddy faces of your own you would feel that you wanted to send at least one of them right off in quest of two weeks' health and happiness far away from East Side streets.

Many of these little ones have never seen the "real country." To go to it would be a beautiful adventure for them. Why not make it a reality for some of them by sending your check to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund today? It would be one of the best practical investments you could make this summer, and one you would never regret.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, including entries for A. D. H., J. T. Marvay, Mrs. Peter Hayden, etc.

Total, June 26, 1915. \$1,151.14

(Contributions, preferably by check or money order, should be sent to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, The Tribune, New York.)

SUFFRAGISTS LAUD U. S. COURT RULINGS

Think Knocking Out of "Grandfather Clause" Will Help Passage of Amendment.

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, June 27.--The decision of the United States Supreme Court knocking out the "grandfather clause," designed to protect illiterate white men from the voting tests applied to negroes, has encouraged the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage in its efforts to have Congress accept the Susan B. Anthony amendment to put women on an equality with men at the ballot box.

"We think the opinion handed down by Chief Justice White will help the cause of the Federal amendment for woman suffrage," said Miss Lucy Burns, vice-chairman of the union, today. "It leaves the state governments quite free to impose such educational tests as they may think necessary; it merely forbids the exemption of one class of voters from tests which are applied to others."

"We hold that where women meet fairly and squarely the electoral tests imposed on men they should not be disfranchised merely because the States government to forbid a state to discriminate politically against negroes and not to forbid it to discriminate against women as women. A more open declaration of the political inferiority of women as a class to negroes as a class could not be thought of."

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The Happy Child Travels Peacefully

"Busy Work" for Fidgety Little Hands, a Set of Simple Amusements, and the Mother's Train Problem Is No Problem at All.



Ready to travel.

RONIE MATZNER GRUENBERG.

WHEN the train stopped at the first station, the older of the two women near the end of the car looked out nervously to see who was getting on. She was not awaiting any one; she was only worrying lest some children get aboard and make the rest of the trip miserable for her. Some children did get on--three of them, with only one mother to take care of them. Then the nervous woman felt sure there would be trouble, and her companion could not comfort her. She knew the children would be running about, and shouting; that they would be restless and bother the mother for a drink of water or for candy, and that they would surely make her journey miserable. She only dared hope that they would not stay on the train long. And when the train started off again, she settled down comfortably to a good, old-fashioned fretting spell.

And at the same time the mother of the three children settled down comfortably to a whole day's travel. First she called the porter and had him get a table. At this she placed the two older children, with a box of colored crayons and some outline pictures. The children set to work, comparing notes as to the color to be used for the horses or ships, and babbling continuously about the incidents suggested by the pictures. The youngest child was given some beads, with which he played until he fell asleep; and the mother took occasion to sit back quietly and rest while there was still a chance.

with the crayons the mother dipped into her baggage again and brought forth some "cut-out" pictures, with two pairs of dull-nosed scissors. Sorting the pictures and deciding which ones were to be attacked first helped out to eat up some of the time, and then they were busy nearly an hour--with the interruptions at stations and occasional glances at the moving landscape.

After a short period of relaxation the children were again ready to do something, and the mother suggested reading a story. This seemed to meet with approval, and the mother drew forth a book; the children selected the story, and the mother read to them. They stopped to look at the pictures and to discuss the ethics of Jack's making way with the Giant's wealth, the elder boy contending that it was not really stealing, since the Giant had taken it all from Jack's father.

Then the baby awoke and mother observed that it was time for luncheon. This was dispatched in a happy and leisurely manner. After luncheon had been cleared away, the mother produced a couple of "Stamperaft" books, containing Mother Goose or fairy tales, with packets of "poster stamps."

The selection and comparing and pasting of these stamps kept the children busy and the mother was able to give all of her attention to the baby. The older child finished his book of stamps first, and then watched the younger one with the superior air of a critical but sympathetic elder.

Still More Variety.

When the booklets were completed the older child read the stories and pointed out the suitability of the poster stamps and their shortcomings, and the other child did the same with the Mother Goose rhymes. Then they played with the baby for awhile, until the mother felt that it was time to start something else.

She was prepared for the change, and brought forth a queer contrivance consisting of a pane of glass hinged along one edge to a flat box. The glass was set upright, a picture placed flat on one side and a blank sheet of paper on the other. By looking into the glass from the side having the picture one

can see a reflection of the picture and also the hand with the pencil on the other side. This arrangement makes it easy to make a copy of a picture on a blank paper, since the process is the same as tracing the outlines directly. This was apparently new to the children, and they went at it with zeal. They tried first the pictures that came with the toy and when they tired of drawing they experimented with the pictures in the magazines, to see how they looked in this wonderful magic mirror.

But this also had its limits, and when flagging interest indicated the need for a change the mother introduced the toy railroad outfit, consisting of miniature tickets, baggage checks, punch, cap, etc. The older boy declared that he should be the conductor, and the mother, with baby in her lap, played the role of a passenger. In a few minutes the field of operations was extended beyond the seats occupied by the family, and every passenger in the car was given an opportunity to hold a ticket to some remote destination. Even the nervous person declared that

she would be glad to travel to the end of the line in such good company.

When the train did at last get to the end of the line, after eight hours of travel, the mother took off the three children that had aroused the apprehensions of the nervous woman. They were very tired, but still good natured and ready for any new excitement that might appear above the brink of the next moment. And the nervous lady--she had forgotten to be worried.

When travelling by land or by water--or when staying at home in the city or country--the troublesome child is usually the child that does not know what to do with himself and the "good" child is the one that is occupied. When our grandparents said that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," their theology or demonology may have been questionable; but their psychology was certainly sound. The safety-first rule for children--travelling or not--is, Keep Busy!



"Good" if kept busy.

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Plenty of books and a few blocks and even little folks can be happy on a train.