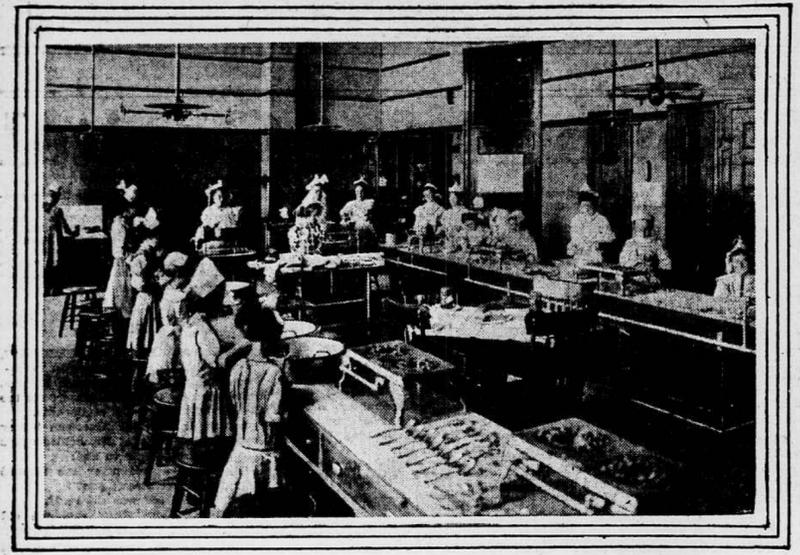


# Uncle Sam's Progress Vocational Education for Masses



COOKING LABORATORY IN A NEW YORK CITY SCHOOL.

In addition to educating his 100,000,000 children in one form or another, through the operations of the ten executive departments of the federal department, Uncle Sam is preparing to increase his activities in educational lines in each of the forty-eight states and prepare workers for the more common occupations in which the great mass of American people find useful employment.

He plans to do this through the operations of the vocational education bill which is scheduled to soon become a law. The measure having already passed the Senate of the United States by unanimous vote. The proposed law has also been favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the committee on education. It is scheduled to come up for immediate and final action when the short session of Congress convenes in December.

The proposed legislation is of a kind that will be put practically in every home throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is based upon the theory that every occupation may be so fitted as to reflect intelligent guidance.

Its activities are endless—in the trades and industries the work of the carpenter, the mason, the baker, the stonemason, the electrician, the plumber, the machinist, the toolmaker, the printer, the compositor, the typesetter, the linotype operator, the shoe cutter and laster, the tailor, the

garment maker, the straw hatmaker, the weaver and the glove maker. In agriculture, in the work of general farming, orcharding, dairying, poultry raising, truck raising, horticulture, bee culture and stock raising. In commerce and commercial pursuits in the work of the bookkeeper, the clerk, the stenographer, the typist, the auditor and the accountant.

But its benefits will not extend to the male population alone; the female population, too, will benefit, for the measure provides training in home economics to include the work of the dietitian, cook and housemaid, institution manager and household director.

In some sources the proposed new law is regarded as one of the most important of Uncle Sam's preparedness measures. While he was placing this army and navy on a larger scale, he was also taking steps to prepare the American boy for efficiency in the economic battle to be fought at the close of the European war and for efficiency in the economic battle he fights daily for agriculture, home economics, commerce and the industries.

Such organizations as the American Federation of Labor, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, the National Society for the

Promotion of Industrial Education, the National Education Association and many less important bodies have independently and collectively advocated the proposed legislation. Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield is president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

In his last annual message to Congress, read in person to a joint assembly of the Senate and the House of Representatives, President Wilson said: "What is more important is that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is more imperatively necessary, therefore, that we should prepare our young men and women for the intelligent federal aid and stimulation which this country owes to all, rich and poor alike."

The subject, however, was one that Congress treated in a purely non-partisan manner and although the passage of the measure was directed, of a necessity, by republican members of the committee, one of its most active advocates was Senator Carroll S. Page of Vermont, a republican member of the committee of education of the Senate.

In explaining the fundamental purpose of the measure Senator Page said that his design, through federal effort, to blaze a trail which the several states may follow toward greater industrial efficiency and better citizenship for our young men and women. Its purpose is to stimulate and encourage the various public and educational lines, with the central idea of promoting that equality of opportunity which this country owes to all, rich and poor alike.

## PAINTING APPRENTICES REDECORATING THE INTERIOR OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

discussing the bill—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, the minority leader in the House of Representatives—said: "I think, is one of the most important subjects before the American people today, or, for that matter, before the peoples of the world, but particularly with us. We are going to be in competition with other nations, where they do better and more service about instructing their youth in the vocations."

Representative Dudley M. Hughes of Georgia, chairman of the Massachusetts committee on education, recently told his colleagues some of the benefits that would accrue when the measure becomes law. He said:

"If we assume that a system of vocational education pursued through years of the past would have increased the average earning capacity of each of these to the extent of 10 cents a day, this would have made an average of \$3,650,000 a year, with all that this would mean to the wealth and life of the country."

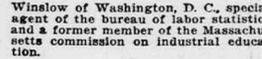


Winlow of Washington, D. C., special agent of the bureau of labor statistics and a former member of the Massachusetts commission on industrial education.

This would indicate a waste of wages through lack of training amounting to \$6,250,000 every day, or \$1,875,000,000 for the year. That is a figure for making conclusively and believe, but these figures are true. "Vocational training is required to conserve and develop our natural resources. These resources are decreasing. Successful competition with foreign countries in the future will depend upon our ability to use more brains and less raw material."

The measure increasing Uncle Sam's educational activities was prepared largely by a commission on national aid to vocational education created by an act of Congress approved January 21, 1914. On this commission President Wilson appointed Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia, Carroll S. Page of Vermont, Representative Dudley M. Hughes of Georgia, Representative Simeon D. Fass of Ohio, John A. Lapp of Indianapolis, director of the Indiana bureau of legislative information and former secretary of the Indiana con mission on industrial education, and Florence M. Marshall of New York, director of the Manhattan Trade School and a former member of the Massachusetts factory inspection commission; Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, president of the International Glove Workers' union; and Charles H. Winlow of Washington, D. C., special agent of the bureau of labor statistics and a former member of the Massachusetts commission on industrial education.

The plan of the bill is to promote, through capable national leadership and federal appropriation, vocational education throughout the states. The appropriations are divided into four heads: First, For the salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors of agriculture, trade and industrial subjects. Second, For the training of teachers of agricultural, trade and industrial and home economics subjects. Third, For the work of the federal board for vocational education. The appropriation carried by the bill for the salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors of agriculture, trade and industrial subjects is \$5,000,000, to be increased \$250,000 each year until the total reaches \$5,250,000. In addition, an annual appropriation reaches \$2,000,000, which will probably be increased \$200,000 thereafter the sum of \$3,000,000.



TEACHING THE ART OF THE PRINTER.

Only those schools, maintained by the public, and for the public, will be entitled to receive the benefits of this measure, and in addition the schools must be of less than college grade. They must be designed to prepare boys and girls over fourteen years of age for useful and profitable employment in agriculture, and in the trades and industries. Three classes of schools are contemplated: First, Schools in which practically half of the time is given to vocational instruction.

Second, Part-time schools for young workers over fourteen years of age,

with a view of extending their vocational knowledge.

Third, Evening schools to extend the vocational knowledge for mature workers over sixteen years of age.

According to one of the authors of the bill, "the United States is coming forward with what, at least, is the most ambitious plan for educational advance likely to be carried on anywhere in the world during the immediate future. While Europe is killing off its trained workers we are preparing ours."

Uncle Sam will not be absolutely introducing the nation to a new form of educational activity, for already in the six states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Indiana are active subjects are being taught in the public schools with marked success. Then, too, through specialists in the bureau of education he is doing much to fully inform the country as to what should be done, and how it should be done, in introducing this subject.

The enactment of this measure will confer upon the bureau of education, of which Dr. Philander P. Claxton is commissioner, and reports on educational children of the several states. In this sense there is no national system of education. The support and control of education is left to the several states, and the several states. Methods and standards go with support and control.

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## WOMAN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE IS EXPERT ON INDEXES.

WHO was not wrestled with the zone system of the parcel post service, in ignorance of the fact that a key to its intricacies could be found.

And who has not fingered the grades of mail which constitute first, second, third and fourth class matter?

What average man understands precisely the advantageous postal savings system, which, handling funds from 10 cents up, takes care of the savings of the modest depositor remote from banks, thus fostering economy and a savings account in the youngest and the humblest?

Who knows all the orders for prisoners of war that exempt from the usual fee? Who knows all he or she wants to know about dutiable and non-dutiable articles which may be ordered by mail from foreign countries?

And, above all, who does not want to be able to hand for one or another a compilation of the names of every state in the Union?

All of this information, and a vast deal more, is to be found in the United States Postal Guide, a volume of over seven hundred pages, which is issued annually by the Post Office Department of the United States, with only a few supplements, which keep it strictly up to date.

A large part of the work on this big, handy volume of information for every postmaster and railway mail clerk throughout the country, as well as for every citizen who cares to possess it, is performed by a woman who occupies an important position in the postal service.

In one of the large, attractive, green-carpeted rooms which make the Post Office Department a pleasant place even in torrid weather, Miss Alice B. Sanger, compiler of the Official Postal Guide, gave the writer an interesting review of the book.

"That is what especially interests me," she said, "is the fact that the contents as fully before its readers as is possible. To the genuine user of any book the index is always of primary importance. I believe that this book was indexed is a book made fully valuable to its user, while a book poorly indexed is a book that is almost worthless."

"All postmasters and railway mail clerks will be supplied monthly with the United States Postal Guide, the only official guide of the Post Office Department."

"Postmaster General," she said, "this publication is the chief medium of communication between the Post Office Department and those outside of it. It is prepared essentially for the use of the 56,000-odd postmasters in the United States and the railway postal clerks, who must have it for their guidance in all postal matters, as you can see for yourself by this note." Miss Sanger pointed to a line printed on the outside cover of the volume, which reads:

"All postmasters and railway mail clerks will be supplied monthly with the United States Postal Guide, the only official guide of the Post Office Department."

Miss Sanger's work is not confined to her duties in connection with the Postal Guide, and in another branch she might be termed the official reader of the Post Office Department, as part of her work is along the line of reading to effect a saving of the time of the officials. For some years past she has made a digest each day of the Congressional Record of the preceding day for the use of the Postmaster General, the assistant postmaster general, chief clerk, bureau chiefs and others.

Coming early to her work, the Congressional Record is the first to be read, and time has made her proficient in running through its columns and preparing the digests in a few minutes relative to the work of the department and service. Beside making this compilation, she is also in charge of the Record from which it is taken, so that if the official who receives it wishes further information upon the subject he can immediately refer to the complete report.

Miss Sanger's many-sided duties for the Post Office Department include the indexing of the annual reports of the department, the distributing of its publications, and the carrying of the contract for cable and telegraph rates and keeping a file of all legislation affecting the department. She also handles the editorial work of the department, and in the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and it has elicited much praise.

This versatile woman's service in the Post Office Department has covered a long period, as she came from official work in the White House to fill her present position. She is a native of Washington, D. C., and is a member of the Fine Arts, Geographical and Indiana societies. She is also a member of the chapter of the D. A. R.

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all the more important post offices in every country and to the railway mail service. In the case of the various post offices are created, none dropped, no rulings issued nor any change affecting the service made in the office which is not sent broadcast by means of this chronicle of events."

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great limbs, narrow chests and long, sway backs. Millions of dollars have been wasted in producing inferior stock, to say nothing of the millions which have been spent in the purchase of foreign stock to keep up the strain of the more popular breeds of draft horses.

Percherons and Belgians are the most popular breeds of draft horses. They are the result of a cross between the heavy draft horse of the north and the lighter, more active and intelligent horse of the south. Their limbs are as flat and clean cut as the legs of a thoroughbred, and they are capable of doing the heaviest work with the greatest efficiency when properly trained and bred.

The draft horses of the Iowa experiment station are a delight to the expert horse breeder. They are of the large type, yet active and intelligent. They are the result of a cross between the heavy draft horse of the north and the lighter, more active and intelligent horse of the south. Their limbs are as flat and clean cut as the legs of a thoroughbred, and they are capable of doing the heaviest work with the greatest efficiency when properly trained and bred.

There are some twenty animals at the Iowa experiment station. It has been determined that the gray and black are the best type to develop. Three of the highest-grade draft stallions have been secured, and the gray and black are being bred very closely, and only the most promising colts are kept, the others being sold off.

It appears that the draft horse business in the United States has suffered through the ignorance of breeders and the natural deterioration of imported stock. In their desire to raise equine giants breeders have sacrificed style and conformity, and the gray and black are being bred very closely, and only the most promising colts are kept, the others being sold off.

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## Reviews of Books of Early Fall.

**DEAD YESTERDAY.** By Mary Agnes Hamilton, author of "Less Than the Sun" and "The Mystery of the Yellow Room." George H. Doran Company.

WITH a handful of English people, Mary Agnes Hamilton here objectifies the spirit of England itself at the beginning of the war.

The flux of feeling, the turmoil of opinion, the confusion of ideas, the falling away of beliefs that age and custom have made dear, the impulses of a new world order—these are all here, interwoven with the attitudes and occupations of the dozen or more men and women used to dramatize this momentous situation. Smart folks and intellectuals, these are people of thought and opinions, with enough leisure to air them, but not enough to talk them.

The book is one of long talks on the all-absorbing subject of the war—talks that make up the given and take of the interesting social life of which these very modern men and women are the center. It is a mastery handling of serious opinions in the light touch of friendly and familiar intercourse. The writer passes from scene to scene, from personality to personality, from the past to the present, from the life of the world to the life of the individual.

Although a very busy woman, Miss Sanger finds time for rest and recreation. Golf is her preferred outdoor sport, and she is also a member of the Washington Golf Club. She is a member of the Fine Arts, Geographical and Indiana societies. She is also a member of the chapter of the D. A. R.

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to the dingy measure of an outer room of a Wall street office and with no other than the "Mystery of the Yellow Room" this writer sets out on the hazardous adventure of making a readable American story out of the most prosaic and uninteresting material.

Sarah Kendall Winthrop herself who brings him out clearly on the right side of this adventure. Sarah has no doubts as to the good of the war, and she is a woman of clear vision and clean lines. Her education is of the unadorned sort—spelling, an easy confidence in the future, a firm grasp of the pathos of shorthand, a flashing hand over the keyboard of a typewriter, and a keen eye for the details of a new world order—these are all here, interwoven with the attitudes and occupations of the dozen or more men and women used to dramatize this momentous situation.

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of eighty-five years are grouped. The story begins with the incident of riding in the Pullman car, and ends with the tri-centennial Hudson-Pulton celebration. Between these two events, the author has done a wonderfully expanding and interesting job of emulating and interesting personalities meet one face to face here through the medium of the pen. The story is told in a land and the continent. The opportunities of the writer for collecting widely diversified and generally appealing facts was unexcelled. His memory works in pictures, in groups of moving scenes. Cast in the form of diary and narrative from the personal standpoint, the reminiscences brim with anecdote in which a genial humor bears a conspicuous part. The story is a stretch of years, one cannot overestimate the value of the material gathered here by Mr. Seward.

**THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.** By Casimir Strzyenski, translated from the French by Frederick S. G. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This volume is the latest issue of "The National History of France" edited by Fr. Funck-Brentano. The political characteristic of eighteenth century France is the disintegration of the old monarchy, coupled with a corresponding rise of the forces that culminate in the revolution. Out of the multitudinous events of this period, the author has selected a few of the most important, and has presented them in a clear and concise manner.

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of eighty-five years are grouped. The story begins with the incident of riding in the Pullman car, and ends with the tri-centennial Hudson-Pulton celebration. Between these two events, the author has done a wonderfully expanding and interesting job of emulating and interesting personalities meet one face to face here through the medium of the pen. The story is told in a land and the continent. The opportunities of the writer for collecting widely diversified and generally appealing facts was unexcelled. His memory works in pictures, in groups of moving scenes. Cast in the form of diary and narrative from the personal standpoint, the reminiscences brim with anecdote in which a genial humor bears a conspicuous part. The story is a stretch of years, one cannot overestimate the value of the material gathered here by Mr. Seward.

**THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.** By Casimir Strzyenski, translated from the French by Frederick S. G. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This volume is the latest issue of "The National History of France" edited by Fr. Funck-Brentano. The political characteristic of eighteenth century France is the disintegration of the old monarchy, coupled with a corresponding rise of the forces that culminate in the revolution. Out of the multitudinous events of this period, the author has selected a few of the most important, and has presented them in a clear and concise manner.

Although a very busy woman, Miss Sanger finds time for rest and recreation. Golf is her preferred outdoor sport, and she is also a member of the Washington Golf Club. She is a member of the Fine Arts, Geographical and Indiana societies. She is also a member of the chapter of the D. A. R.

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"No," said Miss Sanger in answer to a question, "I do not write the matter contained in the Guide, nor do I prepare the lists of post offices by counties and states. The various bureaus of the department supply the