

# OUR NATION'S BIGGEST "MELTING POT"

**MAKING** good American citizens of the vast number of immigrants who've come to the United States, and of their children, is a big problem, especially in our cities. This article tells how Chicago—where there is a foreign population of nearly a million—is using a great public school in solving the problem.

By **Thyra Samber Winslow**

**W**HAT is the United States going to do with its great immigrant population? How are we going to make loyal, useful American citizens of the horde of foreigners that have come to us in the last few years? Are we going to shut the gates against the bill of more of them until we can "digest" into our national body those now here?

These questions are very important. They are making many intelligent Americans do some hard thinking these days. The problem didn't amount to much as long as the bulk of immigration came from western Europe—from Germany, England, Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark. In fact, America sorely needed these sturdy folk, who came here to be one with us under the Stars and Stripes.

But of late years most of the immigration has been from Russia, Italy, eastern Austria, European and Asiatic Turkey—and the Lord only knows where else. In this country they generally herd in city settlements, for the most part a dirty, ignorant burden to city communities. They don't "mix" with us. They don't become a part of our citizenship. Their traditions and ideals and conceptions of the American social order are not ours. They're a sort of indigestible lump in our gizzard.

**Cities Tackle Job.**  
Almost with the fury of despair the larger cities—New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Rochester, where low-class immigrants are especially heavy in numbers—have set out to perform the task of making citizens of this unpromising material. The public schools are the most useful instruments for the purpose at hand.

Our city schools are becoming great "melting pots" for all races and creeds. Our small cities, our towns and our rural stretches do not have to face this great problem's solution directly, but the general welfare of the nation depends on how well the cities meet the task. We are, and we should be, interested, encouraging onlookers.

This is really a story about the work being done in one big high school in Chicago, a city with a very large foreign population. In one grade school room there are children of seventeen distinct nationalities. Just consider the task of making good, patriotic Americans of all of them—Japanese, Chinese, Turks and the rest. It's being done, though. And there's a hint in this story of what we can do to make our local schools more useful to us than they are.

**Real Melting Pot.**  
The real melting pot of Chicago is situated less than a mile from the city's business center. It is a melting pot that takes boys and girls, old men and graying women representing twenty nationalities and turns them from lonesome, bewildered strangers into useful, ambitious citizens. It teaches them everything from trades to dancing, from wood-turning to wireless telegraphy. The melting pot is Lane Technical school, the most remarkable of all Chicago's public schools and one of the most wonderful schools in the world. It has a teaching staff of more than a hundred and fifty, more than eighty classrooms and about eight thousand pupils, with the largest night-school in the world.

Lane teaches almost every subject imaginable, from the sixth grade of grammar school to the second year of college. It teaches steam and electrical engineering, carpentry and agriculture. It teaches salesmanship and advertising. It teaches stenography, bookkeeping and designing. It teaches hundreds of other useful subjects. And, of course, every subject at Lane is free. Lane teaches, too, the love of work, how to make friends and how to find a place in the world.

Instead of opening at nine and closing at four, as the majority of schools do, Lane is open all day and all evening. It opens at eight in the morning. At 3:30 it starts special training for trades apprentices.

**Night Student Classes.**  
From 5:30 until 9:30, the night students take possession. Nearly all of the night students are employed at hundreds of different occupations during the day, but, though they are tired after their day's work, they seize the opportunities at Lane to learn new languages, new trades or to fit themselves for higher wages in the trades at which they work during the day.

There is a class in metallurgy for foundry foremen, courses in automobile engineering and re-enforced concrete. There is a valuable class, too, to which young men may go if they are in doubt as to which trade or profession they would be best suited. The vocational class prevents square pegs in round holes. Expert psychologists question the members of the class and advise them as to their future.

"If you don't see what you want, ask for it," is Lane's advice to seekers for knowledge. If several men or women want to study some subject that is not included in the regular courses they sign a petition and a new class, under expert instruction, is started. Some of the new classes are journalism, copper work and automobile construction. Last year, advertising and Spanish were new subjects, but this year they take their places as regular classes.

**Opportunities for Girls.**  
For the girl who works during the day, Lane proves especially inviting and valuable. It is hard to get acquainted in a city. A young man can go out alone at night. A girl, busy all day, has little time to make friends. It is pretty lonesome to spend evening after evening alone in a little room. It isn't necessary in Chicago, for Lane is ready to take care of lonesome girls, to give them a pleasant time and valuable instruction.  
Three evenings each week the big gymnasium is

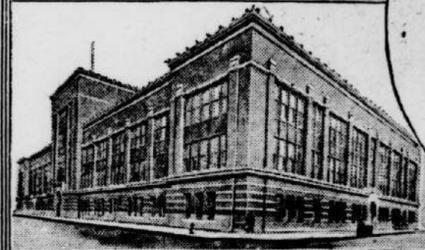
**FRENCHMAN OF HIGH MILITARY POSITION.**  
Gen. Pierre Auguste Roques, the new French minister of war, succeeding General Gallieni, was, until his promotion, commandant of the army of the Woevre, which has of late given a good account of itself. Recently he was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. He was formerly inspector general of the air service and is recognized as an authority on matters of military aviation.

**IF MONEY TALKS.**  
"Pa, what is 'Ave et Vale'?"  
"About all my salary ever says to me, my son."

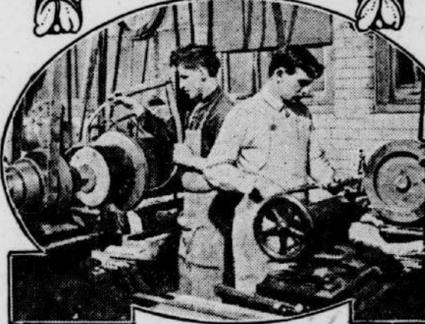
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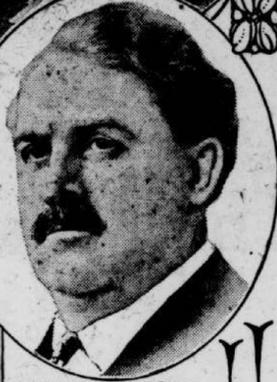
A DRESSMAKING CLASS



THE LANE SCHOOL



PATTERN MAKING



WILLIAM J. BOGART PRINCIPAL

turned over to the girls. Clad in neat middy blouses and comfortable bloomers, several hundred girls and older women, too, are taught graceful folk dances, games and drills. But that isn't all—the girls are taught modern dances as well. To the accompaniment of music and under the directions of a skilled teacher of dancing, the girls are taught the one-step, the fox-trot and other modern ballroom dances.

The girls have a chance to practice the dances, for one night each week there is a big dance at Lane, which hundreds of students attend. The dances are under the supervision of principal and teachers, and these social evenings do much toward strengthening Lane's school spirit. Lane is a real social center.

**They Learn to Sew.**  
Dancing is not the only thing offered to girls at the night-school. There are classes in hand and machine sewing, in the use of patterns and in fitting and designing. Young women make dresses, suits and party frocks, both for themselves and others. They learn to make hats, too, designing the hat, making the frame, covering it and trimming the hat.

The Lane publications are things of which both students and faculty are proud, for the Lane Tech Daily is the only daily newspaper in the United States that is both published and printed by students of a high school. Members of the Journalism class write the news for the daily, others edit it, still others set type, make up the paper and run the presses. The Daily keeps the pupils posted on all school news. The pupils of the evening school issue an eight-page weekly paper, the Lane Tech News. Any pupil at Lane may write for the News or the Daily.

For pupils with literary ambitions, there is the Lane Tech Prep, a monthly magazine, full of short stories, essays and even plays.  
**For the Backward Boys.**  
Lane's pre-vocational department is one of its most successful features. In every city, there are boys of fifteen, sixteen or seventeen, who, because of sickness, financial conditions or change of residence, have been backward in their classes. Usually these boys drop out of school and go to work, poorly prepared to enter into competition with other boys. The pre-vocational department is especially for the boys who are delinquent in the grade schools. It gives the "motor type" of boy an opportunity to make up his work. Instead of being in a grade school among the little fellows, among whom he feels ashamed, he is part of a big high school with boys his own age. His interest is awakened by being allowed to do things—he is taught technical shop work and usually leaves school capable of earning an honorable livelihood.

The laboratories at Lane are well equipped. There are three, the biological, physical and chemical. Aquariums, with large collections of fish, frogs, snails and turtles interest some students. There is a wireless telegraph outfit, electric light testing machines, an X-ray outfit, a model dynamo and motors. Boys who come to Lane without definite ambitions, soon find just the things to interest and develop them.

**Interesting Shop Work.**  
The shops at Lane have proved interesting to educators all over the world. In the wood shops there are examples of the work of the students:

**A YOUTHFUL CRITIC.**  
He was a ten-year-old and he went to see Forbes-Robertson. This is what he said: "Say, sis, Shakespeare's just like the guy that wrote 'Confessions of a Wife.' When he gets tired of a character, he kills her off." Ain't it the truth?—Louisville Herald.

**SHARP LOOKOUT.**  
"Have you been looking out for work, my good man?"  
"Oh, yes, m."  
"And haven't found any yet?"  
"Yes, m, but I've managed to dodge it."

Mahogany and mission furniture, lamp stands and shades, desks, bookcases and library tables. Carpenter students make portable cottages and garages. In the electric shop are toasters, fatirons, fans and wireless instruments, all the work of boys.

Although primarily a technical school, art is not neglected. From free-hand drawing and drawing from live models, the student may take up architecture and designing. Later, he may do metal work and construct buckles, fobs, rings and bracelets.

Because, for years, high-school students were in the habit of bringing indigestible lunches to school, or, worse still, spending their money on pickles and ice cream, Lane has installed a model cafeteria, where, at cost, the boys can get hot, appetizing lunches.

Although it is a most businesslike school, there is time for play, too. A coach directs football, track and baseball teams. Each year, too, there are two amateur plays. Four performances of each are given and several thousand dollars added to the school fund. There are orchestras and bands, too, composed of the musical students at Lane. On Sunday there are amateur and professional band concerts, attended not only by students and people who live near by, but by people who come miles to listen to good music.

**Thirty Helpful Clubs.**  
Over thirty clubs help the social side of the school. Nearly all of them are open to any student who is interested. Lane is absolutely democratic in spirit. Some of the clubs are the Wireless club, the Mathematics club, the Debating club, the Camera club, the Dramatic club, the Sketch club, the German club, the Economics club, the Skating club and the Civics Industrial club.

Lane is not just for poor people. Some of the students arrive in their automobiles. A famous interior decorator is taking a course at Lane which will teach him about enameling woods, something he could not learn anywhere else in Chicago. A sculptor is taking a course in molding and casting of statues. Artistic women are learning how to make hand-wrought silver. But, in spite of this, the most popular students are those who are working their way through school. The majority of Lane boys, in fact, are working their way.

**Students Who Work.**  
Under the direction of William J. Bogart, principal of Lane and noted educator, a man who understands youths, hundreds of positions are obtained for boys who must work for their board and clothing. These positions range from ushers in movie shows to workers in electric shops. All of them teach the boys to be self-reliant and independent and most of them are along the line of work that the boy wishes to take up when he has left school.

To young and old Lane high school offers hundreds of opportunities. Servians, Germans, Russians, Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos in Chicago are gaining there a real national spirit and a real education. Hundreds of Americans are obtaining knowledge that will lead them to better positions and higher earnings. The school motto is "There is no royal road to learning, but there is an open Lane," and the thousands who attend prove that they are anxious to take advantage of the "open Lane."

**FROM OUR NEW DICTIONARY.**  
Patriot—A man who bleeds for the benefit of his country.  
Politician—A man who bleeds his country for his own benefit.  
Widow—A female of the species who usually believes she is an example of the survival of the fittest.—Indianapolis Star.

**HARKING ABOUT BACK.**  
"Know much about ancient history?"  
"Not a great deal," answered the man who lives by the day, "but I can remember when Anna Held was an ingenue."

**DUE TO MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.**  
"Why are children so much worse than they used to be?"  
"I attribute it to improved ideas in building."  
"How so?"  
"Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof."—Life.

**CONTEMPT OF COURT.**  
Supreme Court Justice (in gymnasium)—Fix me up in good shape, Donovan; I've got to address the lawyers' club this evening.  
Instructor (smilingly)—Want to practice chinning the bar?—Puck.

## WILL PAY CLAIM AFTER 60 YEARS

### United States Government Seeks Heirs of Author of "Home, Sweet Home."

## SMALL AMOUNT TO DIVIDE

Money Was Owing to John Howard Payne at Time of His Death at Tunis, Where He Was United States Consul.

Washington.—After sixty years the government of the United States is prepared to pay to the heirs of the author of "Home, Sweet Home," John Howard Payne, money due to him from the treasury at the time of his death, April 9, 1852, at Tunis, where he was United States consul. As there may be a multitude of heirs, the sum due, \$205.92, may be divided into very small amounts. The treasury department is seeking the legal heirs.

The bill as originally introduced, many years ago, proposed to pay the amount to Mrs. Eloise E. Luquer, "daughter and sole heir." As passed and approved by the president on April 3, the act provides for payment to "his heirs."

Mrs. Luquer still lives in New York.

## SHOW WOMEN LIVE LONGER

### Government Census Statistics Give Them Three More Years Than Men.

Washington.—Women, the United States bureau of census will show in a set of tables soon to be issued, are longer lived than men to the extent of more than three years, and in the case of native whites and negroes, more than 3½ years.

The tables, which were compiled in the division of vital statistics, are the first of their kind to be prepared by the government. They show death rates and expectation of life at all ages for the population of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and the District of Columbia (the original death registration states) on the basis of this population in 1910 and the mortality for the three years 1909, 1910 and 1911. They are similar to the "life tables" prepared by the life insurance companies, but differ from them in that they relate to the entire population of the area covered, whereas the life insurance tables relate only to risks selected through medical examination and otherwise.

According to these tables the average expectation of life, at birth, for males is 49.9 years; for females, 53.2 years; for white males, 50.2 years; for white females, 53.6 years; for native white males, 50.6; for native white females, 54.2 years; for negro males, 34.1 years, and for negro females, 37.7 years.

Other facts brought out relate to infant mortality, median age at death, and the difference between city and country life.

## DESCENDANT OF STUYVESANT



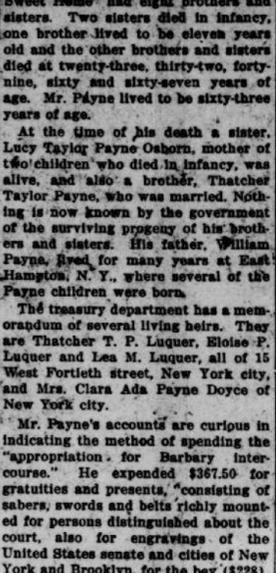
Miss Barbara C. Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, is to become the bride of Cyril Hatch. Her father was the late Lewis M. Rutherford, a member of a prominent New York family. Through her father she is a descendant of Lewis Morris and John Rutherford, leading figures in private life during the days of the Revolution. Peter Stuyvesant is also an ancestor of hers.

**Only Exercised Prerogative.**  
Frankfort, Ky.—In setting aside a \$500 verdict awarded a coal miner who alleged he had been kicked by a mule, the court of appeals declared that the mule had a right to kick and "would be false to every tradition of his breed if he had not kicked."

**And He Isn't His Wife's Name.**  
Patterson, N. J.—Though asserting that he was saying "how many" instead of "Minnie" while talking in his sleep, as his wife charged in her divorce suit, John J. Hutchinson failed to prevent his wife from obtaining her final decree.

**Resourceful Surgeon.**  
New York.—Using a borrowed hockey stick and a small steel sign Dr. Otto Bryning set the broken leg of George Chadwick, injured in an automobile accident.

## IS NOW A COUNTESS



Mile. Rita Jolivet, actress and survivor of the Lusitania, is now a countess, being the wife of Count de Clippico, the noted Italian horseman. The marriage took place at Kew at the residence of Mile. Jolivet's father.

## PLAN DEFENSE FOR NEW YORK

### Police, National Guard and United States Army Prepare for Emergency.

## DANGER POINTS ARE PLOTTED

### At First Indication of Trouble Guards Will Be Placed at Piers, Public Buildings, Aqueducts and Terminals.

New York.—This great metropolis has been rapidly prepared by the police, National Guard and United States army officers, acting together, to meet an emergency. Some of the measures taken would be of equal value in case of a great fire, flood or riot, but just at present they are designed to meet the needs of a sudden call to war.

Not all the preparations known by newspaper men and others to be in effect or contemplated here can be made public. There is no censorship, but a word to the patriotic—to paraphrase the proverb—is sufficient.

New York has a large unnaturalized foreign population. In the main these aliens are peaceable, but the authorities are taking no chances with the few freerangers among them.

Every danger point has been plotted. At the slightest indication of trouble, guards will be placed at all piers, public buildings, reservoirs, aqueducts, and important transportation junctions and terminals.

The program has been worked out mostly by Arthur Woods, police commissioner. If trouble comes his 10,000 big bluecoats will be re-enforced immediately by an equal number of National Guardsmen whose homes are in this city.

Besides these, Mr. Woods for some months has had 7,000 volunteer policemen training in the various police stations. These men have promised to do police work when called upon to supplement the regular force.

Commissioner Woods has already dispatched a special squad of detectives to assist the regular force which guards the great aqueducts bringing water from the Catskills and the Groton watershed.

A few pounds of dynamite judiciously placed could make New York go thrifty for many a day.

If enemies wreak telephone and telegraph wires within the city, the police will not be at a loss. They have been trained to communicate between signal stations on the top of the skyscrapers by means of flags and lanterns.

Detailed information has been gathered concerning the number, size and power of river craft, of automobiles and of other vehicles which might be pressed into service.

A list has been made of empty buildings that might be used either as barracks or to supplement hospital service; and the police have worked out a method for handling volunteer nurses and stretcher bearers.

The National Guardsmen of the city have been divided into squads in such a way that each squad leader lives near the men of his unit. An order to mobilize received at the regimental army would be telephoned to the squad leaders. Each leader would then telephone to those members of his squad who have telephones and would call on the other men of the squad personally.

Those men who could not be reached in this way would receive telegrams, which are now lying all made out in the desks of the company clerks in the armories.

## GIRLS WITH FLOWER NAMES

### Arrange a Club in California for the Study of Wild Plants.

Mill Valley, Cal.—Out of the deep tangled woodland of this hamlet, nesting at the base of Mount Tamalpais, has come a school children's club, unique, at least, in the nomenclature of its governing officers.

The club has been organized for the study of wild flowers, which are now

within sixty minutes the commanding officer, the field, staff and company officers and the first sergeant and quartermaster sergeants of each unit would be at the armory, while the subordinate leaders would be completing the notification of the privates.

Six hours after the order to mobilize had been received the guardsmen would be assembled, uniformed, armed and equipped, each with three days' emergency rations and ready to move out.

They consist of a signal corps battalion with an aeroplane detachment which would probably fly at once from Hempstead plain to Central park or some other point within the city; two battalions of engineers, ten troops and a machine gun troop of cavalry, 14 batteries of field artillery, 33 companies of coast artillery, seven regiments of infantry, a field hospital, an ambulance company and the quartermaster corps. Another 100,000 guardsmen would commence arriving the next day from New York state outside the city.

## IS CRUSHED BY JUNK IRON

### Man in a Freight Car Released When Cries Attracted Train Crew.

Lafayette, Ind.—When a west-bound Wabash freight train was passing through Lafayette one day early the shrieks of a man in distress were heard and the train was brought to a standstill.

When the train crew investigated it was found that James Fisk of Springfield, Mass., aged twenty-four, had become imprisoned in a car of loose junk iron.

Fisk had been "beating" his way on the train and a short time before the cries were heard the train had broken in two. When the cars came together with a crash a mass of junk iron slid over on top of Fisk's legs. At the time he was sleeping in the end of a gondola car and it was impossible for him to free himself. He could not be rescued until the car had been bumped several times to jar the mass of iron away from his legs. He was taken to the hospital in a terribly crushed condition. His cries aroused hundreds of people from their sleep. It is probable he will recover.

## COAL CARRIED IN GO-CARTS

### Rich and Poor Alike Forced to Get Fuel Home Any Way They Can in London.

London.—Perambulator coal parades are one of the sights of Westminster just now. Elegant flats and mean streets jostle one another in this neighborhood, and the problem of the household coal supply has to be met alike by rich and poor.

Storage is the main difficulty. In many of the high-rent flats there is a conspicuous absence of "cellarage." At the rare and welcome cry of "Coal!" people of all classes hurry out of their houses with pails, foot-baths, string bags, scuttles and anything else they can get, mob the coalman and clear his stock.

When the coal cart falls to appear—which is more often than not—there are processions of go-carts to the small coal shops.

**Smoked Since Girlhood.**  
Pittston, Pa.—Mrs. Catherine Reddington, aged one hundred and six years, who was a smoker of strong tobacco since girlhood, is dead. She frequently said that smoking had prolonged her life.

**Must Be Deaf.**  
New York.—Andrew Kirskey, a coal miner, who told the police that he never heard of the European war, was sent to Bellevue hospital for observation.

a gay pattern of many colors over the sloping hills of the countryside. The children, mostly girls, met and elected officers as follows: President, Charlotte Rose; vice-president, Margaret Leaf; secretary, Doris Plant; treasurer, Mary Moss; directors, Violet White and Fern Murphy.

They will begin at once their studies, which are to be prosecuted vigorously in all of their out-of-school hours. No blooms of rarest ray serene will be permitted to bud and blush unseen in the shady dells of Tamalpais.