

SCHOOL AND HOME

New Division in the Bureau of Education.

Department Organizing Branch Whereby It is Hoped to Bring Parents and Teachers Nearer Together—4,000,000 Mothers to Help.

Washington.—Before another school year rolls around Uncle Sam will have invited more than 4,000,000 mothers of the country to join in the working out of a co-operative plan whereby it is hoped to bring home and school nearer together, to help the parent to get the viewpoint of the teacher on one hand and on the other to help the teacher to guide little Johnny or Mary along lines of thought and work which will make the child a greater help in the home and assist it to develop into a better citizen in the nation.

During the hot months of summer when both grown-ups and children are giving more attention to vacation plans than to school matters, experts in the United States bureau of education have just begun the organization of a new division, which will assist in the upbuilding of two of the most important American institutions, the school and the home. For the want of a better name, the new branch of the bureau has been called the division of home education, which might suggest that the purpose of the government is to turn homes into schools. The encouragement of co-operation between parent and teacher, however, is the sole purpose of the division, and in no manner will its work conflict with the activities of the school.

The National Congress of Mothers of the United States is responsible for the establishment of the new branch of the bureau of education. The division now being organized will not be provided for out of government funds, but will be maintained by virtue of a co-operative arrangement with this large mothers' organization, which will provide financial backing for the work, which will be directed and supervised by experts of the bureau of education. This method of providing for the work is similar to the plan followed by the government in conducting the co-operative farm demonstration work in the south, which is made possible largely by funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. The same system of government co-operation with semi-private institutions is in operation in financing the new rural organization service of the department of agriculture, congress providing \$50,000 for part of the work and the general education board subscribing larger amounts to extend the lines of investigations.

The new division of home education will enable the government to give official sanction to the important work which has been encouraged by the National Congress of Mothers, and which are now organized in most of the large school centers of the country. The purpose in organizing the divisions is to extend the same idea of co-operation between home and school in the rural and small town communities which the parent-teacher associations have developed in the large cities.

With this end in view, Commissioner P. P. Claxton of the bureau of education has just mailed to a list of 4,000 county superintendents of schools a letter asking their co-operation in the work about to be taken up by the division of home education, requesting the names of the schools under their supervision in the open country, villages or small towns, and the names of at least two women of intelligence and influence in the vicinity of every elementary and high school. The women, preferably mothers, will be asked to co-operate in the work of the home education division by organizing parent-teacher associations for the discussion of the care and training of children in the home both before and after school age. In the entire country it is expected that there will be named at least 4,000,000 mothers who will co-operate with the government in the work of connecting up school and home to the mutual advantage of both.

The announcement made a few days ago that the pure food law has been invoked by the government to control the illicit cocaine traffic in the United States has brought in many inquiries from persons who want to know why the same law will not be used to cover the traffic in other dangerous habit-forming drugs. Among the drugs about the control of which inquiries have been made are opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, dionin, peroin and several others.

The reason which has been given by officials at the treasury department and the bureau of chemistry is that the importation of opium and its derivatives, such as morphine and other drugs, is now regulated, to a greater or lesser extent, by the special opium law of 1909. While this law does not give as thorough control of the traffic in these drugs as the new treasury department regulation will provide for the control of cocaine, coca and its derivatives, it was not considered wise to include opium and opium preparations for the reason that the administration of the new regulation might conflict with the operation of the opium law of 1909. It is found that the new regulation works well on the control of cocaine it is possible

More than a half century ago there were handed to Uncle Sam three bags of gold worth about \$600 and he is still holding them in his vaults at Washington. Some 30 years ago he received a bag of valuable silver bullion and the owner has left it with him ever since. This gold and silver has been a great nuisance to the accounting officers of the federal government, who do not know what to do with it.

Uncle Sam Is Worried.

Life holds few greater tragedies than being misled by the ice man

that a request will be made for the repeal of the opium law and the application of the pure food law to all habit-forming drugs.

The new cocaine regulation will make it necessary for an affidavit to be filled out and signed for every sale of cocaine from the time it reaches the importer at one of the large ports until it reaches the hands of the ultimate consumer. These affidavits will have to be sworn to and a record of the same will have to be made by the dealer, and both sales book and affidavits kept on file for regular inspection by government officials.

Plans are now being made for printing the forms of affidavits which will have to be signed by each importer and purchaser of cocaine, and also the forms of record which each dealer will have to keep and submit to the bureau of chemistry in January of each year. The start which the government has made in controlling the use of dangerous habit-forming drugs is in line with the course which has been pursued by a number of foreign countries which has restricted the sale and use of these drugs most rigidly for a number of years. Noting in the government's regulation will restrict the use of cocaine in legitimate medical practice, for it is recognized, of course, that only the indiscriminate and promiscuous use of cocaine, opium, morphine and other drugs is dangerous and that the administration of these agents by skillful hands contributes to the relief of pain and suffering.

Senator Jones of Washington is the earliest kind of a bird. Just when the other dignitaries of the senate are turning over their morning beds for forty winks more he's down at his desk, already elbow-deep in the day's work.

The first morning Senator Jones appeared in the senate building at the gruesome hour of half-past seven in the morning, all fed, shaven and eager for the day's work, the elevator was still asleep. The only thing around to represent the majesty of the United States was the antique negro watchman.

The senator's office was two flights up and he was in a hurry. "Here, you," he exploded upon the solitary darky, "can you run this elevator up to my office?"

"No, boss, I can't," replied the startled attendant.

"Then I can!" rapped out Senator Jones. "Open that door!"

The old darky, bewildered at the whirlwind methods of the western senator, opened up the elevator. The senator grabbed the levers; there was a whirr—and they had arrived!

Every morning since Senator Jones steers that restive elevator along its devious course from the basement to the second floor, carrying as a passenger an admiring darky watchman, whose astonishment at the versatile genius of the pilot is growing daily.

Representative Benjamin G. Humphreys of Mississippi and Butler Ames, who represented the fifth Massachusetts district in the house until March 4, had personal histories that were curiously interwoven.

Mr. Humphreys is the son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys of Confederate fame, and Mr. Ames, the son of Maj. Gen. Adelbert Ames and the grandson of "Ben" Butler. Mr. Humphreys' father was made governor of Mississippi in 1865, the year the present congressman was born, but the family had enjoyed the shelter of the executive roof only two or three years when Mr. Ames' father came along and evicted them.

General Ames, aided by federal soldiers, descended on the Humphreys' establishment, forcibly ejected the governor and his family, and took possession of the mansion under the authority of "military governor."

Neither of the sons of the famous soldiers treasures any animosity over the occurrence, however. Both are veterans of the Spanish war, where they served under the same flag.

The 1,300,000 boys and girls in the high schools of the United States constitute the greatest force of any nation in the world for social uplift and advancement of civilization, in the opinion of Dr. T. J. Jones of the united bureau of education. In a statement issued through the bureau Doctor Jones declares that with the teachers of social science and history in these schools rests the responsibility of developing this force for national good.

"Good citizenship should be the direct aim of the high school courses in social science and history," says Doctor Jones. "Good citizenship is a test that must be applied to every topic in these courses. Facts, conditions, theories, activities, which do not contribute directly to the appreciation of methods of human betterment have no claim on the mind of the high-school pupil."

"Every pupil should know, of course, how the president of the United States is elected, but he should also understand the duties of the health officer in his community."

Here it is. Representative Willis of Ohio, the champion speller of Congress, the other day received a word which he admitted he could neither spell nor pronounce. It was the name of a Chicago Greek confectioner and was sent to Willis by his brother. Here it is: "James Papatheodoroukoumoun-tourgetopoulos."

In 1856, H. J. Peters brought \$127.87 worth of gold bullion to the San Francisco mint; in 1858, Joseph Baker presented \$333.27; and in 1863, J. M. Southern handed over \$156.96. They never returned.

In 1882, Thomas F. Davis took 180.39 ounces of silver bullion to the New York assay office to be made into fine silver bars and has not been seen since.

THE AMERICAN HOME



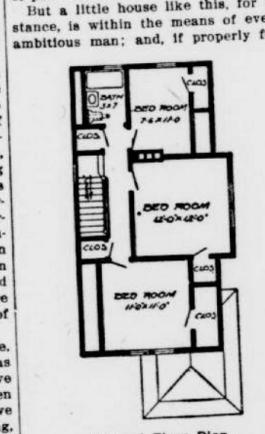
WILLIAM A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

An attractive design for a six-roomed house of one and a half stories, comprising many desirable features, is shown in the accompanying perspective and plans. It is not very large; but fortunately, small low-cost houses often have advantages over larger ones. Three of these advantages are light, sunshine, and air. In a small house, opposite windows are necessarily near together; and the light from one often crosses that of another, although they may be in different rooms. Sunshine, of course, carries light, and it carries life-giving properties besides. Light, airy houses are almost always healthful and cheerful. In crowded cities, houses offering such advantages are always occupied, while dark, dismal houses often go begging for tenants. In this design there are three rooms downstairs and three rooms upstairs, and they are arranged to provide a great deal of comfort and convenience.

When a man starts to build a house, he usually has some particular ideas in mind that he wishes to have worked into the plan. Very often these are not practical. They have been extracted, as a general thing, from some other plan, and cannot be grafted into the new design without spoiling the symmetry. You cannot have everything in one house, no matter what its size or the amount of money it costs. There are natural advantages that go with the environment, which cannot be successfully transplanted. This is one of the principal reasons why architects are necessary. One of the most difficult problems an architect runs up against is to prevent owners from injecting into house plans ideas that are not fitting or practical under existing conditions. One man insisted on having a porte-cochere at the side of his house, when the lot was not wide enough to accommodate the extension. He got his

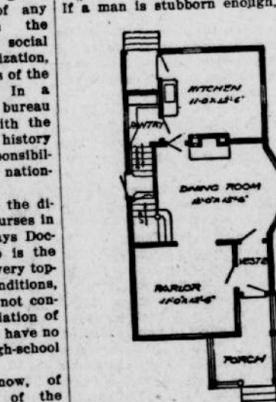
house that fits the lot, the family, and the man's bank account. As a rule, men are influenced by their more prosperous neighbors to build more expensive houses than they can afford. This often comes about from selecting a lot in a high-priced neighborhood. Then a man feels under obligation to build a house in keeping with the street and with the ideas of his neighbors. He cannot go against popular opinion without losing caste. It is much better to move into another part of the town than to attempt it. But a little house like this, for instance, is within the means of every ambitious man; and, if properly fur-



nished and kept in good repair, it may be made more attractive than some of the larger houses on the wide street. I do not mean that a person should go into a part of the town where property is neglected; but there are many side streets leading off from main residence avenues that are more desirable for homes than the main streets themselves. A house is not always a home, whether it be large or small. I have seen many more real homes in the smaller houses than in the larger ones. I think the proportion is very much greater. The stairway in this little house combines a good deal in a little space.



idea from a different style of house built on a wider lot, and it was so thoroughly fixed in his mind that he was prepared to sacrifice much more desirable features to carry out his idea. He could not understand that such attachments do not ordinarily go with small houses on narrow lots. Of course, there is no law against it. If a man is stubborn enough, he can



build any kind of freak house or hitch on any sort of attachment, and take plenty of time afterwards to regret doing so. I have seen a great deal of such nonsense in building.

One of the first principles in home building is to exercise common-sense in buying a lot in a location of business and in a satisfactory neighborhood; then follow this by building a

Besides leading both upstairs and down, it gives a grade entrance to the cellar, a side entrance to the kitchen, and it takes up very little room.

Downstairs the main feature is the dining room, which is large enough to make a comfortable sitting room; and it is especially attractive on account of the three windows and the grate. Where a chimney can be so placed as to accommodate the furnace in the cellar, the range in the kitchen and get a large amount of comfort and satisfaction with comparatively little expense. Other advantages in a chimney like this are that it usually draws better; it climbs out into the upper air through the peak of the roof, where it is better supported by the house and where it is easier to fix the roof around it so that it will not leak. Still another advantage is the additional height, which insures a better draft. Chimneys like this draw better for another reason—they are surrounded by warm rooms, and the flues are easily heated. Hot air naturally goes up; so the ordinary cold draft of the chimney is increased by this natural phenomenon. All you have to do to have things right, is to follow natural laws and take advantage of them to promote the end desired.

The little house is only 22 feet wide by 36 feet long, without measuring the porch. A 22-foot house can be comfortably placed on a 30 or 35-foot lot and leave plenty of breathing space on all sides. Then, it does not cost a great deal to build a compact little house from this plan. Under ordinary favorable circumstances of material and labor supply, \$2,000 should build it complete, with plumbing, furnace, piping for gas, and wiring for electricity.

charge is valid. The court accordingly held that an employee of a railroad company who did not have a telephone of his own cannot make the company liable for his personal long-distance calls. The court excepted from this ruling long-distance calls made by members of a family on a family telephone.

Hungary Agricultural Country. Of the population of Hungary, more than 70 per cent. is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

BRIGHT COLORS FOR CHILDREN'S HATS



LITTLE maids are fortunate in having the greatest variety in hats to choose from that has ever been provided for them. Any number of shapes, diminutives of those brought out for grown-ups, have been made for little girls. Two of them, suited to children from five to ten years, are shown here.

In these, as in so many of the new fall models, the shapes are covered with plush and faced with soft, thin silk.

The hat with brim turning up at the side has a soft crown, a puff of plush unsupported by wires or buckram. This is one of the features of new millinery. It is carefully finished and is untrimmed except for the small wing mounted at the front. Pushes and velvets do not admit of much trimming.

The little bonnet covered with plush, shown in the second picture, has a crown in the shape. The plush is fitted smoothly over crown and brim. This model is made of black plush with facing of light blue ribbon, side-plaited. There is a sash and knotted tie of the same ribbon for trimming. But what delights the eyes of the little wearer most is the little cluster of blue and pink ostrich feathers, regular baby plumes, which is mounted at the left and near the back of the bonnet.

Much velvet ribbon and many simple fancy feathers are featured in children's millinery. Girls of all ages have been carefully considered and amply provided for in the new season's styles by those who specialize and make only headwear for them.

Bright colors and rich fabrics have been perfectly managed and children's millinery is more interesting and more attractive than ever.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

COLORS IN UPTURNED HEMS DAINTEST OF BOUDOIR BAGS

Pretty Idea, and the Latest in Vogue, is to Have Contrast With the Rest of the Skirt.

The innovation in upturned hems on the outside of the skirt has given the colorists another chance to put in a dash of tone that will contrast with the rest of the skirt. As Roman stripes and Scotch plaids continue to reappear, on the best of the new clothes, it is only natural that they should find an abiding place at the bottom of the skirt or at the edge of one of those wired tunics that are made of all kinds of thin material.

There is a dark blue coat suit of gabardine which has a two-inch hem of red, white and blue plaid bound with a black velvet ribbon at the top; the coat does not have a collar of the plaid which is the first thing one thinks of its having, but the Scotch silk shows up as envelope flaps to the three pockets, which are edged with a black velvet ribbon and fastened over a black velvet button.

To Embroider for "Him." It is not often that one finds an opportunity to embroider anything but monograms on a man's clothing. A certain proud spouse, however, recently became an object of envy to her friends when she displayed for their admiring glances an embroidered silk shirt. His skillful wife had filled in with lavender silk floss the small lavender designs on the white ground. In this particular instance the embroidery was done after the shirt was made up, just as it had come from the haberdasher's. If the shirt is made at home, the embroidering is done before the material is made up. The satin stitch is used with pleasing results for this purpose. It is only necessary to embroider the front.

All-Black Hat Smartest. The all-black hat is the smart head-gear of the hour, regardless of the shape, and it is a practical choice for the beach. A black hat does not look quite as summery or light as an all-white hat, but the sun cannot damage it as it can one of colored straw, or even one of the natural tone straw, which may become actually sunburnt. There is a fad for trimming some of the black hats with blue ribbon bows, and a few of the bolder spirits among the fashion leaders are appearing in brown straw hats. When the latter are worn with brown shoes and stockings and a sash of brown moire or tulle the effect is really artistic.

Trunk Accessory. When traveling don't try to do without the little accessories of dress that freshen up the costume and the wearer. They weigh little and can be snugly packed away. To carry them conveniently make an envelope shaped case of some pretty, thin material, the size of your suit-case or trunk top. Make it to close with buttons or snap-fasteners. In this lay flat your thin waists collars, neck bows and gloves. This goes into your trunk on top of everything; can be easily reached and will prove a comfort.

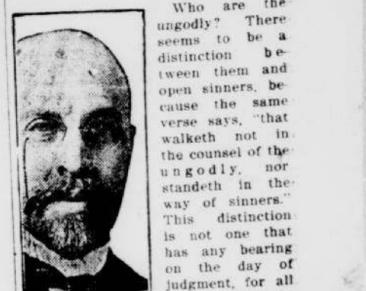
Sweet Odors. The greatest profusion of sweet odors comes to us from France and always are the perfumers adding a new triumph to their art. Faint, delicate perfumes haunt us as does the breath of spring. A scent that combines a spicy, woody smell with the faint, sweet suggestion of flowers is one of the new bouquet perfumes.

Colored Coat. The coat of colored jersey cloth has taken the place of the sweater for outdoor wear, says the New York Press. It is made loose, with a belt of the material, envelope pockets and wide turnover cuffs that are stitched at the edge.

The Company We Keep

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
Dean of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly.—Psalm 133.



Who are the ungodly? There seems to be a distinction between them and open sinners, because the same verse says, "that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners." This distinction is not one that has any bearing on the day of judgment, for all men in the sight of God are divided into but two great classes, not the good and the bad, subjectively considered, for there is none good, no, not one. But believers and unbelievers—the saved and the lost. Any other distinctions are only of a secondary kind and limited to the things of earth. For example, when we speak of an adulterer or a drunkard, we associate with him the name of "sinner," but when we speak of an outwardly moral man who nevertheless acknowledges no allegiance to the God of the Bible, we think of him as "ungodly." The latter is unconcerned about his personal salvation. Living an honest life as the world goes, he believes he will fare well enough at the last. He would not deny the existence of God and a future life, but he has no particular or transforming ideas about either. He is influenced by the encouragements and prohibitions, or the hopes and the fears set before him in the gospel. As the Bible says, God is not in all his thoughts.

The "ungodly" is a character with which most of us are more likely to come in close contact than the open sinner, and for that reason he is capable of more harm. We would not willingly associate with notorious transgressors, the libertine, the liar or the Sabbath breaker, but this other class of persons are not so well understood.

The Mark of the Ungodly. The Psalmist names one distinguishing mark of the "ungodly" as his "counsel." In other words, he thinks, not wisely, or deep or well, but he thinks. He also criticizes, advises and recommends. His voice is heard in the popular magazine and work of fiction. He is your companion on a railway train, or in a hotel lobby. You meet him in your store or shop, and it will not be long before he exhibits his missionary zeal. "Look at me," he says, "and thousands like me, who reject all this nonsense about salvation and the authority of the Bible—are we fools?" "How can Christianity be the divine religion to the exclusion of every other, when its numbers are comparatively so small?" This is the way he insidiously argues.

But what is meant by "walking in this counsel?" Are we to abandon society, retire from business, and put an end to converse with our fellow-men? Being in the midst of the "ungodly," how can we avoid walking with them? The answer is that we need not walk with them in the moral sense and of free choice. If we go among them in the path of duty we shall be upheld by divine grace, and if the demands of our vocation bring us there, the necessity of entering that society in distinction from selecting it, will put us on our guard and be an antidote to the infection. But we must not put ourselves willingly in their society. We must resist inducements to make one of them, and sacrifice worldly convenience, if need be, in order to honor God and maintain the purity and development of our souls.

Sin Progressive. The verse from which our text is taken is a sentence in which the same thought is repeated more than once with a slight addition to it each time. That is, three characters are represented, each exceeding the other in wickedness—the "ungodly," the "sinner," the "scornful." The first walks, the second stands, the third sits down, completely gives up himself to opposition to God. The teaching is that sin is progressive, and as an old commentator says, "he who walks in the counsel of the ungodly will soon stand in the way of sinners, and he who stands in the way of sinners will ultimately sit down in the seat of the 'scornful.'" One blessing therefore, which accrues to him that "walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly" is that from which he is prevented. He is prevented from growing worse. But is a positive blessing also, for the man who walks not in the counsel of the ungodly is likely to walk in the counsel of God. "His delight will be in the law of God, and in his law will he meditate day and night." As a consequence there shall be seen in him growth and fruitfulness, "and he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

Cold Water Pound Cake. Beat together three eggs and a cupful and a half of sugar, add one-half cupful of soft butter, one-half cupful of cold water, two cupfuls of flour and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir all together, flavor with lemon and bake in a moderate oven.

Washing Velveteen. Make a lather of soap and warm water; soak the velveteen in it, squeezing it, but not rubbing. When this is finished, rinse in plenty of clear water and hang it out to dry.

Save Old Coat. If you are getting a new raincoat do not throw away the old one, but rip it up, wash the pieces and fashion into a kitchen apron, sleeve protectors, cases for sponges or other things, says the Spokane Chronicle. A strip set under flower pots on a window sill or table will be a protection against dampness.