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NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 1-8, 1916

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NOTES

IRWIN SHEPARD

Irwin Shepard, for twenty years the faithful and efficient Secretary of the National Education Association, passed without warning to the other world at his home in Winona, Minn., on the morning of April 17. It is impossible in words to express the debt which the Association owes him for services rendered or to indicate properly the loss felt by those who knew him best.

We trust that this Bulletin will be loaned to some teacher friend who may be interested in the general plans for the summer meeting. We should be pleased to send a bundle to any person who will ask for the same. The June Bulletin will contain a practically complete program, and we should be glad to send copies of that, either singly or in bundles, to those who desire to receive them.

With the New York meeting, three of our members who joined in 1876 will have completed forty years of continuous membership. They are: Samuel S. Laws, of Washington, D. C.; Alexander Forbes, of Mount Holly, N. J.; and Sarah E. Richmond, of Towson, Md. Miss Richmond is still in active work as principal of the state normal school.

Such a large number of persons who were at the Detroit meeting asked if they could immediately secure a copy of the paper given by Dean Marquis on "The Ford Idea in Education," that, on the request of the N. E. A., the Ford Motor Company has issued the same in monograph form, and any person who desires a copy may secure it by addressing the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.

Altho the Proceedings and Yearbook were delivered a little later this year than last, they have all been mailed out. If, therefore, any member of the Association whose dues are paid has not received a copy we should be notified at once.

The monograph on "The Essential Place of Religion in Education" has met with considerable favor. It contains the winning essay, four other essays which were given special mention, and a synopsis of all the other essays that were presented. The monograph contains 134 pages and sells at thirty cents a copy. Orders may be sent to the Secretary.

The American Library Association will hold its Thirty-Eighth Annual Conference at Asbury Park, N. J., June 26 to July 1. The time and place was agreed upon in order that a large number of persons who are members of both the

Library Association and the National Education Association might be able to attend both meetings. The program of the Library Association will feature "Democracy in Education—Its Effect Upon Public, University, and School Libraries, and the Influence Which Libraries May Exert in a Democracy." Numerous section meetings and round tables will be conducted on such subjects as "Library Training," "Library Work with Children," "Duties of Library Trustees," "College and Reference Work," "Cataloging and Classification," "Agricultural College Libraries," "State and Law Libraries," "Library Extension thru the Work of State Commissions, Business Libraries, etc." Those who desire to attend both meetings should secure a round-trip ticket to Asbury Park, which will permit of a return via New York. From some sections of the country, tickets may be purchased to New York, which permit side trips to, and stop-over privileges at, Asbury Park. Persons desiring to attend both meetings should consult their local ticket agent some time in advance. The May Bulletin of the American Library Association will contain further particulars as to the program and will be sent free on application to the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The report of the director of Congresses in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition contains two items of information which will be interesting to our members. The International Congress on Education held under our auspices had representatives from a larger number of nations than any Congress that was held. National Education Association Day, August 21, was, in point of attendance, the largest of the special Congress days.

Following the plan of last year, the Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence will be issued as an advance reprint from the regular Proceedings, and anyone who desires may secure a copy of the same from the office of the Secretary for twenty-five cents. All of the proof has been read, and it is expected that the reprint will be ready for delivery not later than the 10th of May. This charge is made for the service rendered in furnishing the advance reprint. Members of the Association, of course, are entitled to the Proceedings of the Detroit meeting when they appear in connection with the Proceedings of the New York meeting.

Because of the fact that the 1916 meeting of the N. E. A. is held in New York City, Columbia University, and New York University postponed opening their summer schools until July 10, altho they will register on July 8. This will make it possible for those who would naturally have gone to New York for summer schools alone to attend the meetings of the Association, and many members of the Association can take advantage of that fact to spend their summer in special study at one or the other of these schools. Persons thinking of taking work in summer school will find it to their advantage to correspond with Columbia or New York University in advance of the meeting, for the purpose of making plans. Both institutions will be glad to furnish their summer school announcements on request.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and Syracuse University have also agreed to postpone the opening of their summer schools until July 10. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will accept teachers who have been in attendance upon the meetings of the N. E. A. on July 10, altho their regular opening day will be July 5.

The next meeting of the Department of Superintendence will be held in Kansas City, from February 26 to March 3, 1917. Hotels Baltimore and Muehlebach have been designated as headquarters. The general meetings will be held in the Convention Hall, where the commercial exhibits and registration will be centered. It is suggested that time will be saved if persons desiring to make advance reservations will communicate directly with Superintendent I. I. Cammack, who has

been furnished a list of all the hotel accommodations, so that he will be able to give all available information first hand. Many persons by not following similar advice in connection with the Detroit meeting were obliged to write four and five times before finally securing the accommodations they desired. In writing Superintendent Cammack, please be sure to indicate the character of reservation you wish and the price you desire to pay.

THE N. E. A.

The National Education Association (N. E. A.) is an incorporated organization of teachers, others engaged in educational work, and educational institutions, its object and purpose being "to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States." It was organized in 1857 under the name "National Teachers Association."

In this organization, there are three classes of members—active, associate, and corresponding—whose qualifications, terms of membership, rights, and obligations are prescribed by the Act of Incorporation and the By-laws, and are, in brief, as follows:

The annual dues for active and associate members is two dollars. Active members, however, pay an enrolment fee the first year of two dollars, making their initial payment four dollars. Institutions are listed as active members and may be represented at the meetings by their executive officers. Active members enjoy certain advantages over associate members, some of which are: Active members only are privileged to vote. Active members are listed in the Yearbook of the Association, with their educational position, titles and degrees, and year of enrolment. This Yearbook is published annually, its records are kept strictly up to date, and it constitutes the permanent mailing list of the Association. The annual volume of Proceedings, the Yearbook, the N. E. A. Bulletins, and the special reports, are sent free of charge to these members, who number between seven and eight thousand of the leading educators of the United States.

Associate members usually retain membership for one year only. They are recruited annually from the vicinity of the meeting, and join the Association for the purpose of attending the meeting and obtaining the Proceedings thereof, to which they are entitled. There are between six and ten thousand such memberships taken out each year, the largest number being over twenty thousand at Boston in 1903.

Eminent educators not residing in America may be elected by the Board of Directors corresponding members.

In addition to the income derived from these memberships, the N. E. A. enjoys an income from an invested fund, known as the "Permanent Fund," now amounting to \$188,000. This fund has accumulated thru a series of years and is carefully safeguarded under the Act of Incorporation as follows:

"The Permanent Fund shall be in charge of the Board of Trustees, who shall provide for the safekeeping and investment of such fund. No part of the principal of such Permanent Fund shall be expended, except by a two-thirds vote of the active members of the Association present at any annual meeting, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, after such recommendation has been approved by vote of the Board of Directors, and after printed notice of the proposed expenditure has been mailed to all active members. The income shall be used only to meet the cost of maintaining the organization and of publishing its annual volume of Proceedings, unless the Board of Directors shall otherwise order."

In organization, the N. E. A. is essentially democratic. Its officers are a President, twelve Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Directors,

an Executive Committee, and a Board of Trustees. Of these, the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Directors are chosen by the active members by ballot at their annual meeting, a majority of the votes cast being necessary for a choice. They hold office for one year. The President presides at all meetings of the Association, is responsible for the program of the general sessions of the annual meeting, and performs the duties usually devolving upon the chief executive of such an organization.

The Board of Directors consists of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the chairman of the Board of Trustees, one member from each state, elected by the active members for a term of one year, and all life directors. This Board has charge of the general interests of the corporation, excepting those intrusted to the Board of Trustees.

The Executive Committee has five members—The President, the first Vice-President, the Treasurer, the chairman of the Board of Trustees, and one member chosen annually by the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee has authority to represent, and to act for, the Board of Directors in the intervals between the meetings of that body, to the extent of carrying out the legislation adopted by the Board of Directors under general directions given by that Board.

One of the duties of the Executive Committee is the recommendation of special committees of investigation and research. Many such committees, composed of experts in their various fields, have been financed by the N. E. A. Not less than 10 per cent of the income of the Association must be set aside each year for such educational investigations and studies. The amount spent on such committee work now averages over four thousand dollars a year. These reports are far-reaching in their influence and constitute a valuable and authoritative body of educational research along lines of public and professional interest. The Report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary Schools, the Report of the Committee of Fifteen on Elementary Schools, and the Report of the Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools, even tho made some years ago, are still in demand by those interested in educational matters. The Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education, which has been working along this line for three years, is about to present its final report, which, it is believed, will have a marked influence in determining the solution of the various problems centering around the high school. In some cases, the findings of these committees have been published by the United States Bureau of Education as special bulletins—for example, Bulletin No. 16, 1914, a report of 465 pages, in which is published the findings of the N. E. A. Committee on Teachers Salaries and Cost of Living. The Report of the Committee on Salaries, Tenure, and Pensions in 1905, and the Reports of the Committee on Salaries and Cost of Living in 1913 and 1914, have benefited more teachers financially than any other efforts which have been put forth in this country, their recommendations having been the basis of a marked increase in salary schedules. In general it may be said that these and other reports of the various committees appointed under this provision of the By-laws have proved helpful to workers in all fields of education, have been instrumental in bringing about desired legislation, and have proved a telling means of support to superintendents when pushing progressive measures in their particular localities.

The Board of Trustees consists of four members, elected by the Board of Directors for the term of four years, and the President of the Association. This Board has charge of the Permanent Fund and of the general financial affairs of the Association. It is also the duty of the Board of Trustees to choose the Secretary of the Association, its only salaried officer, who is selected for a term of four years.

The Act of Incorporation provides that the principal office of the corporation shall be in Washington, D. C., provided that the meetings of the corporation, its officers, committees, and departments, may be held and that its business may be transacted, and an office may be maintained elsewhere as may be determined by the Board of Directors. Such an office, in charge of Secretary Durand W. Springer, is maintained at Ann Arbor, Mich. The business of the Association is carried on from this office and all its publications are issued therefrom.

The N. E. A. has nineteen departments covering every phase of educational activity. These departments have their own officers and meet at the time of the annual meeting of the general body to discuss questions pertaining to their respective fields. The president of each department is responsible for its program.

The Association has two meetings each year. The annual meeting takes place in July at a time and place chosen by the Executive Committee after a recommendation by the Board of Directors made at their annual business meeting. General sessions are held daily and the meeting usually lasts one week. The midwinter meeting of the Association is held in February under the auspices of the Department of Superintendence, the largest department of the organization. The addresses given at these meetings and at the meetings of the various departments constitute the annual volume of Proceedings of the Association. The price of this volume is two dollars. These meetings and those of the many affiliated organizations meeting at the same time are great "get-together" times of inspiration and support to thousands of men and women in educational work.

The Association has recently been able to conduct essay contests which have provoked much interest. Last year, a thousand-dollar prize was awarded to the writer of the best essay on "The Place of Religion in Education." This year two prizes are to be awarded for essays on "Thrift," one prize to go to the writer of the best essay from public-school contestants and the other to the writer of the best essay from adult contestants. Next year, there will be inaugurated a contest among classes in normal schools and departments of education in colleges and universities, wherein prizes will be awarded for the best composite study on: "The Supreme Object of Education Should Be to Make the Next Generation Better than the Living Generation."

Two years ago the N. E. A. Bulletin was established as a means of communicating more often with the membership concerning matters of interest to the Association. It has been found to be of considerable value and seven numbers are issued each year.

Every teacher who is interested in the advancement of the profession must necessarily be interested in the welfare of the associations or organizations having as their purpose the building up of the profession. Every teacher should carry a membership in the local teachers' organization, the state teachers' organization, the national teachers' organization, and the organization representing the particular phase of educational work in which he or she may be interested. Each has a distinct purpose; each can accomplish for the profession some things which the others cannot; and each will bring to the individual member benefits different from those derived from the others.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S GREETINGS AT DETROIT.

I congratulate the officers of this Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A. and I congratulate you upon this great meeting in this great and progressive city.

As we are having a record-breaking meeting here, so also we hope to have a record-breaking meeting of the general Association at New York City next July.

In order that we may have that, however, we must have your loyal support and your presence there. May we not confidently count on both?

I hope that none will allow his allegiance to the parent Association to be weakened in any respect because of his commendable allegiance to this great department of the parent Association but rather to be made stronger. The parent Association needs your presence and your help. I believe the great body of teachers of the rank and file will be benefited by your attendance upon the meetings of the general Association and I believe you yourselves will be benefited thereby. Let us have then a great get-together meeting next summer of the teachers of all classes, in the greatest country of the world, in the greatest city educationally, of the world, and let us determine to put the National Education Association of the United States where it belongs—the first among the educational associations of the world in numbers, in influence, and in helpful work undertaken and accomplished. It does seem that out of 600,000 teachers in this country we ought to have more than 7,200 active members of the N. E. A. Would it not be a great service to the schools, the teachers themselves, and to our country for us to work to increase the active membership of the N. E. A. at this time?

It is an organization which stands for development of leadership in that army which is doing the most effective work of all forces of any kind in preparing for the defence of our country against its most deadly foes—ignorance, inefficiency, disloyalty, and low moral standards.

The meeting in New York next summer will be the first meeting of the Association in its fifty-four years of life ever held there, and we hope to make it memorable in many respects. I am glad to tell you that all the educational, commercial, and civic forces of New York City and the educational forces of the state of New York are working together heartily and enthusiastically to help us make the meeting a great one. Columbia University and New York University have both postponed the opening of their great summer schools until after the meeting of the Association to avoid conflict with it. I suspect that many of you have seen the list of over 200 names of the leading citizens of New York City printed in the January Bulletin, appointed to make all local arrangements for the meeting. I have never known a stronger committee to be appointed anywhere for such purpose.

A number of entertainments and interesting trips will be arranged for the visiting teachers, of which one will be a trip up the Hudson, probably to West Point. I cannot speak officially as to Coney Island or Chinatown, but, without these sights, the many other sights and experiences of New York City will prove a liberal education to anyone who has never been there and renewed inspiration to everyone who has.

We can promise you a great program (the President of the United States is to be with us and many other notables) and a great meeting in every way, a good time and a profitable time, and I hope we shall have you all with us, with as many more as you can bring with you.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

The Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Department of Superintendence was held at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 21-6, and was the largest in the history of that organization, with an enrolment exceeding thirteen hundred that of any previous meeting. While Detroit gave the largest membership that any entertaining city has ever given, and Michigan had the largest membership from any entertaining state, it is also true that there was a larger membership from every passenger traffic association in the United States, except one, than ever before. The enrolment of members of the Association was 3,795, of which 217 were new active members.

1,415 were former active members, and 2,163 were associate members. Add to this number the wives of the members present and the persons who were members of other organizations meeting at the same time, and it is certain that there were in the neighborhood of 4,400 persons present because of the meeting. All the various passenger associations, except the Trans-Continental, granted open round-trip rates which had an appreciable effect upon the attendance. The states enrolling over one hundred members were: Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Indiana, and Massachusetts.

The local arrangements seemed satisfactory except for the inconvenience caused by the holding of the commercial exhibit in two places. This was made necessary owing to the fact that Detroit is not provided with a suitable place for exhibits. The hospitality which was extended by the various local organizations was appreciated. The automobile badge was a hit, and, from the reports, every member who was present took a trip to the various automobile plants for the purpose of seeing at first hand how they were operated.

The department voted to hold its next meeting at Kansas City, Mo., and selected the following officers:

President—John D. Shoop, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill.

First Vice-President—Fred L. Keeler, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.

Second Vice-President—John Dietrich, Superintendent of Schools, Helena, Mont.

Secretary—Margaret T. Maguire, Supervising Principal of Washington School, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Calvin N. Kendall, of New Jersey; Edward F. Buchner, of Maryland; J. A. C. Chandler, of Virginia; Franklin B. Dyer, of Massachusetts; and William S. Sutton, of Texas, submitted the following report:

1. We affirm that every child in the United States of America has definite educational needs, for which adequate provision should be made by proper legislative enactment and by ample resources for support. In so far as the public, the superintendents, and the teachers are now meeting these needs, the American school system will be able to fulfill the larger educational obligations of an expanding modern democracy.

We believe that American public education now offers substantial hope for the realization of the fundamental principles of liberty and humanity which will alone support a righteous nationalism and internationalism, by which peace, justice, and progress will be guaranteed.

We believe that a new international note should be sounded in our educational program, calling upon us to cultivate mutual understandings and interdependence among the peoples of the world, and to this end we recommend that our national government adopt the policy of appointing educational attaches to our embassies and legations in foreign countries.

2. The complete unification and Americanization of all our people is a necessity. In view of the temporary cessation of immigration, the present is a particularly opportune time for the extension of educational agencies that will effectively prepare immigrant children and adults for the rights and duties of American citizenship. We recommend that the president of the department be authorized to appoint a special committee to co-operate with the United States Bureau of Education and all other agencies in realizing this goal.

3. We rejoice over the progress in state, and especially in national legislation, which promises to guarantee the protection of children from the ill effects incident to undesirable kinds of labor at the time when future public welfare demands that they should be in school.

4. We reaffirm our approval of federal aid to vocational education as proposed in the Smith-Hughes bill now before Congress. We believe that the end to be served is so important and so diversified as to require a federal board, the members of which shall be educational representatives of the interests concerned and shall give their undivided attention to the administration of the act.

5. We recommend most heartily the activities of the United States Bureau of Education and its helpful co-operation in the development of education in all parts of the country. We recommend to the Congress of the United States a generous increase in appropriations for the Bureau, in order that it may be able to respond to the multiplied demands thruout the nation for its services.

6. We reaffirm our belief that a small board of education is the most efficient instrument for the administration of the affairs of public schools.

7. We reaffirm our belief in the value of the bureau of research in connection with the superintendent's office. We also commend the properly conducted, sympathetic, and constructive school survey as an aid in the solution of school problems. We look forward, however, to the

time when every school system will be so equipped in its own regular official and teaching staff as to conduct a continuous survey from within.

8. We affirm that the overcrowding of the elementary schools is a most serious defect, requiring, as it does, the individual teacher to be responsible for the instruction and the discipline of too many pupils. We believe that it is the part of educational economy to provide as speedily as possible for the abolition of this practice.

9. In view of the progress that has been made in raising the standards of preparation for teaching, it is recommended that school boards and superintendents thruout the country adopt, as soon as possible, for their guidance in the selection of elementary and secondary teachers and supervisors, the highest standards now in force in our more progressive states.

10. In order to secure more efficient teaching we reaffirm our belief in the necessity of helpful, sympathetic, and constructive supervision of schools, both city and country.

11. We reaffirm our belief in the importance of encouraging all agencies designed to promote the physical well-being of children. We note with satisfaction the increase in the co-operation between health and school authorities.

We strongly favor physical training that will develop mind and character as well, as body, but we are emphatically opposed to the introduction of compulsory military training into the high schools of the country before mature consideration of the educational questions involved therein.

We suggest the appointment by the incoming president of the department of a committee of nine to study and to report upon the proper place for and purpose of military education of American youth, and in case it is appointed we recommend that the Executive Committee request the Board of Directors of the National Education Association to provide for the necessary expenses of this committee.

12. The country child is entitled to as good a school as the city child. He should have a professionally trained teacher, who is paid an adequate salary. The rural schools should have good supervision. We believe the county superintendent of schools, as well as the city superintendent, should be chosen solely on account of academic and professional qualifications, executive ability, and good character. We are convinced that his selection should be determined by some method other than that of popular election, which is usually influenced by considerations other than educational. We further recommend the consolidation of rural schools wherever practicable.

13. We express our appreciation of the action of the various railroad associations which gave to the members of the department the benefit of the open rate.

14. We express our appreciation of the hospitality extended to the department by Superintendent Chadsey, his colleagues, the citizens, and the various organizations of Detroit.

15. We extend the thanks of the department to President Shawkey for the excellent program prepared for this meeting.

16. We express our appreciation for the many courtesies extended by the hotel managements.

17. We thank the representatives of the press for the excellent reports of the meetings of the department.

The special Committee of Five, appointed a year ago to outline a plan for an extension of the organization of the department, and consisting of Charles E. Chadsey, of Michigan, James M. Green, of New Jersey, Nathan C. Schaeffer, of Pennsylvania, Ben Blewett, of Missouri, and William H. Maxwell, of New York, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee understands that it was the purpose of the resolution under which it was appointed that it should consider the clarifying of the work of the department and make such suggestion for an extension of that work thru the year as would gather together and organize professional information of significant value in the work of administrative and supervising officers and would codify the tenets of this department touching the rights and duties of such administrative and supervisory officers in their several relations with their community, institution, and board of trustees, to the end that this selected information and professionally approved doctrine might aid more effectively these officers in meeting and solving their local problems. The committee recommends for your consideration the following:

The Department of Superintendence is one of the several departments of the National Education Association. As a department it is concerned with defining the nature of its activities in a way that will avoid the confusing of its work with that of the other departments of the general Association.

The main constructive lines of the activities of this department are the consideration of:

1. Courses of study that will meet the needs of communities.
2. Enumeration, classification, and promotion of pupils.
3. The certification of the qualifications of teachers and the methods of securing their appointment.
4. Proper school supplies and the mode of securing such supplies, including textbooks and apparatus.

5. Plans for school building.
6. The formation of school districts with regard to population, opportunities, and interrelations.
7. The methods of raising and apportioning school moneys.
8. The relations of superintendents to boards of education.

The Committee recommends that there be appointed at each meeting of the department a committee on one, or committees on more than one, of the above, or co-ordinate formative lines, the members of these committees to represent typical parts of the country and to have as their chief object the bringing before the department reports on comparative conditions, industrial, cultural, etc., and information on what is being accomplished in some of the most progressive schools, and that at least one session of a department meeting be devoted to hearing and discussing such reports.

The committee further recommends that the Executive Committee of the National Education Association of the United States be requested to ask the Board of Directors to make an appropriation of \$500.00 to meet the expenses during the current year of such committees as may be appointed under these resolutions.

SCIENCE TEACHERS COUNCIL.

The Department of Science Instruction has been considering for two years the advisability of establishing the Science Teachers Council, the chief function of which is to make possible more continuity in the plans of that department, as it would constitute an advisory body to which the officers could turn for suggestions. The purpose is to secure a membership representing the different sections of the country, so that it might be of assistance in increasing the interest in the work of the department. The Council as named consists of:

- Charles S. Palmer, 23 Park Place, Newtonville, Mass.
 Charles N. Cobb, Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.
 N. A. Harvey, State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Wilbur A. Fiske, Chaffey Library Foundation, Ontario, Cal.
 H. A. Senter, High School, Omaha, Nebr.
 Irving O. Palmer, Newtonville High School, Newtonville, Mass.
 Otis W. Caldwell, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 B. M. Davis, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
 George A. Cowen, West Roxbury High School, Boston, Mass.
 David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal.
 H. L. Terry, State High School Inspector, Madison, Wis.
 George R. Twiss, University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
 B. W. Kelly, Richmond High School, Richmond, Ind.
 James A. Peabody, Morris High School, New York, N. Y.
 William A. Hedricks, McKinley Manual Training School, Washington, D. C.
 J. C. Packard, Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass.
 J. A. Randall, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., President.

NEW YORK CITY

The Metropolis.—Everybody wants to know New York. From the time when mother used to let us have the picture paper to keep us quiet, up to yesterday when neighbor Brown, just back, told us of the new automobile fire engine he saw on Fourteenth Street, we have wanted to see these things ourselves. Popular songs have dinned Broadway and the Bowery into our ears. Newspaper, book, and magazine have made the names of Gotham all familiar. We teach New York to our children every year. The country expects it. Every nation thinks

the same way regarding its chief city. You feel you would like your information first hand. Inherently we are all geographical explorers. Every active-minded American expects at the first convenient opportunity to see New York again or for the first time. The National Education Association presents the opportunity now, coupled with unusual attractions of good company, cordial welcome, and especial attention to the teacher guests.

What ought you to see as a part of your liberal education? What to expand your mind and to enliven your later teaching? The review of this list of features is interesting to every school man and woman whether of Pennsylvania or of the Philippines, for New York is America in all its aspects: social, industrial, literary, artistic, and religious.

The Harbor.—This settled the site; it made the city. No port in the world surpasses it. Daily excursion steamers carry sight-seers out thru its wide portals to the open sea. Others encircle Manhattan Island each morning and afternoon, affording a near-by view of a varied and enormous commerce. Here you will see superb Atlantic liners, little hay-boats from Quebec, canallers from Buffalo, East Indiamen, Hudson ice-barges with their quaint windmills, busy ferries, lighters, floating elevators, and gondolas loaded with trains of cars. Bartholdi's Liberty, the immigrants' landing place on Ellis Island, the forts, the piers, the islands, the five great bridges, the subterranean tunnels, Grant's tomb, the huge Bush Terminal, the palisades and a hundred famous and interesting things present themselves to your sight in and around the cause and centre of New York's prosperity, her harbor. No great city is so happily placed with reference to the sea and navigable rivers. Yokohama and Rio have beautiful, hillgirt basins; New Orleans, Shanghai, and Alexandria have their broad rivers; Constantinople possesses her long calm-water shore; but New York combines these advantages of river, bay, protected wharves, and extended coastline with a beauty of landscape all her own and the admiration of the world. Seen from her highest roofs the blue Atlantic forms her horizon. Stretching to the north, the lordly Hudson, and to the East, Long Island Sound, bring native fleets to mingle with the commerce of foreign nations. East River is an American Bosphorus. The Hudson with its extension, the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain canals, forms a waterway richer in commerce than the Mississippi or the Hoang Ho. The meeting, here, of internal and external trade, gave New York her start in the commercial world and has made her, counting the adjacent suburbs wholly dependent upon her, the largest city in the world.

Water Trips.—Three luxurious and very commodious steamers leave the city every week day morning for the picturesque voyage up the Hudson, returning before the close of the afternoon. Each day, two steamers sail to the ocean fishing grounds for the regalement of the amateur angler who wishes to draw for himself edible inhabitants from the vasty deep. There is an hourly service down the harbor, thru the narrows to the famous beaches. Five steamers every day skirt Staten Island to the picturesque Atlantic Highlands and enter beautiful Shrewsbury River reaching Monmouth and Long Branch. Glen Island boats traverse the busy East River and lovely Long Island Sound. Two sight-seeing yachts with lecturers on board coast twice each day the entire water front of Manhattan. At Association headquarters you will find lists of all the remarkable little journeys by water offered to New Yorkers and their visiting friends.

Getting About.—The city has many entrances, but wherever your boat or train sets you down, you will find lines of electric cars communicating to all important districts. It is well to remember that in Manhattan the Avenues run

north and south, and that, except for the lower part of the island, the streets the numbered and run East and West. Broadway from the southernmost tip of the island runs the whole length of it and is the principal thoroughfare. Fifth Avenue decides the numbering of houses on the cross streets. Thus: 10 East 41st Street is East, and 10 West 41st Street is West, of Fifth Avenue. Four elevated railways start at the Battery, all running northward. Elevated lines permeating Brooklyn start from New York City Hall. Two subway lines enter Manhattan from the north, uniting at 96th Street, traversing the whole island, and extending to Brooklyn. Another Brooklyn subway begins at City Hall Park, Manhattan. Two subways run to New Jersey. A bus line with outside seats goes from Washington Square up Fifth Avenue with extensions along Riverside Drive and thru residential districts. Electric surface lines ramify thru all five boroughs. The compact district south of the N. E. A. headquarters and comprising most of the historic features of the city is within the easy walking powers of the ordinary visitors. Sight-seeing busses cover regular circuits. The 309 square miles of city embracing its boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, extending 30 miles from tip to tip, are served by transportation lines upon such simple systems that no one need ever be lost in New York.

The Public Buildings.—Seeing New York means, among other things, getting a view of its seats of municipal service. No one would return home without a knowledge of these famous buildings. City Hall, long since outgrown by the size and number of its municipal departments, lies in what was once the Common, a pasture of the old Dutch farmers. Built in 1804, from plans in imitation of Inigo Jones's designs of Whitehall Palace, it stands today unsurpassed for beauty of proportion and purity of design by any public building in America. The Municipal Building, headquarters of most of the city offices, is one of the wonders of the modern architectural world. Everybody wants to see the public library, the public baths, the Metropolitan Museum, the National Navy Yard, the Post Office, the custom house, the armories, the museum of Natural History, the Hispanic Museum, the Children's Museum in Brooklyn, the Aquarium, Police Headquarters, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, old Trinity Church, the two cathedrals, and Greenwood Cemetery. Grand Central Station and the Pennsylvania Terminal must not be missed. Their position and beauty class them among the municipal monuments of the world. Van Cortland Mansion, Fraunces' Tavern, and the Jumel House attract the student of history.

Educational Edifices.—New York has 661 public school buildings housing 700,000 children and 20,000 teachers. It costs fully fifty millions of dollars a year to maintain the plant. Centrally located is the \$1,500,000 Washington Irving School, enrolling over five thousand students and containing a Municipal Art Gallery, theatre, menagerie, roof-garden, pipe organ, salesroom, restaurant, greenhouse, complete housekeeping apartments, bank, bindery, printery, laundry, and modern classrooms. Nearby is the Stuyvesant Technical School for boys and the Manhattan Trade School for girls. Hunter College, the College of the City of New York, the School for the Deaf, the Parental School, twenty-five high schools, and 610 elementary schools offer a variety of style and equipment interesting to the professional visitor. Columbia University, Barnard and Teachers' College, carry a yearly roll of 17,804 students. New York University, St. Francis Xavier, Fordham University, Cooper Union, Brooklyn College, Mt. St. Vincent College, Art Students' League, Manhattan College, the Ethical Culture School, Horace Mann School, Pratt Institute, the Hebrew Technical Schools, the Polytechnic, Adelphi College, and scores of modern and beautiful parochial and private schools entitle the metropolis to its claim of being a national educational center.

The Sky Scrapers.—Few sights of the city excite more wonder and admiration than the towering business structures that have been evolved because of the insular confinement of the city's trade to narrow areas compelling the most economical use of every foot of available land. Within a surprisingly short distance of one another the visitor may see the Singer Building, the Equitable, the Hudson Terminals, the World, the Tribune, the Woolworth, the Flatiron, the Metropolitan Tower, Wanamakers, Altman's, Stern's, Macy's, the Times, and scores of others well-known by name to most Americans. Who has not heard of Delmonico's and Sherry's, the Waldorf, the Astor, the Biltmore, the Ritz-Carlton, the McAlpin, the Metropolitan Opera House and the Hippodrome? Sight-seeing automobiles, each with lecturers aboard, make hourly trips thru the best known business and residential quarters, while the out-door busses carry the traveller thru the most famous streets of the town.

The Parks.—In the heart of Manhattan, you find America's most famous breathing spot, Central Park, beautified with lakes and waterways, adorned with famous statues, enlivened with curious living animals, and possessing every variety of domestic and foreign tree that will grow in the temperate zone. Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham Bay, Riverside, and Prospect parks lie within, at most, ten cents' cost of transportation by electric trains from the business centre. Each park has its peculiar charm of meadow, rocky heights, winding river, or broad expanse of bay and island. On the Jersey Shore, accessible by frequent ferry, lies the new Interstate Palisade Park, while farther up the Hudson, reached by a delightful sail, the great Bear Mountain Park, the National Reservation at West Point, Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, and Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, attract those who have a full day to spare for the outing.

Churches.—You will wish to see St. Paul's chapel on lower Broadway where lie remains of heroes of the Revolution. Trinity church is near by, one of the handsomest specimens of Gothic architecture in this hemisphere. Hamilton is buried in the yard. Here is the Martyr's Monument in memory of the soldiers who died in British prisons. Lawrence of the Chesapeake lies near it with his last words, "Don't give up the ship," emblazoned on the stone. Up Broadway at the turn of the road, the spire of Grace Church stands, a beautiful upward-pointing finger in the summer haze. Old St. George's is a short walk away. St. Mark's, five minutes distant, covers the site of Peter Stuyvesant's Chapel. The church was called "St. Marks in the Fields," so far was it to the north of occupied land. Now there are fifteen miles of almost solid blocks of buildings extending northward from it, while to the south no vacant spot appears. You will want to visit the "Little Church around the Corner," and the famous "Fifth Avenue Presbyterian." "Dr. Parkhurst's church" stands upon Madison Square; St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue; the Brick Church, on Murray Hill; "All Souls" is on Fourth Avenue; the Friends' Meeting House, on Stuyvesant Square; Temple Emanu'el, on 43rd Street and Fifth Avenue. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now building, tops the heights near Columbia University. You should see Bible House on Third Avenue, erected in 1852; the United Charities Building on Fourth Avenue, and the great religious book concerns on lower Fifth Avenue. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association buildings in various portions of the city, in all boroughs, never fail to repay a visit by their demonstration of what a modern educational, social, recreational, and religious headquarters is in the early twentieth century. Numerous church houses of all denominations, the University, the College, and the Nurses, and twenty other settlements, the Educational Alliance, the Neighborhood Play House, and similar institutions are strikingly interesting in their equipment for social service.

The Clubs.—Born in great numbers of the congestion of modern cities, clubs represent in New York so important a factor in life that your stay in the metropolis will impress you with their number and importance. The famous Union League stands on Fifth Avenue and 39th Street. It is the center of Republicanism and the parent of other Union Leagues in various cities. The Manhattan Club, of Democratic statesmen, stands on Fourth and 26th Street. In your goings to and fro, you will see the staid old Century, the imposing University Club, the Lotus, the Players, the National Arts, the quaint little Salmagundi, the Arion, the Liederkrantz, the Harmonic, the Yale, the Harvard, a dozen Greek letter clubs, each composed of those who were members of the corresponding fraternity when in college. The Woman's University Club is on 52nd Street off Fifth Avenue. It would take too long to list the headquarters of various sorts devoted to women's interests. When you are here, take a telephone book, turn to "Women" and the addresses of all those organizations will be at your disposal.

The Beaches.—Swift express trains or a water ride carry the sight-seer to the pleasure grounds of the New Yorker. First in fame comes Coney Island, a world's fair by the sea. Beyond it is Rockaway, more quiet, and Long Beach, more select. South Beach is reached by Staten Island Ferry; Bowery Bay by trolley or East River boat; while upon the summit of the Palisades an artificial surf is agitated in a salt-water pool. The Jersey Central Steamers serve a long line of beautiful and refreshing bathing resorts along the Atlantic shore.

For the Lover of Quaint History.—This can give you the merest taste of the memories that link New York to the past life of the nation. Wherever you walk, statues, monuments, and tablets will recall some event of service or glory in the country's growth. In St. Paul's you will see where Washington sat each Sunday. On Wall Street you may stand where the feet of the fathers pressed the earth as the first President of the Republic took the oath. Near by, in the old John Street Church, Whitefield "preached like a lion." In Bowling Green the sons of liberty pulled down a leaden king and moulded him into patriotic bullets. Here Peter Stuyvesant surrendered. In John Street was the Battle of Golden Hill that shed the first American blood in the war of the Revolution. In Battle Pass, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the hardest fighting of the Battle of Long Island was done. With any of the little guide books obtainable in New York book stores, you can, upon the very spot, bring back the life of the old colony days. It makes almost every street, up or across this famous old city, paths of patriotism and glory.

Shopping.—One may learn a great deal by visits to the retail stores of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Abraham and Straus of the latter borough, and Loeser's near it, both reached directly by electric trains of the subway, do a national business. On Manhattan there is Wanamakers with its theatre, restaurant, "house beautiful," and art gallery. Vantine's and Yamanaka's are famous for oriental displays. Tiffany's is the great mart of jewels and bric-a-brac. Altman's, Lord and Taylor's, Arnold and Constable's, Bonwit and Teller's, Macy's, Gimbels's Saks's and Stern's are show-places of unfailing interest. The Fifth Avenue art dealers, Durant-Ruel, Duveen, Knoedler, Macbeth, Goupil, Keppel, Montross, and Wunderlich, maintain galleries of pictures free to the public. Brentano's, Scribners', Putnam's and other great book stores are well worth a visit. Best's Children's store, Schwartz's Toy Bazaar, the curio shops on Fourth Avenue and near-by streets, are too unique to miss. Fulton Market, a city sight in grandfather's day, is still a source from which you can draw material for good fish stories for the delight of friends at home.

Seeing Life.—As almost every city gives us distinctive impressions flavoring our memories of it, New York, a cosmopolis, gives the visitor many, if he takes the trouble to walk thru its characteristic quarters. Grand and Rivington Streets show you the densest congregation of humanity; Mott Street is the center of Chinatown. The Bowery, famous old parkway of early magnates, supports a busy line of merchandising full of interest. Wall Street is lined with lofty offices bearing names well known the wide world over. Maiden Lane is the jewelers' avenue. Bowling Green harbors the steamship offices. West Street and South Street face the largest piers. Lower Broadway is the wholesale centre; lower Fourth Avenue, the silk district. Broadway and adjoining streets from 30th to 59th Streets hold most of the theatres and is "the Great White Way" when the lights are lit. Broadway from 50th to 65th Street abounds with show rooms for automobiles.

In the old days it was a favorite amusement of writers who described the metropolis for the country reader to depict in lurid colors the vice and crime of this great wicked city. Visitors were warned not to go alone into its shady purlieus. This fantastic fog lingers in the minds of some who do not know New York. Forget the myth. You are as safe from wickedness and danger as you are at home. The New Yorker works in the day time and sleeps at night. The life is cleaner, steadier, and more respectable than in most cities anywhere on earth. Twenty thousand public-school teachers, several thousand more in other schools, abounding churches, countless societies for social welfare, an honest and efficient city government, and an industrious population mean and make a home-town, clean, safe, and sane. This is the real New York.

Eating.—A city that calls almost all of its workers too far away from home to go back for the mid-day meal naturally abounds in restaurants of all sorts. After two or three trials you can tell a good refectory by looking thru the window. There are three companies which maintain their moderate priced eating-rooms in large numbers scattered about the city. One of these horns of plenty can be found within ten minutes walk of wherever you are likely to be. Besides these, there are dairy lunches, physical culture restaurants, chop-houses, rotisseries, German bakeries, French pastry places, tea rooms, quick lunches, buffets, where one may dine well without robbery. There are Hungarian, Greek, Italian, and Chinese restaurants without number, good table d'hotes at fifty cents to one dollar. There are self-serving cafeterias for the promotion of honesty in which you eat as you like and tell the lady at the door what your bill amounts to. There are automats that deliver to you hot and cold sustenance daintily prepared which pops out of glass doors on your deposit of a small coin. There are dining rooms in which you may easily deliver from four to ten dollars for a moderate dinner for yourself and friend. The branch offices of the department of the interior are so many, and so near together, that provisions for the inner man need not concern you. A trial or two makes you a metropolitan expert in the selection of places where your money's worth is delivered quickly, neatly and in appetizing form.

Guide Books.—At five cents and upwards, upon any news stand or in any book store, the systematic sight-seer will find a variety of pocket maps or guide books outlining, in much more detail than the confines of this brief bulletin can do, a multitude of educative and entertaining sights which, taken as one's time and inclination allows, will make your stay in modern Gotham a good portion of a liberal education.

THE PROGRAM

The General Sessions will be held in Madison Square Garden on Monday afternoon, July 3, and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of the same week. The President of the United States will be the chief speaker at one of the sessions and one or two of his cabinet will also speak. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, will be one of the speakers. The different phases of education will be presented on the general program by prominent leaders such as Professor John Dewey, President G. Stanley Hall, Superintendent William A. Wirt, United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President	Robert J. Aley, President, University of Maine.....	Orono, Me.
Vice-President	Augustus S. Downing, First Assistant Commissioner of Education	Albany, N. Y.
Secretary	William B. Owen, Principal, Chicago Normal College..	Chicago, Ill.
Executive Committee ...	David B. Johnson, President, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College	Rock Hill, S. C.
Executive Committee ...	A. J. Matthews, President, Normal School of Arizona.	Tempe, Ariz.
Executive Committee ...	Ellen C. Sabin, President, Milwaukee-Downer College.	Milwaukee, Wis.

The National Council of Education will meet on Saturday afternoon and evening, July 1, and Monday morning, July 3. Reports will be received from the Committee on Superintendent Problems, the Committee to Study Methods of Promoting the Ideal of Racial Well-Being, The Thrift Committee, and the Health Committee. State Superintendent James Y. Joyner, of North Carolina, will discuss the subject of "Rural Education." One session will be devoted to a round-table discussion on topics to be named later.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

President	Ada Van Stone Harris, Director of Elementary Prac- tice Teaching, Public Schools.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice-President	Bertha M. McConkey, Assistant Superintendent of Schools	Springfield, Mass.
Secretary	Marie Turner Harvey, Teacher, Porter Rural School, Adair Co.	Kirkville, Mo.

In the first session of this department the following theme will be discussed: "A Study of the Question of the Transfer of the Upper Two Grades of the Elementary School to the High School." The following sub-topics will be considered: (1) "The Peculiar Psychological Conditions and Social Needs of the Seventh and Eighth Grades," by David Snedden, Commissioner of Education, Boston, Mass.; (2) "The Present Organization of the Upper Elementary Grades in Contrast with the Present Organization of the Lower Elementary Grades and the Present Organization of the High School," by John D. Shoop, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill.; (3) "The Necessity of Changes in the Curriculum of the Upper Elementary Grades, both in Subject-Matter and in Content," by Mary D. Bradford, Superintendent of Schools, Kenosha, Wis.; (4) "The Necessity of Giving Greater Social, Moral, and Appreciative Values to the Children of the Seventh and Eighth Grades thru Improved Methods and Improved Subject-Matter," by Charles McMurry, Professor of Elementary Education, George Peabody College

for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; (5) "Proper Vocational Guidance in the Upper Elementary Grades," by William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The theme of the second session will be "Some Vital Questions in Connection with the Proposed Change," which will be discussed under the following headings: (1) "Are Six Years Sufficient to Give the Elementary Training Now Given in Eight Years?" (2) "Is There a Need of More Reality in the Elementary-School Curriculum?" (a) "In Industrial Arts and Crafts—Getting Manual Skill and Making Things"; (b) "In Arithmetic—Socializing Arithmetic," by Georgia Alexander, Supervising Principal, Indianapolis, Ind.; (c) "In History and Geography—The Social and Industrial Point of View," by John W. Slaughter, Recent Lecturer on Sociology, University of London, London, England; (d) "In Elementary Science—Relating Studies of Force and Life to Human Needs," by J. H. Frances, Superintendent of Schools, Los Angeles, Cal.; (e) "In English Composition and Grammar—Based upon Correct Speech, Correcting Common Errors of Children," by H. R. Wilson, Superintendent of Schools, Topeka, Kans. (3) "Will Standardization Tests Help to Economize Time, Lead to a Broadening of the Subject-Matter, and Make for Greater Efficiency in the Work of Both Teacher and Pupil?" by Lida Lee Tall, Supervisor of Grammar Grades, Baltimore County Schools, Maryland.

The third session will be a joint meeting of the Elementary and Kindergarten Departments, the theme of which will be: "The Unification of the Kindergarten and Primary Grades." The theme will be discussed under the following heads: (1) "Educational Values Which the Child Carries Over from the Kindergarten into the Primary Grades"; (2) "Should the Kindergartners and the Primary Teachers Teach an Equal Number of Hours and Receive the Same Pay?" by Charles E. Chadsey, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich.; (3) "Practical Means of Unifying the Work of Kindergarten and Primary Grades." (a) "The Elementary Point of View"; (b) "The Kindergarten Point of View," by Luella Palmer, Assistant Director of Kindergartens, New York, N. Y.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

President Edward Rynearson, Principal, Fifth Avenue High School Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice-President Emma J. Breck, Head of English Department, The University School Oakland, Cal.
Secretary Walter J. Beggs, Teacher of Latin, Johnson High School St. Paul, Minn.

The general topic of the sessions of the Secondary Department will be: "The Reorganization of the High School," the regular sessions being devoted to a discussion of "The Administration of the Reorganized High School and the Place of Civics, Science, Mathematics, and Industrial Work under This Plan. "The Secondary Department will hold a joint meeting with the National Council of Teachers of English, at which a detailed course in literature and composition will be suggested. It will also meet in joint session with the Library Department.

KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION

President Mary B. Fox, Dean of Women, Chicago Kindergarten Institute Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President Ella C. Elder, Supervisor of Kindergartens Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary Fanny A. Smith, 863 Lafayette Street Bridgeport, Conn.

One session of the Kindergarten Department will be devoted to a discussion of "The Educational Trend as Shown in Some Recent Experiments." Miss Smith

will explain "The School of Childhood of the University of Pittsburgh"; Miss Hill, "The Play School of New York City"; and Miss Hetherington, "The Play School of the University of California." The second meeting will be devoted to the study of "The Arts in the Kindergarten," under the three-fold heading "Literature for the Kindergarten Child"; "Art in the Kindergarten"; and "Music and Folk Dances for the Kindergarten." There will also be a joint session with the Elementary Department at which will be discussed "The Relation of the Kindergarten and Primary Grades."

HIGHER EDUCATION

President	Ellwood P. Cubberley, Professor of Education, Le-	
	land Stanford Jr. University	Stanford Univ., Cal.
Vice-President	Sidney E. Mezes, President, College of the City of	
	New York	New York, N. Y.
Secretary	John E. Rouse, Head of School of Education, James	
	Millikin University	Decatur, Ill.

The Department of Higher Education will devote its morning session to a consideration of the modifications which will be made necessary in our educational system as a result of the Great War. The afternoon session will be devoted to a consideration of the somewhat similar problems of higher commercial training necessitated by new world conditions. A number of prominent speakers are expected to contribute to the discussion.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

President	Livingston C. Lord, President, State Normal School..	Charleston, Ill.
Vice-President	George H. Black, President, State Normal School...	Lewiston, Idaho
Secretary	Dimon H. Roberts, Superintendent of Training De-	
	partment, State Normal College.....	Ypsilanti, Mich.

The speakers so far determined upon for the meeting of the Normal Department are: Frank A. Weld, President, State Normal School, Moorhead, Minn.; J. Asbury Pitman, State Normal School, Salem, Mass.; Thomas M. Balliet,, Dean, School of Pedagogy, New York University; and Henry Johnson, Professor of History, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICAL ARTS

President	Frank A. Parsons, President, New York City School	
	of Fine and Applied Arts.....	New York, N. Y.
Vice-President	A. H. Chamberlain, Secretary, California Council of	
	Education	San Francisco, Cal.
Vice-President	Leonard William Wahlstrom, Head of Manual Train-	
	ing Department, Parker School.....	Chicago, Ill.
Corresponding Secretary.	Florence E. Ellis, Art Director, American Crayon	
	Company	Sandusky, Ohio

In addition to the two regular sessions of this department, it is planned to have joint sessions with some of the eastern states. One devoted to the subjects of drawing, design, and domestic arts; one devoted to the subject of home economics and household arts; one devoted to the subject of architecture, mechanical drawing, and ceramics. There will also be a joint session with the American Home Economics Association. In the first regular session, an attempt will be made to find out what the vocational trades are, what they want, what they ought to have, what we are giving them, and what our present status is. The speakers will be persons who have made phenomenal successes in actual life. The second session will be devoted to a discussion of what those in educational work have done, ought to do, and are going to do to meet the entirely new educational problem that confronts a people whenever its national, international, social, and political fabric becomes radically changed.

MUSIC EDUCATION

President	Frances Ellen Dütting, Assistant Professor of Music, Hunter College	New York, N. Y.
Vice-President	Charles H. Farnsworth, Associate Professor of School Music, Teachers College, Columbia University	New York, N. Y.
Secretary	Constance Barlow-Smith, Assistant Professor of School Music, School of Music, University of Illinois	Urbana, Ill.

The Music Department will have two regular sessions, at which papers will be presented and lectures given. There will also be one round-table session for questions. It is proposed to discuss the question of school music as it applies to elementary, secondary schools, colleges, and normal schools. It is probable that two complimentary concerts will be given.

BUSINESS EDUCATION

President	J. L. Holtsclaw, Director, High School of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President	L. Gilbert Dake, Department of Commerce, Manual Training and Commercial High School.....Oakland, Cal.
Secretary	Clyde Blanchard, Instructor of Business Economy, Extension Division, University of California.....Berkeley, Cal.

The plans for the program of this department are well under way, but only one speaker can be definitely announced. Cheesman A. Herrick, President, Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., will speak on "Economics in the Commercial High School."

CHILD HYGIENE

President	Linnaeus N. Hines, Superintendent of Schools	Crawfordsville, Ind.
Vice-President	Lewis M. Terman, Associate Professor of Education, Leland Stanford Jr. University	Stanford Univ., Cal.
Secretary	C. Ward Crampton, Director Physical Training, City Schools	New York, N. Y.

Speakers and topics already selected for this program include: D. B. Armstrong, Director, Department of Social Welfare, Bureau of Welfare of School Children, New York, N. Y., will speak on "The Social Aspects of School Hygiene." Helen C. Putnam, M.D., Providence, R. I., will speak on "School Medical Inspection as a Community Investment." E. F. Brown, New York, N. Y., will speak on "The School Lunch." Francis M. Walters, Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., will speak on "A Practical Course of Study in Hygiene." Daniel P. MacMillan, Director, Department of Child Study and Educational Research, Public Schools, Chicago, Ill., will speak on "Does the Correction of Physical Defects Increase the Rate of Promotion of School Children?" Frank I. Cooper, Architect, Wayland, Mass., will speak on "Schoolhouses and the Fire Hazard." J. J. Saditz, Westfield, N. J., will speak on "A Discussion of the Minimum Sanitary Requirements for Rural Schools."

SCIENCE EDUCATION

President	James E. Peabody, Head of Department of Biology, Morris High School	New York, N. Y.
Vice-President	William Hedrick, McKinley High School	Washington, D. C.
Secretary	John C. Packard, Head of Science Department, High School	Brookline, Mass.

The Science Department has arranged for an extremely full week. In addition to its regular meetings, there will be joint sessions with scientific societies of New York, New England, and New Jersey. One of these joint meetings will be devoted to the subject of "Physics," and one to the subject of "Chemistry." At one of the

regular sessions, James E. Peabody, president of the department, will deliver an address on "Continuity and Co-operation in Science Teaching." Thomas H. Briggs, Teachers College, Columbia University, will discuss: "General Science in Secondary Schools." The Report of the Committee on General Science will be discussed by W. H. Eddy, High School of Commerce, New York, N. Y., and M. C. Leonard, High School, Dickinson, Pa. A summary of the session will be presented by W. H. Kilpatrick, Assistant Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. At the second regular session, John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University, will discuss: "Methods in Science Teaching." A round-table discussion on "Training of Science Teachers" will be lead by George W. Hoke, State Normal School, Oxford, Ohio, C. H. Robison, State Normal School, Montclair, N. J., and C. H. Elliott, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. The summary of this session will be presented by Thomas M. Balliet, School of Pedagogy, New York University.

The Committee on Visual Instruction, which is a Committee of the Science Department, will have a meeting with the following program: "The Purpose of the Committee," E. W. Stitt, District Superintendent of Schools, New York City, chairman. "Educational Value of Moving Pictures," John Collier, Director of Peoples Institute, New York City; "Collection, Organization, and Circulation of Visual Aids to Instruction by State Bureaus," A. W. Abrams, Chief, Division of Visual Instruction, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.; "The Technique of Exhibitions," James P. Haney, Director of Art, High Schools, New York, N. Y.; "The Value and Importance of the Educational Museum," Carl G. Rathmann, Assistant Superintendent of Instruction, St. Louis, Mo.; "Advantages of Portable Moving-Picture Machines for City and Rural Schools," Alvan N. White, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Santa Fe, N. M. A general discussion will be lead by N. A. Harvey, State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., and there will be a practical demonstration showing some up-to-date films of remarkable excellence by Emma L. McClellan, New York City.

The science people have arranged for tours of inspection in the afternoons, holding their meetings in the morning. Arrangements will be made so that small groups will be taken to the places they desire to see, so that one-half of the time may be considered in the light of observational laboratory work. These places will include chemical works, lead works, copper works, a plant devoted to the manufacture of soap and toilet preparations, a storage battery plant, the New York Aquarium, the Bronx Botanical Garden, the Department of Health, wherein will be shown the work of public-health education, including the permanent exhibit, the work of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, including an electrical tabulating machine, the work of the diagnosis laboratories, including the Wassermann Tests, and the work of the milk laboratories, and where there will be a lecture on "Patent Medicines," the zoological garden, Bronx Park, the Board of Health Research Laboratories, where may be seen the preparation of serums and vaccines, the Pasteur treatment, chemical laboratories for examination of food and drug adulterants, and the disinfecting station, a trip to Cold Spring Harbor biology laboratories, the Carnegie experiment stations, and the eugenics record office.

The headquarters of the Science Department will be established at the Holley Hotel, 36 Washington Square West, New York, N. Y., where it is proposed that each day there will be held informal "get-together" luncheons and dinners preceding and following the trips of inspection. At these informal meals, an opportunity will be given for teachers interested in the same line of work to discuss plans and exchange experiences. Science teachers who may be stopping elsewhere will be invited to meet at these informal gatherings.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

President	O. M. Plummer, Director, Board of Education.....	North Portland, Ore.
Vice-President	George W. Auch, Board of Education.....	Detroit, Mich.
Secretary	Frank M. Bruce, Business Manager, American School	
	Board Journal	Milwaukee, Wis.

The morning session of the Department of School Administration will include addresses by President Willcox, of the New York Board of Education; Joseph Lee, of the Boston Board of Education; Stephen B. Knight, of the Denver Board of Education; Thomas W. Churchill, of the New York Board of Education; Edward C. Elliott, Chancellor, University of Montana; and Cora Wilson Stewart, of Kentucky.

At noon a luncheon will be given in honor of President D. B. Johnson, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The luncheon will be two dollars a plate.

In the afternoon, addresses will be given by May Snow, of the Minneapolis Board of Education; John Wanamaker, of the Philadelphia Board of Education; Maude Crew Waters, of the Los Angeles Board of Education; W. L. Pieplow, of the Milwaukee Board of Education; C. B. J. Snyder, Architect, New York Board of Education; John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the state of New York.

LIBRARY

President	Irene Warren, Librarian, University of Chicago....	Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President	Casper Carl Certain, Professor of Rhetoric, Alabama	
	Polytechnic Institute	Auburn, Ala.
Secretary	Grace D. Rose, Librarian.....	Davenport, Iowa

One session of the Library Department will be given over to a discussion on the general topic: "The Control of the High-School Libraries—Shall the Public Library Board or the Public School Board Supply the High-School Library Equipment and Control the Educational Policy of the High-School Library Department?" Bessie S. Smith, of the Cleveland Public Library, will discuss the question from the viewpoint of a field worker. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, will discuss: "The Educational and Administrative Principles Involved." William B. Owen, Principal of the Chicago Normal College, will present "A Constructive Plan for Standardizing High-School Libraries." The second session will have for its general topic: "Source Material and Its Use." At this session, there will be given a lecture recital on "The Drama of Life in the Lyrics of the Folk," by Caroline Crawford and Elizabeth Rose Fogg. A round-table session will be held devoted to reports from school librarians representing the various types of libraries—university, college, normal school, high school, elementary school, and rural school. There will be a joint session with the Secondary Department, at which time William M. Davidson, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., will present "The Importance of the Library in the Modern High School." C. C. Certain, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., will present the Report of the Library Committee. Mary E. Hall, Librarian, Girls High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., will present a plan for "A Nation-Wide Movement for Better High-School Libraries. Jesse B. Davis, Principal, Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich., will discuss: "Vocational Guidance thru the High-School Library. Walter D. Hood, Principal, Gilbert High School, Winsted, Conn., will discuss: "The Value of the Library in Vocational and Trade High Schools." Mary Sullivan, Fifth Ave. High School, Pittsburgh, will speak on "The Administration and Maintenance of the High-School Library." W. C. Wood, State Commissioner of Secondary Education for California, will present "Problems in High-School Li-

brary Control," following which there will be a symposium on "The Administration of the High-School Library and Its Uses in the Teaching of Subjects in the High-School Curriculum."

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

President	George A. Works, Professor of Rural Education, Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.
Vice-President	Henry N. Goddard, High School Inspector, State Department of Education	Madison, Wis.
Secretary	W. S. Taylor, Associate Professor of Agricultural Education, University of Texas.....	Austin, Tex.

It is expected that one joint meeting with the Rural School Committee of the American Library Association will be held, and that at another session Edward M. Tuttle, of the Rural Education Department, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, will discuss "The Relationship of the Agricultural College to the Rural Schools thru Publications." Professor E. M. Burritt will discuss "The Relationship of the Farm Bureau to the Community."

CLASSROOM TEACHERS

President	Mary E. Adkisson, Teacher, East Denver High School	Denver, Colo.
Vice-President	Isabel A. Ennis, President, Class Teachers Organiza- tion of Brooklyn	New York, N. Y.
Secretary	Mary V. Donoghue, Sixth Grade Teacher, Stewart School	Chicago, Ill.

The Department of Classroom Teachers will present as its main topic "The Classroom Teacher as a Factor in Community Life," with subdivisions on "The Relation of the Teacher to the Child," "The Classroom Teacher as a Factor in the Educational Life of the West," "Waste in Education," "Democracy in Education," "Advisory Councils."

PHYSICAL

President	E. B. DeGroot, Director, Department of Physical Education, Public Schools	San Francisco, Cal.
Vice-President	Baroness Rose Posse, President, Posse Normal School of Gymnastics	Boston, Mass.
Secretary	May G. Long, Supervisor of Physical Training, Public Schools	Everett, Wash.

SPECIAL

President.....	Elizabeth E. Farrell, Inspector of Ungraded Classes, Department of Education.....	New York, N. Y.
Vice-President.....	Lewis M. Terman, Associate Professor of Education, Leland Stanford Jr. University.....	Stanford Univ., Cal.
Secretary.....		

SCHOOL PATRONS

President	Mrs. Louis Hertz, Council of Jewish Women.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Vice-President	Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Trustee, College for Women, University of the South.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary	Mrs. E. L. Baldwin, State Chairman of the Depart- ment of School Patrons.....	San Francisco, Cal.

The programs for these departments had not been received at the time this Bulletin went to press, but they will appear in the June number.

ORGANIZATIONS MEETING WITH THE N. E. A.**AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE**

President—Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of Schols, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary—Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Treasurer—William W. Andrew, Superintendent of Schools, Salem, Mass.

Following the usual custom in connection with the summer meetings, four pupils from the high schools of the state of New York will deliver orations on "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace." These pupils will be selected as the result of a state-wide contest among the high-school pupils of New York state conducted under the direction of the New York State Branch of the American School Peace League. A medal will be presented to the successful contestant by United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton. This medal inscribes the seal of the League, which represents the scales of justice resting on an open book surrounded by interwoven threads of gold and encircled by the inscription: "American School Peace League." Following this contest an address will be delivered by some speaker who will be announced later.

SCHOOL GARDEN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

President—Van Evrie Kilpatrick, Public School No. 52, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—J. L. Randall, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Alice V. Joyce, Portland, Ore.

The meeting this year will take the form of a conference on "The Relationship of Schools to Home Gardening." The conference will be led by E. K. Thomas, specialist in agricultural education, Kingston, R. I. A School Garden Pageant in Bronx Park will be tendered by the School Garden Association of New York to the N. E. A. sometime during the week. The Children's School Farms, conducted under the direction of the Department of Parks, New York City, will be open for inspection and guides will be provided all visitors.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS.

President—Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary—Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Washington, D. C.

The usual conference will be held at which time representatives of this Association and various school systems will speak.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

President—Charles S. Foos, Superintendent of Schools, Reading, Pa.
Secretary—E. M. Carter, Secretary, State Reading Circle Board, Columbia, Mo.

The Federation will hold two half-day sessions at New York in an attempt to secure an exchange of ideas between officials of the various state associations in order that all may be benefited by the plans which have been found successful by any.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION

President—Meyer Bloomfield, Professor of Vocational Guidance, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Secretary—W. Carson Ryan, Jr., Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

This association will hold a meeting at New York, the particulars of which will be given in the June Bulletin.

LEAGUE OF TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS

President—Frances E. Harden, Stewart School, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—Julia Walsh, Principal, Jackson School, La Salle, Ill.

The usual meetings of the League will be held at which reports will be given by representatives of the various teachers associations composing its membership. One meeting will be held, to which the members of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the N. E. A. are invited. It is expected that Scott Nearing, who prepared one of the sub-reports in connection with the work of the Committee of the N. E. A. on Teachers Salaries and Cost of Living, will be the principal speaker.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WORKERS IN EXTENSION EDUCATION—UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The leaders, workers, and specialists in extension education are invited to a two-day conference which will be in charge of O. H. Benson, of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is expected that they will have a considerable exhibit of boys' and girls' club products, reports, illustrations, and an exhibit of extension equipment, devices, charts, etc. It is planned to have in attendance some of the champions in the boys' and girls' work in the eastern states who will be present to tell their stories of achievement.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

President—Martha Van Rensselaer, Professor of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Secretary—Alice P. Norton, Editor, The Home Economics Journal, Chicago, Ill.

This association will have a meeting in New York, and also a joint meeting with the Department of Vocational Education and Practical Arts.

AMERICAN POSTURE LEAGUE

President—Jessie H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of Physical Training, Public Schools, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—Henry Ling Tayler, M.D., New York, N. Y.

The American Posture League will hold meetings during the convention, in which various specialists will present the scientific work of the League's technical committees. The subjects will include the application of anatomic principles to school furniture for the kindergarten, the grades, and vocational classes; means of relieving eye strain and posture in reading and drawing with adjustable book-rest; educational aids in the training of posture; X-Ray studies on the effects of exercises, etc.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

President—Edwin M. Hopkins, Professor of English Language, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Secretary—James F. Hosis, Head of the Department of English, Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill.

The first meeting will be a joint session with the Department of Secondary Education. The topic of this session will be: "The Report of the Committee of Thirty on the Reorganization of High-School English." It will be discussed under the following headings: "The Purpose, Scope, and Main Features of the Report," by James F. Hosis, Head of the Department of English, Chicago Normal College,

Chicago, Ill.; "Literature in the Junior and Senior High-School Years," by Emma J. Breck, Head of the Department of English, University High School, Oakland, Cal.; "Composition in the Junior and Senior High-School Years," by Benjamin A. Heydrick, Head of the Department of English, High School of Commerce, New York, N. Y.

The second session will offer the following program: "The Progress of the National Council of Teachers of English," by Elmer W. Smith, Professor of Rhetoric and Public Speaking, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; "Some Thoughts on the Present Discontent," Theodore C. Mitchell, Principal, Jamaica High School, Jamaica, N. Y.; "The Collegiate Training of the High-School Teacher of English," A. R. Brubacher, President, State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.; "The Professional Training of the High-School Teacher of English," Franklin T. Baker, Professor of English Language and Literature, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

The program of the third session will be: "Two Types of Criticism of Composition Work," Sterling A. Leonard, Instructor in English, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.; "The Oral Interpretation of Literature," C. T. Winchester, Professor of English Literature, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; "Speech Training," Calvin L. Lewis, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

For the fourth session, the program will be: "The Equipment of the English Classroom," Adah G. Grandy, Head of the Department of English, Deerfield-Shields Township High School, Highland Park, Ill.; "Reading Clubs," W. S. Hinchman, English Master, Groton School, Groton, Mass.; "Concerning Outside Reading," Dudley H. Miles, Head of the Department of English, Evander Childs High School, New York, N. Y., and J. O. Engleman, Superintendent of Schools, Decatur, Illinois.

CONFERENCE OF DEANS OF WOMEN

A call has been made for a Conference of Deans of Women in normal schools and colleges. So far the following persons have agreed to discuss the topic indicated: Dean Schweitzer, Terre Haute, Ind., "Means for Establishing Standards for Social Conduct Among Students." Dean Housel, Mt. Union College, Ohio, "The Greatest Essentials in Successful Deaning." George A. McFarland, President, State Normal School, Valley City, N. D., "What a President May Rightfully Expect from His Dean of Women." Dean Whitney, Emporia, Kans., "How May the Office of the Dean Be Brought to Have the Best Possible Chance in Making the Students Love the Dean Rather than Fear Her?" Dean Gardener, Kearney, Nebr., "Conservation of Our Young Womanhood." Dean Thornton, Moorehead, Minn., "How May Life in Dormitories Be a Positive Force in Molding the Spirit of the School?" Dean Spicer, Gunnison, Colo., "Chaperonage."

THE MUSEUM AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Under the direction of Henry W. Kent, Secretary, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, N. Y., a meeting will be held for the discussion of the relationship of the museum and the public schools. The utilization of museums in connection with educational activities is coming to have a greater importance each year. The educational and extension work of museums is a permanent addition to education and in no sense a fad. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has developed plans by which it has increased its value to the public schools of New York City, and, in the program which will be arranged, it is proposed to bring out suggestions that will be beneficial to school men from other places.

RAILROAD RATES FOR NEW YORK.

New York is situated within the territory of the Trunk Line Association, which Association has authorized a short-time rate of two cents a mile in each direction, with minimum of one dollar for the round trip, on the certificate plan, going and returning via the same route only. Going tickets in connection with certificates will be sold June 29 and 30 and July 1 at one-way fares applicable to New York City. Certificates are to be endorsed by D. W. Springer, Secretary, N. E. A., and then validated by H. C. Blye, special agent of the Trunk Line Association. Endorsement and validation will both be made at the headquarters office of the Secretary of the Association in Madison Square Garden.

The certificates should be endorsed at the time of registration. Mr. Blye will be present July 5, 6, and 7, from nine in the morning until six in the afternoon, for the purpose of validating certificates. No fee will be charged for validation. These are the only days in which the certificates may be validated. Return tickets, limited to continuous passage, will be sold on the presentation of validated certificates from July 5 to July 11, at the difference between the fare paid on the going trip and the fare for the round trip at the reduced rate. Destination must be reached not later than July 12, so far as the territory of the Trunk Line Association is concerned.

The Central Passenger Association has authorized the sale of a short-time ticket based on the action of the Trunk Line Association.

The Eastern Canadian Passenger Association has authorized a reduced rate based on the fares announced by the New England Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Association.

The New England Passenger Association has authorized a reduced rate based on the fares announced by the Trunk Line Association.

The Southeastern Passenger Association, the Southwestern Passenger Association, and the Western Passenger Association have not yet taken formal action.

In addition to this short-time rate, there will also be a thirty-day rate or a sixty-day rate, in effect from the various sections of the country. From the territory of the Trans-Continental Passenger Association, there will be in effect a three-months' rate. Most of these rates are not definitely settled until the latter part of April or the first of May, but our June Bulletin will contain the full announcements concerning the rates from all Associations, which will be in effect at the time of the New York meeting.

It is suggested that members will be able to obtain this information from their local ticket agents by at least the middle of May.

NEW YORK ARRANGEMENTS

As has already been announced, the general sessions of the New York meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden, which occupies the block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, and 26th and 27th Street. Headquarters hotels have been assigned as follows: Hotel Astor—New York and New England; Hotel Waldorf Astoria—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the southeastern states; Hotel McAlpin—middle and western states.

The exact location of the various departmental meetings has not yet been agreed upon, but available halls have been offered in Madison Square Garden, Hotel Astor, Hotel Waldorf, Hotel McAlpin, Columbia University, Hunter College, College of the City of New York, New York University, American Museum of Natural History, DeWitt Clinton High School, Washington Irving Girls' High School, Aeolian Hall, Hebrew Technical Institute, and Pratt Institute.

The general committee appointed by our Executive Committee consists of Thomas E. Finegan, Albany, N. Y., Andrew Edson, Elmer E. Brown, and John R.

Young, of New York City. Elsewhere in this Bulletin, appears the names of the members of the general committee of the City of New York. It will be noticed that the membership represents practically every phase of civic activity.

School committees are being organized with William J. O'Shea, District Superintendent, as chairman of the Committee on School Membership; Henry E. Jenkins, District Superintendent, Chairman of the Committee on Reception; William L. Ettinger, Associate Superintendent, Chairman of the Committee on Exhibits; and Frank R. Rix, Director of Music, Public Schools, chairman, Committee on Music.

Local committees of arrangements are also being organized in the other educational institutions of the city. It is planned to have a mass demonstration of physical training and athletics on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 4. This demonstration will be a composite of the two annual exhibits given by the children in the public schools of New York, and will be participated in by two thousand boys and two thousand girls. It will be under the direction of C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training, Public Schools, and will be held in the stadium of the College of the City of New York.

The Secretary recently spent five days in New York, meeting with the representatives of the various educational institutions and associations, and with the committees that had been formed. Plans are being promulgated on a large scale for the entertainment of the teachers. New York City has more than any other city which is of interest to those of an investigating turn of mind, and it is the purpose of the New York teachers to arrange so that the visiting teachers will be given an opportunity to inspect institutions and plants having to do with educational problems.

The American Express Company will have charge of the Bureau of Information, which will be installed at the Madison Square Garden during the period of the Convention. This Bureau of Information will be in proximity to the registration desks at headquarters. The Travel Department of the American Express Company has been officially appointed to provide such facilities as may be feasible for local sightseeing in New York City and vicinity during the period of the meeting, and to arrange such excursions following the Convention as will facilitate the plans of those who are going East to attend the Convention and to make the trip one of extended educational value by travel to convenient points.

The American Express Company is providing a schedule of Post-Convention Tours or Cruises to Bermuda, Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, New England, Halifax, and St. Lawrence. A special announcement of these excursions will appear in the May issue of the Bulletin, and special folders will be issued by the American Express Company and sent to those who desire them.

Inquiries pertaining to sightseeing in New York or to excursions from New York may be addressed to the American Express Company, Travel Department, in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco.

Hotel arrangements have never been better than in New York. A study of the list which follows will show rates on both European and American plans. Accommodations of every grade are listed and the Merchants' Association becomes sponsor for the character of the hotels named and for the service which will be given. You will note their suggestion that advance reservations be made as early as possible. In New York these should be made directly with the hotels.

It has been suggested that members of the Association will do well to patronize the hotels listed. It is especially suggested that no attention be paid to what is known as the licensed public porter who is to be found at the New York railway terminals and steamship piers. These porters cannot be trusted in the representations which they make. Select your hotel in advance and you will have no difficulty in being well taken care of.

HOTEL SCHEDULE

Hotels listed herein guarantee their rates as per the schedule. In no instance has the rate been advanced beyond the regular tariff and in many cases reductions have been made. Where one amount is named, it is the minimum rate. These hotels are especially recommended by the Merchants' Association of New York and the Hotel Men's Association of New York City, as well as by the General Committee to prepare for the New York Convention.

We strongly advise that reservations be made in advance, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to accommodations and rates. Inquiries to any one of these hotels will receive their prompt and careful attention.

ASTOR

Broadway and 44th Street

Headquarters for New York and the New England States

Single room, without bath	\$2.00-\$3.50
Single room, with bath	3.00- 6.00
Double room, without bath	3.00- 5.00
Double room, with bath	4.00- 8.00

McALPIN

Broadway and 34th Street

Headquarters for the Middle, Northwestern and Western States

Single room, without bath	\$2.00-\$3.00
Single room, with bath	2.50-
Double room, with bath	4.00- 7.00

ALBEMARLE

Broadway and 54th Street

Single room and bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Double room and bath	2.50- 3.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath, one person	3.00- 5.00

ALBERT

University Place and 11th Street

Room, without bath	\$1.00
Room, with bath	1.50
Parlor, bedroom and bath	3.00

ALGONQUIN

59 to 65 West 44th Street

Single rooms and bath at	\$2.50
Double room and bath	3.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	5.00

ANSONIA

Broadway, 73rd to 74th Street

Five and six room suites, (1, 2, and 3 persons in a room), at rate of \$1.50 to \$3.00 per person.

ARLINGTON

18 West 25th Street, near Broadway

Single Room, European	\$1.50-\$2.00
American	3.00- 3.50
Double Room, European	2.50- 3.00
American	5.00- 5.50
(Every room with a private bath.)	

BELLECLAIRE

Broadway at 77th Street

Single room and bath	\$2.00-
Double room and bath	3.00-
Two rooms and bath	4.00- 5.00

WALDORF

Fifth Avenue and 34th Street

Headquarters for Pennsylvania and the Atlantic and Southern States, including Arkansas and Louisiana

Single rooms, without bath	\$2.00
Single rooms, with bath	3.00
Double rooms, without bath	3.00
Double rooms, with bath	4.00

BELMONT

Park Avenue and 42nd Street

Single room, without bath	\$2.50-\$4.00
Double room, with bath	5.00- 6.00
Double room, without bath	5.00-

BERKLEY

West 74th Street and Amsterdam Avenue

Two rooms and bath	\$4.00-\$5.00
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BILTMORE

Madison Avenue and 43rd Street

Single room, with bath	\$3.50-\$5.00
Double room, with bath	6.00-

BLACKSTONE

50 East 58th Street

Single room, with bath	\$2.00
Double room, with bath	3.00
Two rooms, with bath	4.00

BRESLIN

Broadway, at 29th Street

Single rooms, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Single rooms, with bath	2.00- 2.50
Double rooms, without bath	3.00-
Double rooms, with bath	3.50- 4.00

BRISTOL

122 West 49th Street

Single room, European	\$1.50-\$2.00
American	3.00- 3.50
Double room, European	2.50- 3.00
American	5.00- 5.50
(Every room with private bath.)	

BROADWAY CENTRAL

667 to 677 Broadway, corner 3rd Street

Single rooms, without bath	\$1.00-\$1.50
Single rooms, with bath	2.00-
Double rooms, without bath	2.00-
Double rooms, with bath	3.00-
Two rooms and bath, each person..	1.50-
American plan, without bath	2.50- 3.00
American plan, with bath	3.50- 4.00

BROZTELL

Fifth Avenue and 27th Street

Rooms, one person	\$1.50
Rooms, two persons	2.50
(Every room with private bath.)	

BUCKINGHAM

Fifth Avenue and 50th Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Single room, with bath	3.00-5.00
(Extra person, \$1.00 per day.)	

CALUMET

340 West 57th Street

Room and bath	\$1.50
Two rooms and bath	2.50
Three rooms and bath	3.50

CLARIDGE

Broadway and 44th Street

Single rooms, running water	\$2.00-
Single rooms, bath	3.00-4.00
Double rooms, running water	3.00-
Double rooms, bath	4.00-6.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	8.00-

CLENDENING

202 West 103rd Street

Parlor, bedroom, private bath—	
One person	\$1.50-\$3.00
Two persons	2.00-3.00
Three persons	3.00-
Four persons	3.50-4.00
Five persons	4.50-
Six persons	5.00-

COLLINGWOOD

45 West 35th Street

Room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Room, with bath	3.00-
Parlor, bedroom and bath	5.00-

COLONIAL

81st Street and Manhattan Square

Room, without bath	\$1.50
Room, with bath	2.00
Two rooms and bath	3.00

CUMBERLAND

Broadway at 54th Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50
Double room, without bath	2.50
Single room, with bath	2.00
Double room, with bath	3.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	4.00

DEVON

70 West 53th Street

Single room and bath	\$3.00
Double room and bath	5.00
Parlor, single room and bath	5.00
Parlor, double room and bath	6.00

EARLE

103 Waverly Place, Washington Square

Single Room, European	\$1.50-\$2.00
American	3.00-3.50
Double room, European	2.50-3.00
American	5.00-5.50
(Every room with private bath.)	

ENDICOTT

Columbus Avenue, 81st to 82nd Streets

Single room, without bath	\$1.00-\$1.50
Single room, with bath	1.50-3.50
Double room, without bath	2.00-2.50
Double room, with bath	2.50-5.00
Suites, private bath	3.50-8.00

FLANDERS

133-137 West 47th Street

Single room, with bath	\$1.50-\$2.50
Double room, with bath	2.50-3.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	3.00-4.00

FOURTEEN EAST 60TH STREET

Room, with bath	\$2.50-\$3.00
Two rooms, with bath	7.00-8.00
Three rooms, with bath	12.00-

GOTHAM

Fifth Avenue at 55th Street

Single room, with bath	\$2.50-\$5.00
Double room, with bath	4.00-8.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	12.00-20.00

GRAND

Broadway and 31st Street

Single rooms	\$1.00
Room, with bath	1.50

GREAT NORTHERN

118 West 57th Street

Room and bath	\$2.00-\$3.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	4.00-

HARGRAVE

110-112 West 72nd Street

Single room, and bath	\$2.00
Double room, and bath	2.50
Parlor, bedroom and bath	3.00

HERALD SQUARE

114-120 West 34th Street

Room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Room, with bath	2.00-5.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	5.00-7.00

HERMITAGE

Seventh Avenue at 42nd Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Double room, without bath	2.00-3.00
Single room, with bath	2.00-3.00
Double room, with bath	3.00-4.00

(Special weekly rates.)

HOLLEY

36 Washington Square, West, facing Park

Single room, European	\$1.50-\$2.00
American	3.00-3.50
Double room, European	2.50-3.00
American	5.00-5.50
(Every room with private bath.)	

IMPERIAL

Broadway and 32nd Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Single room, with bath	2.00-2.50
Double room, without bath	3.00-
Two rooms, with bath	5.00-

IRVING

20th Street, near 4th Avenue

One room and bath, American	\$3.50-
One room and bath, European	1.50-2.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	3.00-

JUDSON

53 Washington Square, South

Single room, European	\$1.50-2.00
American	3.00-3.50
Double room, European	2.50-3.00
American	5.00-5.50
(Every room with private bath.)	

LATHAM

4 East 28th Street.

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Single room, with bath	2.00-3.00
Double room, without bath	2.00-2.50
Double room, with bath	3.00-4.00

LAURELTON

145-149 West 55th Street

Single room, with bath	\$2.00
Double room, with bath	3.00
Parlor, bedroom, with bath	5.00

LE MARQUIS

12 East 31st Street, near Fifth Avenue

Single room, European	\$1.50-\$2.00
American	3.00-3.50
Double room, European	2.50-3.00
American	5.00-5.50
(Every room with private bath.)	

LEONORI

Madison Avenue and 63rd Street

Room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Room, with bath	2.50-3.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	4.00-7.00

LONGACRE

157-163 West 47th Street

Room, without bath	\$1.00
Room, with bath,	1.50-2.50
Two room suites	3.00-3.50

MAJESTIC

West 72nd Street, at Central Park

Single room, without bath	\$2.00
Double room, without bath	3.00
Single room, with bath	2.50-3.00
Double room, with bath	4.00

MANHATTAN

Madison Avenue and 42nd Street.

Single room, without bath	\$2.50
Single room, with bath	3.00-5.00
Double room, without bath	4.00-8.00
Parlor, bedroom, with bath	10.00-15.00

MANHATTAN SQUARE

50-58 West 77th Street

Parlor, bedroom, with bath	\$3.00
Two bedrooms, with bath	3.50
Parlor, two bedrooms, with bath	4.00
Three bedrooms, with bath	4.50

MARGARET

95-97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Double room, with bath, American	\$3.25
Single room, European	1.00-2.00

MARIE ANTOINETTE

Broadway, 66th and 67th Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.00
Double rooms, without bath	3.50-4.00
Single room, with bath	2.50-3.50
Double room, with bath	5.00-7.00
Two rooms, with bath	6.00-8.00

MARTHA WASHINGTON

29 East 29th Street

(For women only.)

Single room, without bath	\$1.50
Single room, with bath	3.00
Double room, without bath	2.50
Double room, with bath	4.00
Two rooms and bath	5.00

MARTINIQUE

Broadway, 32nd and 33rd Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.50
Single room, with bath	2.50-4.00
Double room, without bath	2.50-3.50
Double room, with bath	3.50-5.00
Two rooms, with bath	4.50-8.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	5.00-6.50

MURRAY HILL

Park Avenue, 40th and 41st Streets

Single room, without bath	\$2.00-\$3.50
Double room, without bath	3.00-4.50
Single room, with bath	2.50-6.00
Double room, with bath	3.50-6.00
Two rooms, with bath	5.00-10.00

NETHERLAND

Fifth Avenue and 59th Street

Single room, with bath	\$2.00
Double room, with bath	3.50
Parlor, bedroom and bath	5.00

PARK AVENUE

Park Avenue and 32nd Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-\$2.50
Single room, with bath	3.00
Double room, without bath	2.50-3.00
Double room, with bath	4.00

PLAZA

Fifth Avenue and 59th Street

Single room, with bath	\$4.00
Double room, with bath	5.00-6.00

PRINCE GEORGE

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

Single room, with bath	\$2.00-\$3.00
Double room, with bath	3.00-4.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	5.00-6.00

RITZ-CARLTON

Madison Avenue and 46th Street

Single room, with bath	\$6.00-\$7.00
Double room, with bath	7.00-10.00

RUTLEDGE

Lexington Avenue and 30th Street

(Women exclusively)

Single room, European	\$1.50-\$2.00
American	3.00-3.50
Double room, European	2.50-3.00
American	5.00-5.50
(Every room with private bath.)	

ST. DENIS

Broadway and 11th Street

Single rooms, without bath	\$1.00
Double rooms, without bath	2.00
Single rooms, with bath	2.00
Double rooms, with bath	3.00

ST. MARGARET

129-131 West 47th Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.00-
Double room, without bath	 1.50-
Room with bath,	 2.00- 3.00
Two rooms and bath	 2.50- 4.00

ST. PAUL

60th Street and Columbus Avenue

Single room, without bath	\$1.00-
Room, with bath	 1.50-
Double room, bath	 2.50- 3.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	 3.00-

SAN REMO

Central Park, West, 74th and 75th Streets

Single room, without bath	\$1.50-
Double room, without bath	 2.00-
Two rooms and bath	 4.00- 5.00

SEVILLE

Madison Avenue and 29th Street

Single rooms, without bath	\$1.50-
Double rooms, without bath	 2.50-
Single rooms, with bath	 2.50-
Double rooms, with bath	 3.00- 6.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	 5.00-10.00

SHERMAN SQUARE

Broadway, 70th and 71st Street

Room and bath	\$2.00-\$2.50
Two rooms and bath	 3.00-

SOMERSET

150 West 47th Street

Single rooms, without bath	\$1.00-\$1.25
Single rooms, with bath	\$1.50- 2.00
Double room, with bath	 2.00- 2.50
Parlor, bedroom and bath	 3.00- 4.00

UNION SQUARE

15th Street and Fourth Avenue

Double room	\$2.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath	 6.00

VANDERBILT

Park Avenue and 34th Street

Single room, with bath	\$3.00
Double room, with bath	 6.00

VAN RENSSELAER

17 East 11th Street, near Fifth Avenue

Single room, European	\$1.50-\$2.00
American	 3.00- 3.50
Double room, European	 2.50- 3.00
American	 5.00- 5.50

WEBSTER

40 West 45th Street

Room and bath, one person	\$3.00-
Room and bath, two persons	 3.50-
Parlor, bedroom and bath	 5.00- 7.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath	 5.00- 8.00

WILLARD

252-256 West 76th Street

Double room and bath	\$2.00-\$2.50
Apartment	 3.00- 3.50

WOLCOTT

Thirty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue

Single room, without bath	\$2.50
Single room, with bath	 3.00
Double room, with bath	 5.00
Two rooms, with bath	 5.00

WOODSTOCK

43rd Street, near Broadway

Single room, without bath	\$2.00-
Single room, with bath	 2.50- 3.00
Double room, without bath	 3.00-
Double room, with bath	 3.50- 4.00
Two double rooms, bath	 7.00-
Two single rooms, bath	 5.00-

WOODWARD

Broadway and 55th Street

Single room, with bath	\$2.00-\$2.50
Double room, with bath	 3.00- 3.50
Single room, without bath	 1.50- 2.00
Double room, without bath	 2.00- 2.50

YORK

Seventh Avenue and 36th Street

Single room, without bath	\$1.50
Double room, without bath	 4.00
Single room, with bath	 2.00
Double room, with bath	 5.00

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to arrange for the

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to be held in New York City

July 1-8, 1916

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ON THE CELEBRATION OF PEACE DAY, MAY 18

To the Teachers of the United States:—

With two-thirds of the world at war, why should we observe Peace Day? For a dozen years past, the schools of this country and of other countries have set aside May 18 for the purpose of concentrating attention on the significance of the work of the Hague Peace Conferences. But with the threatened breakdown of civilization in Europe today, the manhood of the nations shattered, homes ruined,

productive energy directed to the one task of killing, does it not appear that the Peace Conference is out of joint with the times? Under the circumstances, would it not be well to suspend the customary reference to this event this year?

Quite on the contrary. The system of law which the Hague Conference stands for offers the only hope to war-stricken Europe. This common tribunal is the only light upon the horizon, and it is the duty of us all to keep this light burning. The opening of the First Hague Peace Conference on May 18, 1899, is, without doubt, the starting-point and the center of international progress. This Conference is described by international jurists and statesmen as the beginning of a new epoch for international law and international relations. This and the Second Hague Conference which met on June 15, 1907 have forced the recognition of the principle that the establishment of equitable law is an essential to the realization of peace. Moreover, the achievements of these Conferences have impressed the world with the possibility and the desirability of "making the practice of civilized nations conform to their peaceful professions." The hope of civilization lies in the progressive effort which has given to the family of nations the germ of an international law-making body. Law is the only substitute for war.

The present is not a time for hopeless dejection, in spite of the momentous struggle across the water which seems to demonstrate the overturning of international law. Upon close examination we see signs of very great progress. Almost all the European Powers proposed recourse to the Hague Tribunal or to a conference of interested Powers to avoid war, and, when this was not successful, every belligerent government, without exception, published its reasons for going to war, according to the Hague Convention. This appeal to the public opinion of mankind has no historical precedent. Never before have the nations on such a broad scale sought to justify their actions at the bar of this tribunal.

Our task is to strengthen public opinion, which is the only practicable sanction for international law. Nothing is more conspicuous in the present war than the sensitiveness of the belligerents to the charges of violations of treaties and the established law of nations. No breach of international law in this war will pass unnoticed. The combined action of modern powers, represented chiefly by the Hague Conferences, has developed this sense of responsibility—a great step in world progress; and it is not a mere supposition to expect that one outcome of the peace settlement conference will be the recognition that violation of international law is a legal injury to every nation. The present sensitiveness should develop into conscience, so that the peace which ends this unfortunate war and the means taken to prevent the violation of its terms will make a new era in international relations. This peace, which follows the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, and the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, the three celebrated cases of combined European action, should usher in an era of law which, as Mr. Root says, will "constrain nations to conduct based upon principles of justice and humanity."

This should be the great step forward. This is the only compensation for the terrible interruption of the processes of civilization. Should not the celebration of Peace Day this year clothe with new significance the meaning of arbitration, mediation, investigation, and conciliation for preventing destructive warfare? One might well include in this observance a description of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague and show its effectiveness in settling the fifteen important cases which have been taken before it since 1902. The formation of a real world court, so nearly accomplished at the Second Hague Conference, should also be emphasized as an ideal for which the world has hoped and waited. A Peace Day exercise in the schools this year offers a great opportunity to take

note of these solid foundations of law and order, and above all to point to the underlying spirit of co-operation and good-will which has brought the world to the present stage of unification. In so far as this spirit persists will civilization achieve its ideals.

Of all the institutions working for the unification of mankind, the school stands first. On those, therefore, who administer education in this critical time rests the responsibility of preserving and advancing those ideals for which all civilized nations should strive, and especially have the teachers of this nation—a nation founded on democracy, universal brotherhood, and good-will—an important part to play. The observance of the 18th of May this year offers one means of stimulating the desire for law and order. Shall not the teachers of the United States take advantage of this and every other opportunity for spreading the eternal ideas of justice and humanity!

Faithfully yours,

FANNIE FERN ANDREWS,

Secretary American School Peace League.

For appropriate material for the observance of the 18th of May, the American School Peace League recommends the "Cantata for Peace Day," by John Charles Donovan, Director of Music in the Cincinnati Schools; "The Promotion of Peace," by Fannie Fern Andrews, Bulletin No. 12, 1913, United States Bureau of Education; "In the Vanguard," by Katrina Trask, for secondary and normal schools; "The Enemy," by Beulah Marie Dix, for secondary school boys; "A Pageant of Peace," by Beulah Marie Dix, for the upper grades of the elementary schools; and "Where War Comes," by Beulah Marie Dix for the lower school grades. Literature can be obtained from the American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough St., Boston.

THE NEXT GENERATION

Announcement of \$4,000 in prizes to Undergraduate Educators

The National Council of Education, after the discussion on "The New Ideal in Education—Better Parents of Better Children," at Detroit, created "a committee to study methods of promoting the ideal of racial well-being." Robert J. Aley, president of the Council, has appointed the following members: Helen C. Putnam, Adelaide Steele Baylor, Carroll G. Pearce, Mary C. C. Bradford.

This committee announces that a fund, \$1,000 annually for four years, has been offered by an anonymous donor. It is to be used to help place popular ideals of responsibility for the race above commercial ideals and above individualism. None of it may be used for expenses, or to promote an individual, a book, or an institution.

Studies Invited in Competition.—Two prizes are offered in each of four sections, totalling twelve states, to graduating classes of 1917 in state normal institutions and in departments (or courses) of education and of home economics in colleges (including agricultural) and universities; \$100 to classes graduating in 1917 that have had a two-year normal course based on high-school graduation; \$150 to classes graduating in 1917 that have had a four-year normal course based on high-school graduation; and to classes graduating in 1917 from colleges and universities with courses four years in length, that have had at least two years in education or in home economics. These prizes will be awarded for the best co-operative study by a class of the following proposition: **The supreme object of education should be to make the next generation better than living generations.**

Suggestions to Two-Year Normal Classes for Developing the Study.—What educational and social facts relating to the statement are most significant? How can the ideal in the statement be impressed in nature studies? In garden work?

In geography? In history? In personal hygiene? In school housekeeping? In recreations? In civics? How can education result in better parents? In fewer mental defectives? In an inheritance of higher ideals and wiser economic conditions for the next generation?

Suggestions to Other Competing Classes.—How does history illustrate the statement? Or statistics of criminals, defectives, degenerates; of morbidity, mortality, birthrates; of poverty, alcoholism, conservation and waste? Use of statement in biologic courses? In primary, grammar, high-school grades? In vocational and other special schools? In extension instruction for adolescents and adults? What alterations in public schools are necessary to fit pupils to become better fathers and mothers and better citizens with reference to the next generation than we have had, as measured by statistics of preventable child mortality, morbidity, defectiveness, degeneracy, "criminality"?

Suggestions to All Competing Classes.—The foregoing suggestions are not requirements and either group is free to use those made to the other. It is desired that all classes understand the elementary form of Mendel's theory of inheritance of unit characters with special reference to mental defectives. It is specially hoped that each class will submit a piece of original investigation or experimentation bearing on the statement; e. g., work with children in practice or other schools; study of a related social problem in a village or city, ward or county; critical analysis of common definitions of education, curriculums, etc. It is recommended that subtopics be assigned to individuals or groups to work up, and that the long vacation be utilized; also that these partial studies be thoroly discussed in class. The study submitted must be composite, representing the class. A dissenting minority may present its reasons separately, not exceeding one thousand words. To make a family history study of some family showing a well-marked trait is a most valuable educational exercise. Standard outlines for such can be had by corresponding with the chairman. "A Study of the Self" which includes the family would be an effective method of approach. The outline of a plan for a piece of research may be sent to the chairman who will secure the advice of an expert on the Advisory Committee of Experts for the purpose of making it as useful as possible.

1916-1917 Competition.—The prizes are offered as follows: In Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Mary C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction, Denver, Colo., will be the committee consultant; in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Carroll G. Pearse, President, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis., will be committee consultant; in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, F. B. Dresslar, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., will be committee consultant; in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Robert M. Yerkes, Psychological Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., will be committee consultant. Enquiries may be sent to the consultant for the section. Outlines of proposed researches may be sent to the chairman, H. C. Putnam, M.D., Rhode Island Ave., Providence, R. I.

Requirements.—Notice of intention to compete must be sent to section consultant not later than May 1, 1916; length of manuscripts from two-year normals, 4,000 to 6,000 words, from all others, 5,000 to 8,000 words, tables not counted; concise summary not exceeding 300 words; six typewritten copies; each copy anonymous, but having a nom de plume or short motto, the package having a sealed envelope bearing the same and containing the address of the sender; manuscripts to be in the hands of clerk of committee, Ida P. Greenman, Room 342, Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I., not later than April 1, 1917.

Successful Studies.—Prizes and honorable mentions will be announced before commencement in 1917. The committee reserves the right to give none when no study from a section is found of sufficient merit. Successful studies become the

property of the committee and may be published. One copy of each of the others will be retained by the committee, the remaining five copies being returned to the sender when a request is accompanied by the necessary postage within three months after award of prizes.

The Following References Will Be Found Useful.—**Feeble-mindedness** by H. H. Goddard, The Macmillan Co.; **Heredity in Relation to Eugenics**, C. H. Davenport, Henry Holt & Co.; Publications by Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. and by American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.; writings of Karl Pearson and of Francis Galton; **The Heredity of Richard Roe**, by D. S. Jordan, American Unitarian Association; **Introductions to Reports on Mortality Statistics**, by the Census Office; **The Social Direction of Human Evolution**, Kellicott, Appleton & Co.

THRIFT

At the annual meeting of the active members of the Association at Oakland last August, a Committee on Thrift Education was organized, with the following personnel:

Arthur H. Chamberlain, Secretary, California Council of Education, San Francisco, Cal., Chairman.
 Robert H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 I. A. Bexell, Dean, School of Commerce, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.
 S. W. Straus, President, American Society for Thrift, Chicago, Ill.
 Henry R. Daniel, Secretary, American Society for Thrift, Chicago, Ill.
 Milo H. Stuart, Principal, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Kate Devereux, Principal, Public School No. 6, Manhattan, N. Y.
 C. H. Dempsey, Superintendent of Schools, Haverhill, Mass.
 John D. Shoop, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill.

It was decided that this work should be carried on under the auspices of the National Council of Education of the N. E. A., and, at the Detroit meeting of the Council, the Monday evening session was devoted to a discussion of the subject from the following standpoints:

"Address Stating the General Problem," S. W. Straus, Chicago, Ill.; "Thrift in Relation to Country Life," Robert H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oklahoma City, Okla.; "Thrift in Relation to Industries," Clarence H. Dempsey, Superintendent of Schools, Haverhill, Mass.; "Thrift in Relation to Banking," J. A. Bexell, Dean, School of Commerce, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; "Thrift in Relation to Conservation," Milo H. Stuart, Principal, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, Ind.; "Thrift in Relation to Men's Organizations Such as Chamber of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Labor Unions, etc.," H. R. Daniel, Secretary, American Society of Thrift, Chicago, Ill.; "Thrift in Relation to the Home," Kate D. Blake, Principal, Public School No. 6, Manhattan, N. Y.; "General Summary," Arthur H. Chamberlain, Secretary, California Council of Education, San Francisco, Cal.

It being necessary to have something definite and worth while to present to the summer meeting of the Council, Chairman Chamberlain called a meeting of the Committee immediately following the Thrift program. All were present except Mr. Shoop, and, in addition to the members of the Committee, Durand W. Springer, Secretary, National Education Association, Ann Arbor, Mich., and President Charles McKenny, State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., were invited to attend the meeting and participate in the discussion.

Chairman Chamberlain stated his idea of the scope and work of the Committee to be the development of such plans for thrift teaching as may be worked out practically in the schools of the country. He said: "It is astonishing how rapidly the idea of thrift has been spreading during the past few months. Newspapers, business men, bankers, and teachers have taken up the matter. As yet, however, people are vague in their thinking as to just what the movement stands

for. It is the duty of this committee to formulate plans under which all forces may work together toward a common end. I should be glad to have each member express himself freely as to the general scope and details of the work."

Mr. Wilson told of the essay work that was being done in Oklahoma. Also of very successful voluntary work which was being carried on by classes of boys organized along lines similar to the Rotary Club or the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wilson said: "It ought to be as much a part of the life of every child to be thrifty as to speak correct English." He also told of work that he is doing along the line of help for adults. In this regard he said: "I find from the 1910 census that there were 200,000 farmers in Oklahoma. Of this number, 104,000 were tenants and 96,000 owned their farms. I am making a list of library books on thrift and shall put them in libraries not only for children but for older people as well." He told of a young man he knew who after cashing his weekly check said: "I'll not try to save anything now." From this suggestion, he proposed to furnish to each member of the Committee a cut that might be useful in the thrift propaganda. He would show two young men, one who could not save anything out of a salary of \$40.00, the other who saved one-fourth of a \$30.00 salary. In after years, the latter would be shown as president of the savings bank, while the one who could not save would be shown as a pauper. He said he was going to use the cut for work with school children.

Mr. Stuart suggested bibliographies of writings by successful men on the cause of their success. He also spoke of organizing the work of the business department of the high school in such a manner that it might be possible to establish a type of accounting in connection with the home that would take in all the various lines of home expenditure and get the boys and girls to consider the home on a business basis—that is, have a sort of home bookkeeping, keeping the accounts in much the same way as accounts are kept in department stores. Miss Blake believed much could be done along this line in saving supplies in the home. She told of one boy who after graduation had complete charge of the home cellar and fruit room. He kept everything at the right temperature and saw that things were used at the right time.

These suggestions precipitated a somewhat lengthy discussion of the question of high-school accounting. Mr. Springer spoke of the Ann Arbor system, as follows: "I think our experiment with School Savings Banks was the first of its kind where money was actually handled in the Commercial Department of the high school. Business was done with the Board of Education and the high school Commercial Department kept the accounts. There are over a thousand accounts with school children handled thru the high-school office. It does not cost \$50 per year to operate the system. A boy goes to every ward school in the city every Friday morning. He receives deposits and takes them to the bank at the Commercial Department, where there is a regular account for every depositor. The accounts are entered up just as they would be at a bank. The cashier makes up the deposit for the Board of Education, and takes it down to the bank, where the Board holds its funds, where the deposit is made. He thus has actual experience. When a student so desires and has sufficient funds to warrant it, he may draw on the Board of Education and open an account in any bank in the city. By this method, we are not only instructing the student, but giving him actual practice."

Mr. Dempsey believed that the important thing is to encourage interest in scientific management and to establish the habit of saving. He said: "Last year students in our schools earned about \$35,000 to help support themselves. What should be done in the school work to encourage thrift in spending this amount of money? I hope we may get in pamphlet form the results of the experience of the

different localities so that we may instruct wisely. Then I should like to know how to put this school work into a thrift campaign."

Mr. Bexell suggested that the thing needed is standardization of the different systems now in use in various schools and by various organizations, such as the Bankers Association, which is working out a liberal system. It was suggested by another member that such a system be standardized and sold at cost. Mr. Bexell also suggested that one of the most effective things for the general cause would be a bibliography on thrift, giving authors and prices.

President McKenny discussed the problem from the standpoint of teacher-training in thrift, which he considered most important, since, thru the teacher, the grade-school children could be reached. He spoke of an organization in his normal school called "The Safety League," organized to improve conditions of living in the community. Thru its work, little things usually overlooked were taken into account and much saving and general good accomplished. He said it was not so much the essays that were written that mattered, as the fact that thru them suggestion might be made as to how thrift can be worked out in the school buildings, about the home, and in the community.

Chairman Chamberlain suggested that there is not a school subject that cannot be enriched and amplified by thrift teaching. As illustration he told of the work done by Professor David E. Smith, of Columbia, in working out a series of problems based on the European War. These problems were published in pamphlet form and circulated thruout the country. He also spoke of how desirous teachers in elementary schools were to get good supplementary material in all school subjects. He suggested that the members take up everyday problems with their associates with the idea of working out some helpful schemes. He summed up the discussion and gave it a practical turn by three suggestions: "First—Let us not duplicate work or cross wires. We are all busy people. Mr. Bexell suggested that a bibliography on thrift be arranged. Mr. Wilson has already done some work along that line with the various publishers. Will Mr. Wilson go right ahead on that matter, get all the publications he can on the subject, and submit such list later to Mr. Springer. Each of us will also send to Mr. Springer any titles of books on this subject that we may be able to find. This list can then be printed for distribution. Second—I am now working upon the problem of the channels thru which thrift may be taught in the schools. It is one thing to discuss the value of such teaching. It is another to work out the subject practically. We must give definite, clear-cut directions to teachers before much can be accomplished by them. Mr. McKenny's suggestion to teach the subject in normal schools is good. Third—Much can be accomplished in connection with the meetings of institutes and teachers organizations. In California, we shall give the subject of thrift a place on the program of various teachers' meetings. Other members of the committee can influence those in charge of such programs in their respective states to do something along this line. We certainly appreciate what Mr. Straus and Mr. Daniel have done to help establish the work of the committee, and, altho only a start has been made as yet, we ought, with these suggestions before us, to develop some practical plans for school work on thrift."

In closing, Mr. Straus said that he would leave to the committee the work of studying the method of introducing the study of thrift into the public schools. "I believe," he said, "that one of the principal questions of the hour is the question of thrift, and that the best way to make the nation thrifty is thru the public schools."