

ate college for its attempt—predestined to be futile—to be both broadly cultural and narrowly vocational in the same few years. The colleges are advised: (1) to have vocational training to technical colleges; (2) to offer fewer courses and more of these planned to "broaden the horizon of [the general student's] intellectual interests," instead of devised for the "embryo doctor of philosophy." The second article, "The Nation's Adventures in Education," is an argument against Federal subsidies to the States for vocational education. The writer's objections to the proposed bill are: (1) Its discrimination in favor of the richer States by the match-the-State's-contribution plan of the National government; and (2) its discrimination in favor of certain types of education which do as matter of fact imperceptibly grade into all other types and which must lead to an ever-widening definition of vocational education and an ever-increasing demand for more Federal moneys. In national aid, too, there is always danger of national control. The writer's reasoning is neither new nor particularly convincing. The proposed bill has abler foes. But his subject is important enough to command a thorough scrutiny of whatever principles, old or new, may be invoked to uphold either side of the controversy.

A. L. G.

### Where is Stefansson?

The recent announcement that a relief expedition is to be sent to Polar regions in search of Stefansson is welcome news to the reader of the account in the February Harpers' Magazine of the Rescue of the "Karluk" Survivors. Burt M. McConnell, Meteorologist of the Stefansson expedition—the Canadian Arctic Expedition by official title—tells the story. The expedition was divided into a land and a boat group by the suddenly drifting ice-pack, the leader with others left on the ice, the party aboard the sturdy old whaler, the Karluk, drifted helpless in the floating ice-field for months, only to be shipwrecked and left upon a lonely island. Of this party separated into two wretched groups by the hope of rescue, some died, some reached human habitations and sent a successful rescue ship back to their companions. The whole story—well, one would not like to telegraph it south to Shackleton just now; it might unnerve even him. And Stefansson with two companions may be still alive on the Arctic ice-pack, cut off from all human kind, waiting.

A. L. G.

### From English Magazines.

The Fortnightly Review of January (American edition, 249 W. 13th St., New York), a Conservative journal prints first a letter from Russia on "Eastern Battle Deeds," a most illuminating essay on what is happening in and around Poland. The writer gives an idea of the main points in German and Russian strategy, tells a few typical battle incidents and sketches the character of the Cossacks in action. In this magazine also is a curious account purporting to be what an English governess saw within the past few years in the house of a German prince—how the boys were trained from babyhood in the elaborate modern art of warfare, and what remarks were dropped in her unsuspecting presence, to be inter-

preted by her only now in the light of the war they anticipated.—Diligent prying into the Prussian mind is alternated these days on the part of Americans with study of the character of Russia. "The Soul of Russia," by Percy Dearmer in the January Nineteenth Century (American edition, 249 W. 13th St., New York) is written by a great admirer of the peasant Slav—of his virile versatility, his religious fervor, his deep sense of racial unity that easily may turn into a zeal for human unity. "The two races," writes this Englishman, speaking of Briton and Slav, "are very different but strangely complementary, and in Russia the value of English influences is realized; her nascent constitutionalism looks to ours as its mother and model, her people admire our characteristics and read our literature, her most carefully trained children are put into English hands and taught our language and our ways. We have something in our spirit that Russia needs. And she has something that will be good for us."

A. L. G.

## PAMPHLETS

### Pamphlets Received.

The Colorado Mine War. By A. A. Berle, Cambridge, Mass., 1914.

Investigation of Fire Insurance Conditions and Rates in Illinois: Report to Governor Edward F. Dunne, by Rufus M. Potts, Insurance Superintendent, Springfield, Ill., 1914.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Cotton, Woolen and Silk Industries, 1907 to 1913. Bulletin 150, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Lumber, Millwork, and Furniture Industries, 1907 to 1913. Bulletin 153, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Taxation Made Interesting: Description of the Taxation and Assessment Conditions in the District of Columbia, illustrated by charts and diagrams based on Official Reports. By W. I. Swanton. 1464 Belmont street, Washington, D. C., and "The Public," Chicago. Price, 5 cents.

Education: Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Minister of Education of New Zealand for the Year 1913: 1, General Report; 2, Primary Education; 3, Native Schools; 4, Special Schools and Infant-Life Protection; 5, Manual and Technical Instruction; 6, Secondary Education; 7, Higher Education; 8, Annual Examinations; 9, Teachers' Superannuation Fund; 10, Subsidies to Public Libraries. Published by John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand, 1914.

Mama.—And were you at the party?

Bobbie.—Yes, ma.

Mama.—You didn't ask twice for anything at the table, did you?

Bobbie.—No, I didn't; I asked once and they didn't hear me, so I helped myself!—Sacred Heart Review.

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