

find Arms and Industry,—a series of essays on international polity—ably reasoned from considerations of economic phenomena. Mr. Angell's theory that war is uneconomical is not new. Cobden preached it. But the fact that statements have been made alleging the present war to be a refutation of "Norman Angellism" shows how little his theory is grasped.

Mr. Angell urges that only when a general recognition of the profitlessness of war and the interdependence of nations, not as economic rivals, but as groups of individual merchants in one nation depending upon those in another who thereby establish credit, this economic relation rendering the alleged conflict of nations fallacious—only when such recognition is grasped by the masses will war cease.

If Mr. Angell fails to note that there still remain factors to be considered which range men into warring classes, we are nevertheless grateful that he so irrefutably obliterates political frontiers in the economic world.

BLANCHE KLANIECKA.

PERIODICALS

A Starvation Disease.

The recent rapid increase in deaths from pellagra in the United States, according to The Survey of January 16, is believed by the Federal Public Health Service to be due to the rise in the cost of the richer protein foods, such as milk, eggs and meat. Poor people have been substituting for these the cheaper corn and beans, which lack some of the protein elements absolutely necessary to life.

A. L. G.

PAMPHLETS

From the Children's Bureau.

Parental Care, and Infant Care, Numbers 1 and 2 of the Care of Children series, by Mrs. Max West, have been issued by the Federal Children's Bureau under the charge of Julia C. Lathrop. Both may be had free by addressing a postal to the head of the Bureau. These pamphlets give plain, commonsense directions and advice to mothers, and for the care of the newly-born infant. The best methods of feeding, bathing and dressing the baby are given, and such other directions as modern hygiene approves.

S. C.



The Federal Vocational Aid Commission.

As recommended by act of Congress just a year ago, January 20, 1914, President Wilson appointed a Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education which was composed of Senators Hoke Smith and Carroll S. Page, Representatives Hughes and Fess, John A. Lapp of Indiana, Florence M. Marshall of New York City, Agnes Nestor of Chicago, and Charles A. Prosser of New York. This body was directed to consider the subject of national aid for

vocational education and report its findings and recommendations not later than June 1, 1914. Their report, which was duly made to Congress, referred to the Committee of Education of the House of Representatives and later officially printed in pamphlet form (House Document, No. 1004), is a clear, concise discussion of the present need and desirability of vocational education in agriculture, trade and industry and the reasons why Federal grants to the States seem to the Commission advisable. The need of such education is demonstrated, but the prophecy of resulting social and economic good seems somewhat over-rosy. The whole discussion is of interest to every American citizen, but only the Commission's recommendations which are embodied in a proffered bill can be briefly reported. This proposes that Federal grants in aid of vocational education shall be made (1) to each State roughly in proportion to population, and (2) for the establishment and expense of a Federal Board of Vocational Education to be composed of the Postmaster-General and the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, with the Commissioner of Education as executive officer—the duties of this Board to be the disposition of the grants in aid to the States, and the organized gathering and distribution of national information on industrial education. The grants to the States shall be through the medium of a Board created by each State and shall be used for education of the secondary grade only—that is, adapted to boys and girls between 14 and 18 years old; and this money shall be used only in two specified ways: (1) for the training of teachers of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home economics subjects; and (2) for the part payment of the salaries of such teachers. The bill further directs that vocational instruction shall be given in three sorts of trade and industrial schools; (1) all-day schools, (2) part-time schools for youthful workers, and (3) evening schools for adult workers. The debated question as to whether this vocational instruction shall be offered in separate schools and systems of schools, or shall be made an intrinsic part of the already established curriculum and institutions, is not touched upon by the Commission, which contents itself merely with the advice that Federal moneys shall go to public schools only. Wary Commission not to take sides—though an "anti-separatist" could wish in the interests of impartiality that the phrase "vocational instruction" instead of "vocational schools" had been used in some parts of the report. Thirteen appendices contain a very good bibliography and replies to questions. In some of these there are hiatuses painful to Illinoisans; for, along with Rhode Island, Connecticut and Nevada, Illinois shares the distinction of having returned no schedule of replies to the Commission's inquiries.

A. L. G.



"Was your Christmas present in the nature of a surprise?"

"I should say so. It was just what I wanted."—Judge.



Dot had seen trained animals at the show, and loved their tricks. Not long ago her grandmother