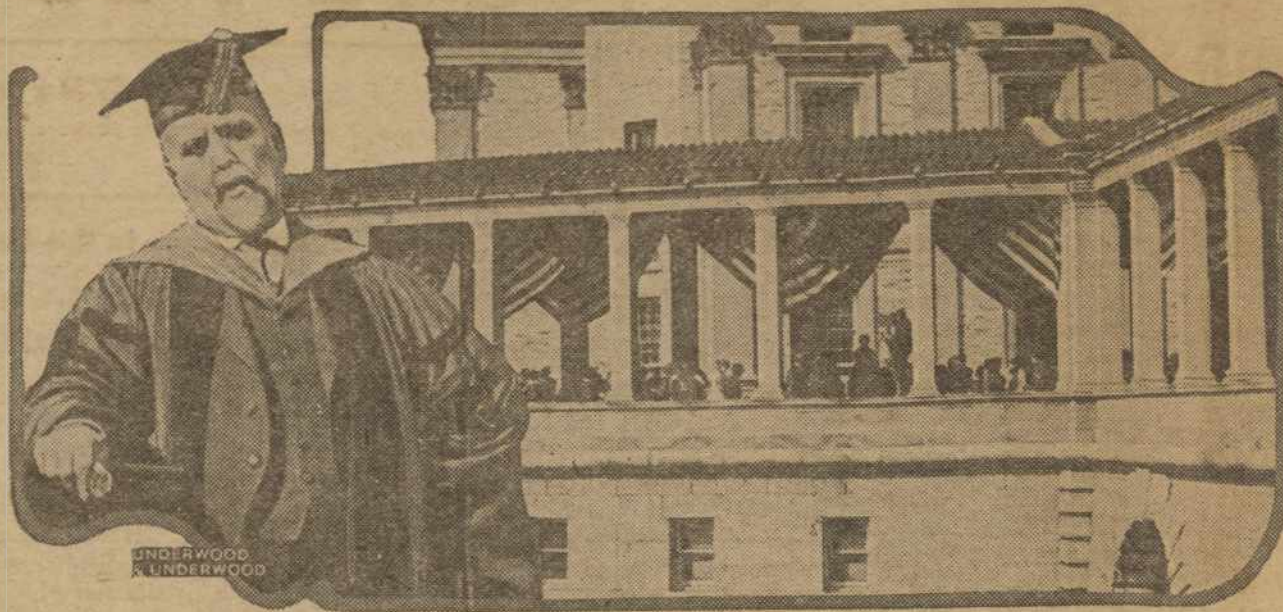


Three More Names in the Hall of Fame



A view of the hall of fame at New York University during the unveiling of tablets to William Cullen Bryant, Joseph Choate and Mark Twain; and photograph of Doctor Brown, chancellor of the university, speaking at the impressive services.

Small Is Cost of U.S. Schools

Commissioner of Education Gives Figures of Expenditures in This Country.

AVERAGE IS \$515 FOR PUPIL

Counting Children of Kindergarten Age There Are More Than Thirty Million Children of School Age in the United States.

By P. P. CLAXTON, (United States Commissioner of Education.)

Considered alone, expenditures for public education in the United States may seem large. Figures and comparisons recently published in many newspapers show how small they are when compared with expenditures for other purposes, public and private.

These expenditures are also small in comparison with the number of children to be educated. We forget how numerous a people we have come to be. In thinking of hundreds of millions of dollars for public schools, we forget that there are tens of millions of boys and girls to be educated. Keenly conscious of the size of the dividend, we forget the size of the divisor. We forget that there are in the United States more than twenty-seven million boys and girls between the ages of six and nineteen—that is, between the age at which children in most states enter school and the age of those who graduate from the high school having gone through the grades of the elementary school without the loss of more than one year. If children of kindergarten age are counted in there are more than thirty millions.

The Cost. Just how much do we pay for the education of these children?

The first of three tables giving details show how much was spent on an average in the public schools of each of the states for the education of each child of the generation of children entering school in the fall of 1905 and reaching the normal age of high school graduation in 1918. The figures given in each case show as nearly as can be computed from reports made to the United States bureau of education just how much has been spent to make all the difference between total illiteracy and the lack of all school training of this generation of boys and girls and that which they did get in the public elementary and high schools. May it therefore fairly be taken as the measure of the value of such education in the minds of the people? It should be remem-

bered that these figures include not only the cost of instruction, but also expenditures for buildings, grounds, equipment, repairs, fuel and all incidentals, including in many cities and states books and supplies.

The range is from \$63 per individual person in Alabama and Mississippi to \$637 in Montana, the Montana rate being almost exactly ten times that of Alabama and Mississippi. The Illinois rate is \$539. The average for the United States is only \$252.

Comparisons. In a country in which we blithely acknowledge that all things wait on education—the public health, material prosperity and wealth, social purity, civic righteousness, political wisdom, the strength and safety of state and nation, and, finally, the thing for which all these exist—that is, the individual welfare and happiness of the people—we have recklessly ("recklessly" is probably the word) spent \$252 per child that the attainment of all these things may be assured. Since less than 70 per cent of all the money expended for public schools goes for instruction, only \$175 of the \$252 was paid for actual instruction. We frequently have complaints that the instruction and training of the boys and girls who leave the schools is not as extensive and thorough as it should be. What should we expect for \$175?

For the generation of boys and girls reaching the age of high school graduation in 1906 the average per capita was \$140. For the elementary and secondary education of the million of men and women in the United States now between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five the average paid was \$200.

An Average. The second table shows what would be spent on the average for the education of each child of those (something more than two and a quarter millions) who reached the school age of six years in 1918 if the average expenditures for that year were to be continued until 1931 when these boys and girls will have reached the normal age of graduation from the high school. In only one state would the amount be less than \$100, and the average for the United States would be \$350. The figures for Montana (\$1274) are no doubt too large, the number of children of school age in that state in 1918 being larger than the number calculated on this basis of the estimates of the total population made by the bureau of census. The same is probably true, but in a smaller degree, for California (\$540). Illinois' average in this table is the same as in the first, \$539.

The third table shows how much

at the rate of expenditures in 1918 would be paid for all education—elementary, secondary, higher, technical and professional, that is, how much would be spent on the average for all the school education of all the children in public elementary schools and high schools and in colleges, universities, technical and professional schools of all kinds. The range would be from \$111 in Mississippi to \$1,274 in Montana, again somewhat too high, and the average for the United States would be \$440. Illinois, in this third table, is put down at \$431.

Grand Average is \$515. To this \$440 should be added about \$75—probably not quite so much—for expenditures of private schools of all kinds, elementary and secondary, private commercial schools, and schools for the deaf, blind, the feeble-minded and other special classes of children.

The grand total of \$515 represents what at the 1918 rate the people of the United States would pay on an average for all the opportunities of education, public and private, higher and lower; for all the difference which schooling makes between a generation of total illiterates lacking in all the training of the schools, and the condition we would have as the result of a continuation of the 1918 rate of expenditure for education and training in the schools.

Since in the figures for the United States as a whole and those for each of the states are included the expenditures for many who will go through college, for many more who will go through the high school, and for still more who will get more than their share of the average in city schools and country schools having comparatively long terms, the actual amount paid for the education of the large number of children whose schooling is confined to the elementary grades of the city schools and of the short-term country schools must be pitifully small.

Does It Pay? As a matter of investment and business economy, alone, the thoughtful man will ask: Does it pay to spend an average of \$515 on the education of the children of the nation, or would it be better to save this money, close all our public schools, and let the next generation of men and women depend wholly on their unspoiled and unimproved native ability? Is it probable that on the average these men and women will because of the education which they receive from the schools and colleges, universities, technical and professional schools, produce \$512 more during their lives than they would if nothing were spent on their education?

GIVES LIFE TO SAVE HIS SON

Father Reaches River Bank With Drowning Boy, Then Sinks From View.

Philadelphia.—Stanley Shirery of Westinghouse Village was drowned in saving the life of his 12-year-old son. The man sank in view of several persons along the river bank, who were powerless to aid him. His body was recovered.

Shirery and his son, with John Bailey of the same village, went fishing. While leaning over, the son evidently became dizzy and fell into the stream.

The elder Shirery plunged into the stream and reached for the boy as he was disappearing beneath the surface.

With his arm around the neck of his son, Shirery managed to reach the bank. Bailey then reached for Shirery, but his last vestige of strength had gone. With safety only a few inches from him he sank from view.

Boys Ordered Home Nights.

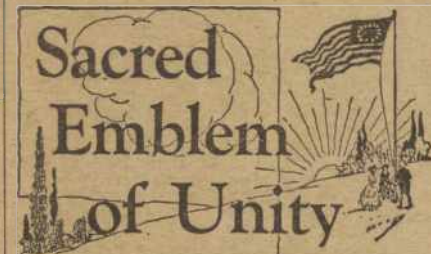
Greenfield, Ind.—Seven boys, all under the age of twelve years, found guilty in city court the other day by Mayor Myers of taking pennies from milk bottles set on porches, were sentenced to stay at home after six o'clock in the evening for 30 days. Their parents are instructed to enforce the sentence and not permit any of the boys to leave their homes between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. unless accompanied by their parents.

Arsenate of Lead Poisoned Eight.

Dexter, Kan.—Eight persons are fighting against death by slow poisoning, caused by eating a cake. The cake was made with arsenate of lead, instead of sugar, through a mistake. It was eaten at a family reunion picnic six miles northeast of Dexter.

CREED FOR AMERICANS

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies.



The Stars and Stripes is not the flag of a ruler or an individual. When General Grant was a candidate for the Presidency he saw a flag with his name attached to it and exclaimed, "Take down that flag or take my name from it; the man has never yet been born whose name is great enough to put upon the flag of my country."

It is the flag of all the people. It is the emblem of our unity, safety and faith. Into whatever parties we may be divided by varying political convictions, as a single person we take our stand under the one flag. It is not the badge of a particular policy, but of a complex agreement of privileges and checks.

The flag is the only thing we have about which to twine our national sentiment. We have no royal family; we have no hereditary aristocracy; we are pledged to no political party. Of any country we have the least race pride; we can scarcely be said to have any distinctive art or music.

As the grave of the martyred Kosciuszko is made of a handful of earth from every battlefield of long-suffer-

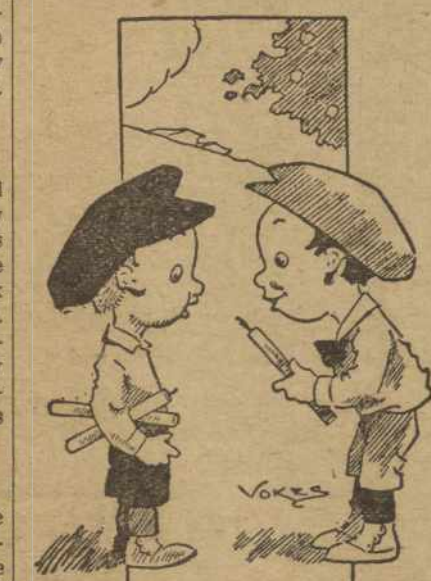


Betsy Ross House Where the First United States Flag Is Thought to Have Been Made.

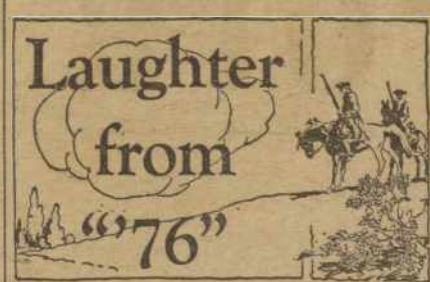
ing Poland, so our flag is woven of every thread of our national struggles. Because it alone represents all the principles which our forefathers upheld, because it is a constant reminder of duties heroically performed and of errors and defects retrieved through suffering and sacrifice, because it testifies to a century and a half of enlightened progress and prophecies all the hope and assurance of our future, it still has power to direct thought and concentrate emotion, to make the hot blood throb in the heart of every citizen.

Its white stands for purity, its red for valor, its blue for justice. Together they form a trinity of social virtues which it is our inherited privilege to honor and uphold and promulgate over the whole earth. As a nation we are pledged to let no human power dim the brightness of that galaxy, but to establish it forever in the observance of order, in the obedience to law, in the recognition of human right and in the immortal love-fulness of world-brotherhood. We have rebaptized it the emblem of democracy's fairest flower and the flaming meteor of resistless destruction against all tyranny.

RAISING BLAZES.



"Say, how do people raise blazes?" "By shootin' off skyrockets and roman candles."



There were as merry soldiers in the days of the American Revolution as there are now. One of the most laughable figures in the Continental army was Doctor Skinner, a waggish surgeon whose huge fur cap and long beard made him the butt of the soldiers everywhere. When asked by a teasing comrade why he wore such a lengthy beard, he answered: "It is a secret, sir, betwixt my God and myself, that human impertinence shall never penetrate." And this same doughty surgeon, who was always ready to pick a quarrel in private, took excellent care of his precious person on the battlefield. "Every man has his sphere of action," said he, "beyond the limits of which he ought never to emerge. Mine amidst the tumults of war, the conflicts of battle, is in the rear. There I am always to be found! I am firm at my post! And nobly he lived up to his principle!

One night when an alarm sounded, Colonel Lee rushed forward to learn the cause and met Doctor Skinner in full retreat. "What's the matter, doctor?" called Colonel Lee. "Whither so fast? Not frightened, I hope!" "No, colonel, no!" replied the doctor hurriedly. "Not absolutely frightened, but, I candidly confess, most terribly alarmed!"

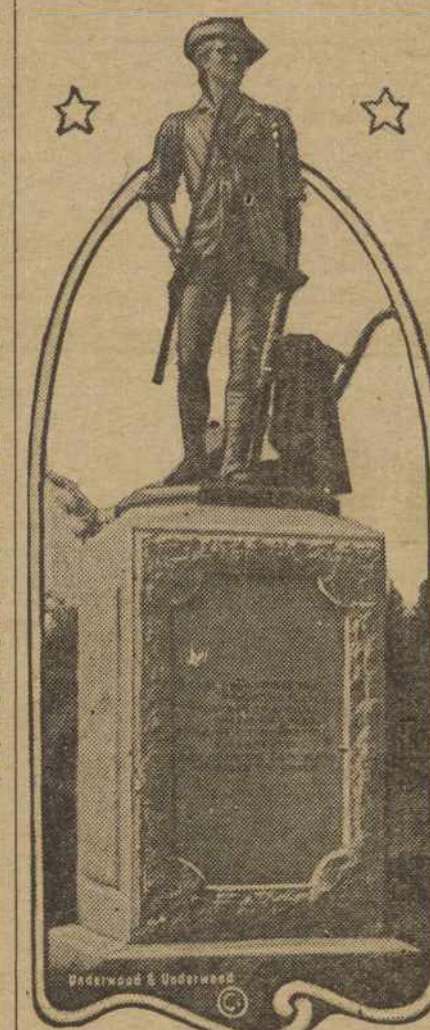
Among other merry wags in the Continental army was an Irishman named Levingstone. He belonged to Marlon's



"Declare Your Principles!"

brigade. One very dark night he was separated from his companions and, as he was wandering around, he was suddenly surrounded by a troop of horsemen, and a pistol was pressed against his breast. "Declare instantly to what party you belong," shouted a harsh voice, "or you are a dead man!" Levingstone peered through the darkness, but could not make out the uniforms of the troopers. "I think, sir," said he cautiously, "it would be a little more in the way of civility if you were to drop a hint, just to let me know which side of this question you are pleased to favor." "No jesting!" roared the trooper. "Declare your principles or die!" "Then," shouted Levingstone, "I will not die with a lie in my mouth! American—to the extremity, you spalpeen! So do your worst!" "You are an honest fellow!" laughed the horseman. "We are friends, and I rejoice to meet a man faithful as you are to the cause of your country!"—New York Evening Post Magazine.

Honors Minute Men

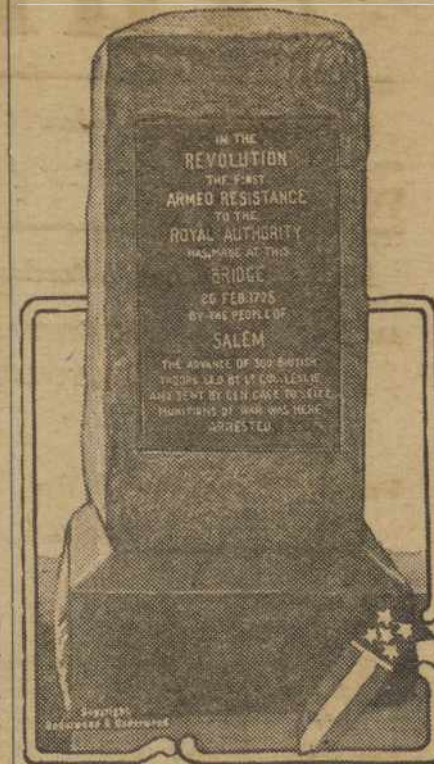


Commemorating the Brave Deeds of the "Embattled Farmers," This Monument to Revolutionary Patriots Is a Shrine Inexpressibly Dear to Every American Heart.

Robert Morris True Patriot.

On the day that Robert Morris signed the Declaration he was the wealthiest and greatest merchant in Philadelphia. He purchased goods in England and sold them here at a large profit. His ships were on the ocean. He had a hot-house and an ice-house, the first in America. No price he might have asked would have gone unaccepted or unpaid by the British government—James B. Morrow in the Detroit Free Press.

At Historic Salem Bridge.



Here the First Armed Resistance to Royal Authority Was Made by the Patriotic Colonists.

Rochambeau's Splendid Service

A study of parallels serves to establish the fact, seemingly forgotten, that Rochambeau rendered no minor aid, but was the immediate instrument of Providence for the triumph of the sacred cause of freedom, just as Pershing and his army were the final weapons of Poch to smite the oppressor, writes Margaret B. Downing in the Catholic World. From the military standpoint, then, there can be no controversy over the success with which the commander-in-chief of the French allied army executed the benevolent intentions of his king. Rochambeau, however, too often figures in the American mind solely as a symbol of the friendship of France, gained through painful, weary efforts of Franklin, Jefferson and other great fathers of the republic. It is full time that he should be known for the splendid, virile, unusual traits of character which his contemporaries have ever accorded him. He is a figure to fill the canvas, no matter who takes



Le Comte de Rochambeau

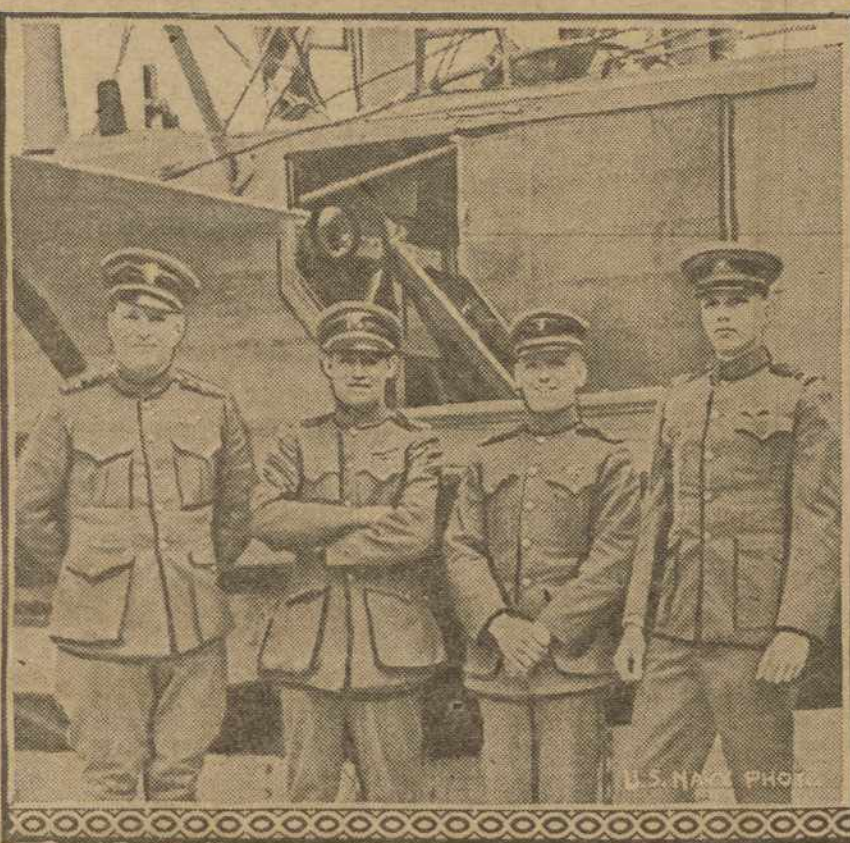
up the brush to paint him. Washington shows him as the honest colleague and dependable ally from the moment he set foot on American soil. In his greeting to the commander of the Colonial forces, the French general wrote: "I send you a copy of my instructions as well, for I feel that if we are to co-operate usefully I must have no secrets from my general." In the late days of February, 1784, when Washington, another Cincinnati, was busy with the cares of husbandry about Mount Vernon, and Rochambeau, honored by his king, also for the nonce rested on his sword, he wrote that immortal eulogy to his former associate which may be found graven on the statue of the French hero in Jackson square, Washington. "We have been contemporaries and friends in the cause of Liberty and we have lived together as brothers should, in harmonious friendship."

There is one splendid saying handed down by the loyal Clousen. When France danced madly in the red stream, after she had executed her Bourbon king and his Hapsburg consort, Rochambeau, last marshal of France under the dynasty, gathered his bewildered army and offered his services to the awful tribunal. His old friends and aristocratic kindred reproached him for making peace with the enemy, and hinted at unworthy motives. Then the hero of Yorktown and of a half-century of wars, drew himself up haughtily and flung his sword on high, he exclaimed: "France! whoever rules her, my best and my all!"

Occupations of the Signers.

Among the signers of the Declaration the physicians were Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire, Lyman Hall of Georgia, Benjamin Rush of Pennsylvania, Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire and Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut. The Connecticut delegation was one of varied occupations, embracing a physician, a sailor, a shoemaker and a "statesman." It also contained a lawyer, Samuel Huntington.

To Bomb Former German Warships



Members of the bombing crew from the U. S. naval air station at Rockaway Beach, who will take part in the destruction of the former German battleships Ostfriedland and Frankfurt at Hampton Roads, Va., shortly.