

CURB ON CHILD LABOR FILLING SCHOOLHOUSES

More Than 80 P. C. in Group Between 5 and 17 Years Are Now Enrolled

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHICAGO—Reduction of child labor is sending the younger generation in America to school to an extent unparalleled in the world's history, Prof. Henry C. Morrison of the University of Chicago, told the Institute for Administrative Officers of Institutions of Higher Learning at its annual sessions here.

"Over 80 per cent of the group between 5 and 17 years of age in the continental United States is now enrolled," he said. "The high school enrollment is about half as large as it could possibly be on our present population basis, and the college has gained four fold on the total enrollment in the past 30 years."

"This development is the consequence of the release of young people and children from industry. There has resulted a great improvement in the bargaining power of labor and a corresponding increase in the producing power of the wage-earner. The increase in enrollment in high school and college is likely in the long run to go much farther."

Only 32 per cent of the income of American colleges and universities now comes from student fees. Trevor Arnett, president of the General Education Board, stated in an appeal for a "pay-in-full" policy. Subsidized education, he declared, is a survival of the days when colleges trained their students chiefly for professions rendering public service at low salaries, like the ministry. This situation has changed. An inquiry conducted by one of the old-established colleges in the East, said Mr. Arnett, revealed that 68 per cent of the present graduates go into business and commercial pursuits.

Progressive trends in methods of college instruction, tending to put into practice the opportunity and

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Decrease in Child Labor Filling Up Nation's Schools

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not compulsion, theory, were brought to light during the institute. Prof. F. W. Reeves of the University of Kentucky said that he recently made a tour of 87 colleges and found four notable improvements: The organization of surveys and honors courses, group criticism of the efficiency of teachers by students and alumni, separation of classes according to ability and co-operative research carried on by students and faculty.

The grading system in use in American colleges was criticized as "an installment purchase of a degree" by C.S. Boucher, dean of the undergraduate colleges of arts, literature and science at the University of Chicago. Dean Boucher presented a plan for the elimination of credits and the substitution of a standard of achievement as a basis for a degree, which would be granted following a comprehensive examination of candidates.