

state is destined in similar fashion, to stand for high character and practical accomplishment in the greatest educational movement of

the twentieth century—the reorganization of society around the school-house as a social center.

The School Journal.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

And now America is indebted to Dr. Muensterberg for a most thought-provoking discussion of that topic on which so much has been talked and so little of worth really said, "The American Woman." His is the most important article that has appeared this month and ought to be of especial interest to teachers and students of education generally. It will probably provoke livelier argument than most of the others put together, with the possible exception of Dr. Hyde's address on "Academic Freedom." Dr. Muensterberg has been with us for some years. He has entered into real American life and thus is able to speak from genuine acquaintance, not simply from observation. His conclusions appear in the *International Monthly* for June. They are certainly "profitable unto many things."

Omitting the writer's delightful introduction and plunging into the midst of his discussion, Dr. Muensterberg makes the astonishing suggestion—astonishing to the average American woman at least—that it is no less important for America to be influenced by the German ideals of a woman's life than for Germany to learn from America! The Germany of today, he says, is not that of twenty years ago. The industrial development of the country has left no

sphere of German life untouched. The efforts of this new Germany in the interests of woman have taken four forms. The first movement is a tendency to soften the hardships of the female wage-earner; the second seeks to raise the character of the general education of girls in the higher classes; the third endeavors to open new sources of income to the better educated women of narrow circumstances, and the fourth aims to clear the way for women of special talent, that they may live out their genius for the good of humanity.

These tendencies, Dr. Muensterberg continues, have a single background of principles. One of these is that it must remain the central function of the woman to be wife and mother. The other is that public life and culture, including politics, public morality, science, art, higher education, industry, commerce, law, literature, the newspaper, and the church, are produced, formed, and stamped by men. Every tendency that strikes against these two principles of German conviction has been paralyzed by the spirit of the country. All efforts towards the solution of the woman question in Germany strengthen and reinforce the family idea.

There cannot be the slightest doubt, in the writer's opinion, that all that tends to uplift the lot of