

France. But education is a plant whose fruit does not mature in a year, nor all at once: a half century was required fully to convince Europe, by results, that the workman should be specially educated for his work. Meantime America was developing the public school as a means of popular culture. To-day Europe is successfully combining the two lessons, — industrial instruction, and general culture, of the whole people. The different governments realize that henceforth national supremacy must depend more and more upon industrial supremacy; and so for this peaceful warfare, not the less real because bloodless, each is arming itself with the best weapons that art and science can furnish. In the camp soldiers are drilled no less than of old; but, in the schools, children and youth are trained with a direct view to labor as they never were trained before. Of all things, the pencil is recognized as the most efficient ally of the needle-gun. While the latter wins victories on the field of carnage, the former wins them in great industrial tournaments that bring together the rival products of the whole working world. In the one case it is a battle of bullets, in the other a battle of forms; and Europe has learned that provision should be made no less against defeat in the battle of forms than in the battle of bullets.

While America, as yet, has done almost nothing for the direct education of labor, how munificent the expenditures made for this purpose by European governments! how broad their view, and how thoughtful the adaptation of means to secure the end desired! They rely upon no one thing; but, beginning the work in elementary schools where all can be reached, they carry it on through evening schools, through Sunday schools, through schools for special industries, even in towns of one or two thousand inhabitants, through schools of arts and trades at frequent intervals; they advance it by popular lectures, by local museums, and by oft-occurring exhibitions; they complete it in great central technical universities and art museums, with their numerous and comprehensive courses. Thus they provide for all ranks in life, for all the exigencies of art and of industry. To-day, in the workshops and manufacturing establishments of Europe, there are *millions of men and women* who have been trained more or less efficiently, during the last twenty years, in art and science