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properly certified to by the provincial treasurer of the province requesting the aid, or in which the city or municipality is situated.

"The resolution shall be forwarded through channels to the Director of Education, and if approved by him, a recommendation shall be made to the Secretary of Public Instruction for the necessary authority to allot the funds to which the province, city, or municipality petitioning may be entitled to receive under the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 4. The sum made available in subsection (d) of section two of this Act shall be given as a contribution to the University of the Philippines to be spent by the Board of Regents of the said University in the establishment and maintenance of agricultural education courses in the College of Agriculture, which shall give practical training to teachers in agriculture to be employed in the agricultural schools created in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 5. The sum made available in subsection (e) of section two of this Act shall be given as aid to provinces, cities, and municipalities in preparing or pensioning teachers, supervisors, or directors of agriculture and teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects: *Provided, however*, That no province, city, or municipality shall receive any sum or sums from the said amount unless the persons preparing or being pensioned satisfy all the requirements of the Director of Education, both as to qualifications and as to the courses to be studied, and obligate themselves to serve as teachers in the province, city, or municipality pensioning them for a period at least equal to the number of years during which they had received help or pension in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"SEC. 6. A division to be known as the Division of Vocational Education is hereby created in the Bureau of Education to consist of a Superintendent of Vocational Education and a force of specialists and supervisors who shall make studies, investigations, and reports with particular reference to their use in aiding the provinces, cities, and municipalities in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits and home economics. Such studies, investigations, and reports shall include agriculture and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries, and industrial requirements upon industrial workers, and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce, commercial pursuits, and requirements upon commercial workers; home management, domestic science, and the study of related facts and principles and problems of administration of vocational schools and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects. When the Director of Education deems it advisable, such studies, investigations, and reports concerning agriculture for the purpose of agricultural education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Agriculture; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning trades and industries for the purpose of trade and industrial education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Labor; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning commerce and commercial pursuits for the purpose of commercial education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Commerce and Industry; and such studies, investigations, and reports concerning the administration of vocational schools, courses of study and instruction and science subjects in vocational schools may be made in cooperation with or through the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. The Director of Education may have other powers to employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 7. The sums made available annually for the Bureau of Education from and after the passage of this Act shall be used for the purpose of cooperating and making studies, investigations, and reports provided for in section six of this Act, and for the purpose of paying the salaries of the superintendent, his assistant and such officers and other expenditures as the Bureau may deem necessary for the execution and administration of this Act.

"SEC. 8. All schools established under the provisions of this Act shall be of the secondary grade, that is, that they shall be less than college grade. The controlling purpose of the education to be given in said schools shall be to fit pupils for useful employment and to meet the needs of persons over fourteen years of age who have entered upon or are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or the farm home, or who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or who have actually entered upon a trade or industrial pursuit.

"The Director of Education is hereby authorized and directed to determine the standard equipment to be used, and to prescribe the courses of study, the methods of instruction, the qualifications of teachers, supervisors and directors, the amount of arable land available for field work in the agricultural schools, and the nature and character of the shops and equipment necessary for instruction in the trades and industrial schools.

"SEC. 9. All schools originally established or continued under the provisions of this Act shall be free schools, and no tuition fees or charges of any kind whatsoever shall be collected from students attending them.

"SEC. 10. Provinces, cities, and municipalities are hereby authorized to request the Governor-General to set aside and reserve such portions of public lands located within the province as may be necessary and convenient for the establishment of school sites and farm sites.

"SEC. 11. The Director of Education is hereby authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

"Approved, December 3, 1927."

## "Her Honor" Gives Chaliapin Divorce in Three Minutes

Soviet Law "Chills Life Romance Like a Bleak Russian Winter"  
By JUNIUS B. WOOD\*

Feodor Chaliapin got his divorce yesterday, November 3. Only three minutes in the little branch court were needed to sever another tie binding the famous singer to his homeland and family. In that brief span across the face of the clock the wife, who was married in Italy thirty years ago, was silent. Her daughter, Irina, answered for her.

The brief proceedings finished, the wife arose unsteadily and departed, not speaking and turning neither to the right nor left. Three minutes earlier she had been the wife of one of the world's popular idols. For a few trembling seconds she sat while her life's romance was chilled like a bleak Russian winter. Then she was a widow without even the name of Chaliapin. Chaliapin was not there; only his flowing signature on a page and a half document signed in Paris in the midst of that world of which he is now a part.

The scene had little of the pomp and tinsel of the stage. The little court, officially designated as "bolshhevik" branch in the Krasnayaapresnia quarter of Moscow, occupies the first room on the first floor of a former two-story residence. The outside walls are faded pink, while the court-room apparently is the former dining room.

A picture of Lenin over the judge's bench was the only decoration on the clean lemon-colored walls of the courtroom. Battered, unpainted wooden benches with backs can accommodate sixty spectators. The room, which was to witness Chaliapin's divorce, was crowded.

Maria Shorina, short and stout, with brown bobbed hair and wearing the dark dress of a former worker, but bright and alert, sat in the judge's chair behind the high rostrum. On either side sat Koneev, a worker, and Blinov, a clerk, the referees selected for the day's proceedings. In front and below them were three red-covered tables and then the benches with the spectators.

Chaliapin's name was on a typewritten list of the day's court call pinned to the door. It was the eighth on the list. The court briskly called the different cases. One was that of an owner of a watch, which he had given to a jeweler to repair, but could not recover because the jeweler's shop had been sequestered before the repairs were completed. Another case was that of a man who had ordered a pair of boots and paid \$5.50 to a cobbler, who had never finished the boots. Now there is snow on the ground. The man wanted the money back. The crowd listened patiently, each person interested in his own litigation.

"Chaliapin's application for divorce," Judge Shorina announced at 12:35 p. m., consulting the list lying on the desk in front of her. There was a stir in the court-

room, for the name was well known, though few anticipated that the case would come up. "What luck!" murmured a woman spectator. "Now we can see them with-

out paying money for it."

Two lawyers came forward to the tables but the wife and daughter remained seated on the third bench from the front and could not be distinguished from the other spectators in the courtroom.

"What are your names?" Judge Shorina inquired. The youthful representative of Chaliapin replied and the aged bearded attorney for Mme. Chaliapin did likewise.

"What an array for such a simple, undebatable proceeding as a divorce!" commented the judge without a smile.

Without further comment the judge picked up the brief document which Chaliapin had forwarded and started reading it. When she reached the sentence offering Iola Tarnagy "\$300 monthly alimony until death" a gasp ran through the courtroom.

"How much is \$300?" a woman whispered loudly. "Is she an artist, too?" another asked. "Thank goodness, it ain't too late and I can see them," gasped a man entering breathless and dropping into his seat.

"How old is she?" the woman judge asked of the gray-bearded lawyer. "How old?" he echoed, turning toward the two women seated on the bench. Like a machine every head in court turned in the same direction. The celebrities were finally located.

Mme. Chaliapin is short, extremely plump and has gray hair. She had on a little black hat, a dark blue coat trimmed with brown fur. Irina, the daughter, is tall and slender, with a large nose and features resembling those of her father. Her hair is black. She wore a little brimmed hat almost covering her face and a black silk coat trimmed with black fur.

"She is 54," Miss Irina replied without rising from her seat and without consulting her mother.

"How old is Chaliapin?" the court asked.

"He is 55," Irina replied, without waiting for the lawyer to repeat the question.

"What have you to say?" the court asked of the lawyers.

"I support the petition," Chaliapin's lawyer replied. "We are agreed," said Mme. Chaliapin's lawyer. "That is satisfactory," said the court, the judge indicating that she would write a formal order recording the divorce and approving the alimony later in the day.

Under soviet law the divorcée resumes her maiden name when divorce is granted either by the court or the civil registry office, unless she specifically asks the contrary. Mme. Chaliapin made no such request and therefore she becomes Iola Tarnagy.

\*Feodor Chaliapin is the celebrated Russian opera singer. In his country divorce is now almost tragically easy: in the Philippines it is next to impossible, only following conviction in open court of marital infidelity proved by witnesses. The extreme contrast described in Mr. Wood's cable to the *Chicago Daily News Foreign Service* is startling.—Ed.