

The Indianapolis Times

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And it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved.—Acts 2:21.

Higher Education on Trial

HIGHER education has at last been called to the bar of public opinion. It has been due for its day in court these many years. Nobody can have had contact with the average graduate of the American University system without feeling that education had become a lost art. Degrees represent only degrees of incompetence.

This criticism does not apply to the students of the professional and technical schools. Our doctors, lawyers, engineers, rank with the world's best. But, the usual youth who goes to college for a general education emerges at the end of his four years suffering from intellectual indigestion and a distaste for further pursuit of learning.

University presidents and professors say the fault is with the youths. That is an ex parte statement. Not only the youths have been brought into court; the presidents and professors as well must stand trial.

If the average American who wants a higher education can not acquire that need at the average university, so general a complaint tends to prove the fault is with the system. American colleges try to do too much in too short a time.

Four years is an impossible period in which to turn out young men and women familiar with ancient medieval and modern history, higher mathematics, economics, philosophy, anthropology, zoology, ethics, a dead and living language and other courses thrown in to make the points system complete. The result is an intellectual jazz.

At Oxford and Cambridge a student selects a single subject, or at most one major and one minor subject, and studies nothing else during the whole of the undergraduate period. At graduation the student has mastered Latin or Greek or mathematics or history or economics or whatever his chosen branch of learning may have been.

But, far more important, he has mastered the difficult art of concentration. It is in the power of concentration that American college men are so notoriously lacking.

The Cunard Steamship Company, in picking young university graduates for clerkships, chooses largely specialists in Greek. There is no use for Greek learning in a steamship office. But, the Cunard officials know that a young man who has spent four years mastering Greek is also a proven master of concentration. It is this power the executive seeks in his clerks who are to be trained for the higher positions. American universities might well take to heart the implication.

The League Through Nonpolitical Eyes

AMERICANS have never taken a cool, calm look at the League of Nations. The image in their eyes has always been darkened, dimmed or haloed by partisanship. It is worth while to note how it looks to statesmen of other nations.

Sir Robert Borden of Canada spoke on it the other day at Toronto, giving the view of a nation which is in the league and knows something of its workings from experience. The league, he said, is the most effective human agency for "preventing war and establishing world peace." No praise could be higher than this.

"It is futile," he said, "for any nation to try to disengage itself from world relations. Every nation is the keeper of every other nation in a certain sense." Fute? Yes. For almost every nation in the world was drawn into the world war, no matter how hard it tried to keep out. All were drawn into its suffering and ruin and they are in them yet.

There are many, he said, who have scoffed at the League of Nations, but during the time it has been functioning it has found solution for problems which had stumped the old diplomacy.

He concluded with a warning which Germany, Russia, Turkey and the United States—the four nations which classify themselves or are voted as unworthy of, or superior to, membership in the league—may well heed.

"Let us not," he said solemnly, "assume too readily the permanence of our civilization itself. It is permanent only in so far as the character and ideals of its people are what they should be, and not because of material or economic strength. The horrors of another war defy imagination. That thought should make every man realize his responsibility."

This is how the League of Nations looks from and to Canada, a member of it.

Don't Be Timid

MOST of us are too timid. We are afraid to take chances. We get into a rut and stay there because we fear the risk of getting out.

Now we do not believe a person is predestined for a certain thing to the extent he or she may drink carbolic acid with safety or let a thirty-ton locomotive run over her or him.

But we do do a lot of useless worrying. Destiny does guide us if we but give her a chance. Take the case of Sergt. Maj. John H. Quick.

"The bravest man in the United States marine corps," he was a seasoned veteran who spent a lifetime in the service. For thirty years he had been a "leatherneck" on active duty.

As a member of a landing party at Guantanamo Bay in 1898 he volunteered to stand on top of a hill under withering enemy fire and signal to an American warship in the harbor. For this he won the congressional medal.

In the Philippine insurrection of 1901 and the Cuban pacification campaign of 1906, he was in the thick of it.

When the marines landed at Vera Cruz in 1914 he was officially commended for "bravery and judgment under fire."

Among the first to reach France in 1917, he took part in every battle fought by the marines. On June 6, 1918, the record says he "volunteered and assisted in taking a truckload of ammunition over a road swept by artillery and machine gun fire, thereby relieving a critical situation." For this, he was awarded the D. S. C. and the Navy cross.

There is no record of his ever having been wounded.

The other day, at the age of 53 years, the old warrior passed out peacefully and quietly on an ordinary sickbed in a St. Louis hospital.

Let us all remember Sergeant Major Quick. Map out a fearless, up-and-doing career for ourselves, then live or die by it.

God is ever with the bold.

Child Crime—Here's the Reason

CRIME among children in Russia is increasing rapidly, says Bolshevik newspapers. One paper estimates that Russia has 70,000 professional child criminals.

For this condition the editor blames "an unprecedented state of neglect."

This situation holds good in all lands, our own included.

In the experience of our own juvenile court officers, back of most cases of wayward children, is neglect by the parents. In some cities of Indianapolis' class and larger, neglect and poverty are joint causes. Heredity is a minor cause.

NEAR EAST MAY HOLD FLOOR IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Crisis May Crowd Out Ratification of Washington Armament Conference Treaties.

By HUDSON HAWLEY
United News Staff Correspondent
PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Near East crisis and a number of domestic issues threaten to crowd out ratification of the Washington armament conference treaties at the forthcoming session of the French parliament and may delay consideration of the naval scrapping agreement until well into next year. The new session of the chamber convenes Wednesday.

The French foreign office, at any rate, entertains only slight hopes that Parliament will ratify the Washington agreements before the coming session expires about Jan. 1.

Has Right of Way

Officials point out that the Near East crisis, which has developed since the chamber adjourned, will have the right of way in the discussion of foreign policy. In addition to this question which is likely to monopolize hours of debate, there is the budget which must be debated and passed on before the end of the year. The recent sinking of the battleship France is also likely to precipitate long debate since there will undoubtedly be thorough discussion as to what type of warcraft should replace the sunken dreadnaught. Those who believe that the heavy capital ship is doomed to be replaced by submarines, light cruisers and airplane carriers are expected to occupy much time in the Senate and the chamber expounding their views as to the future of naval warfare.

France Stands to Lose

In some quarters it is expected that the Normande, which was left partly finished in 1915, will be completed to take the place of the France. Naval circles emphasize that so long as the Washington treaties are not ratified and the France is not replaced the French fleet stands to lose its present superiority over the fleets of neighboring powers, particularly in the Mediterranean. Furthermore, it is explained that the sunken battleship must be replaced because of France's six remaining capital ships, one is now in the Near East, four others are undergoing repairs and the remaining one will need repairs shortly.

THE REFEREE

By ALBERT APPLE

Since 1910 nearly two and a quarter million baseball fans have paid five and a half million dollars to see world series games.

A reader writes, suggesting that "this is an awful waste of money. Think of the starving people that could be fed by five and a half million dollars."

Money paid for baseball tickets and other forms of theatricals is not wasted. It merely changes hands and goes on circulating the same as before. Actual economic loss is small. Spending, not hoarding, is what makes prosperity. After all, the baseball fan has a lot in common with the philanthropist.

BANQUETS

Mme. Kallich, the actress, returns from Europe where she had a long talk with the kiddie, George Bernard Shaw. She says Shaw is weakening on his decision not to visit America, and he might come if he could shake off this fear that he would have to attend American banquets.

If George waits a couple more years, he can visit us safely, for prohibition is rapidly driving the banquet to extinction. Oratory, except of the highest grade, goes begging when liquor is not served as an antidote.

NIGHTINGALE

New York holds a celebration of the 102d anniversary of the birth of Madame Goldschmidt, the "Swedish Nightingale," known in musical history as Jenny Lind. A statue will be erected to this famous coloratura soprano in Battery Park.

There was only one Jenny Lind, just as there will never be another Caruso. Old-timers say that to hear her was to get a glimpse of paradise. Music is one of life's most intimate contacts with the spiritual.

UNUSUAL FOLK

By NEA Service

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The veterans who gather here for the national American Legion convention have one of their own number to tell their troubles to. Chief of Police Guy R. Molony knows about the war, for he's been going to them all over since he was old enough.

Molony started out as a British artilleryman in the Boer war. He participated in half a dozen Latin-American revolts and he was chief of staff to a Honduras commander in two campaigns.

When the World War involved America, Molony enlisted as a private, was made a captain before his detachment reached France and returned after the armistice as a lieutenant colonel.

Returning to New Orleans, he was offered the police chief job. Molony accepted and he has achieved a record for getting as many arrests as the officials under him, so far as his prisoners being taken away after gun duels.

Recently Chief Molony broke the world's rifle record for 300 yards with a perfect score from that distance.

Molony has been in conference with legion officials in formulating his plans to render the visiting buddies every assistance possible.

Misses Tie Pin

S. E. Ham, 3119 Graceland Ave., missed a diamond stud from his shirt bosom after coming downtown today and told police he believed it was either stolen or lost on a street car or at which he had eaten.

RETAIL COAL DEALERS ARE PRACTICALLY WITHOUT SUPPLY

By CLAYTON WHITEHILL
United News Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Retail dealers in coal are practically without supplies throughout the States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River.

This condition, revealed by the coal survey of these States, just completed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is particularly critical in the Great Lakes States, and the populous areas of New York State, New England and the central Atlantic States.

The Great Lakes situation, during the last ten days, has aroused particular interest because of the fear that the seamen's strike would retard coal movements to northern States. But the strike has not interfered to date, according to reports reaching the Federal fuel distributor's office.

The uncertainty of household coal supplies, as indicated by the reported dearth of retail stocks, applies particularly to bituminous coal for household use. The Chamber of Commerce survey disclosed that "while in most localities coal is being delivered to the householder as rapidly as received, in some localities the householder is not supplied."

"In the larger centers of population dependent primarily upon the trade for household purposes, the problem of equalizing the distribution to householders of available coal supplies is a pressing one. There is need of accurate information as to those who are well supplied and those who are not."

Seamen Inexperienced

Any disastrous effect of the Great Lakes seamen's strike on lake coal movement, it was learned, would now seem to depend on how the Department of Justice rules on the contention of President Nolan of the seamen, that Great Lakes carriers are operating with inexperienced strike breakers in violation of the seamen's law.

Law provides that each vessel must be manned by at least 65 per cent able seamen. A \$500 fine is imposed for each clearance with less than this quota. In an emergency, the law provides this penalty can be waived. Carriers have already paid fines, and the question is whether these fines are to be remitted. The department has not yet ruled on the question because

it is still in the hands of the solicitor of the Department of Commerce.

Meanwhile, the lake carriers are transporting as much coal as Federal Fuel Distributor Spens originally calculated they should transport. This

predetermined figure, it was learned, is approximately 1,200,000 tons per week.

For the week ending Sept. 30, more than 1,200,000 tons were transported. For the week ending Oct. 7

—the first week of the seamen's strike—slightly under 1,200,000 tons were transported. This tonnage, it was said, could be increased, but for the fact that nearly all available vessels are being used to a large extent for transporting the grain crop.

Aside from household coal difficulties, the Chamber of Commerce survey disclosed that there seems to be no general complaint as to price; that public utilities, and general industries have about forty-five days' supplies on hand; that in many localities coke is being used for domestic fuel; and that much interest is being shown in the use of oil as fuel.

Engineering Degree Required for Position With Mine Bureau

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Indianapolis Times' Washington Bureau, 1322 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. Send 2 cents in stamps. Medical legal and love and marriage advice will not be given. Unsigned letters will not be answered, but personal replies.

Editor

Q.—What qualifications are required for a position with the U. S. Bureau of Mines?

A.—This depends entirely on the question. An engineering degree, and several years experience in mining are required for most positions. For further particulars write to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Q.—Is it possible to take a picture of the moon at night with an ordinary kodak?

A.—This is possible but it requires such a long exposure that it would not be a true picture. The camera remains stationary while the moon is moving and as a result the picture will show the moon as a very

elongated oval instead of a near round.

This method is not satisfactory. In printing pictures taken with an ordinary kodak, the photographer usually cuts a piece of paper with a circle about the size of the moon, he places this over the film and the exposure shows the moon as round.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED

You know letters of introduction should be given to or for very close friends, for whose character one is willing to vouch.

To introduce by letter an individual one knows only slightly is likely to lead to unpleasant complications.

Likewise, one does not ask for a letter of introduction save from one's closest friends.

NEW YORK CITY IN NEED OF SCHOOLS

Crowded Conditions Exist There as Well as in Other Large Centers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The need for relief from the congested conditions in New York City schools and the urgent necessity for \$10,000,000 to repair buildings now in use are being made the objects of a vigorous campaign by the Public Education Association.

The association is calling attention to the fact that more than 166,000 children are on part time this fall and that over 200,000 more children are on various makeshift programs, frequent worse than part time, which have been conveniently camouflaged under the misleading name of double sessions.

In addition, children to the number of 600,000 "are huddled into over-crowded classrooms," according to the association, says a statement issued by the association.

East Washington State Bank Opens Tomorrow



You are invited to attend the opening of the East Washington State Bank, at 458 East Washington Street, near East Street, between 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. tomorrow.

The East Washington State Bank will provide not only complete banking service, but also ideal convenience for residents and business men of the surrounding community. Time will be saved and none of the downtown congestion will be encountered here.

The East Washington State Bank is under the management of officers and directors who have had extensive experience in banking. Its affiliation with the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company will afford uncommon safety to patrons.

Mr. Norman Metzger, Cashier, will welcome you on opening day or thereafter as a visitor, or he will be