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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Armistice or War?

This anniversary of the World war armistice is critical. There is more danger of another World war than at any time since the guns were silenced in 1918.

If the world's peace machinery does not stop the Japanese war in Manchuria, that machinery will be junked in time. That is a hard fact to face. Nevertheless it is a fact.

If Japan can defy the treaties today, France or Great Britain or Italy or the United States can defy the treaties tomorrow.

That—and that alone—is the world issue in Manchuria. Whether China or Japan is to blame, or both are to blame, for the underlying Manchurian conflict is a local issue. But Japan's choice of military methods to settle the dispute is a world issue, because Japan's military aggression is in direct and complete violation of her treaty pledge under the League of Nations covenant, the nine-power Pacific treaty and the Kellogg anti-war pact.

We are not among those hopeful souls who expected the League of Nations to make over the world within a decade, or expected the Kellogg pact to lead to complete and immediate disarmament.

But, like most of the world, we have dared believe that the peace machinery was strong enough to slow down war forces and check a world crisis pending recourse to peaceful settlement of disputes.

We still believe in this peace machinery.

We deny that it has broken down.

But it has been ignored, especially by the United States government. The treaties have not been given a chance to operate. The state department has given no more than lip-service to the Kellogg pact, and little of that. The state department has deliberately evaded the nine-power Pacific treaty.

The best of treaties will not work by themselves. The best peace machinery conceivable must depend upon governments willing to operate it.

Some governments today are trying. The nations on the league council have acted during these difficult two months with courage and fairness, tempered by patience. But they have about reached the breaking point. All of their peaceful overtures have been definitely rejected by Japan.

The league soon must decide whether to declare Japan an outlaw and treat her as such. But the league can not take effective action of any kind so long as the United States seems to side with Japan against international intervention for peace.

As the most powerful nation in the world, the United States is wrecking the world's peace machinery by its obstructionist tactics.

Does the Hoover administration realize what it is doing?

Common Sense in Vocational Education

If there is any one defect in our educational system which is obvious and extensive beyond all others, it is the waste of time on so-called cultural subjects which a considerable proportion of pupils in our public schools.

Bright pupils, whose parents are too poor to keep them in school even as long as the high school course, are handicapped by the fact that they are not fitted to do any special kind of work. They go out to pick up inferior types of jobs at low wages.

Long hours and low pay prevents them from ever obtaining that vocational training which might have made skilled workers out of them.

Mentally backward or deficient children simply waste their time and that of their teachers when attempting to master cultural subjects beyond the very rudiments of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography.

Whether their parents are opulent or not, these pupils are a monkey-wrench in the educational machinery, even though they may be kept in school until 20. When they leave, they are unable to fill any responsible position demanding specialized skill. They become easy victims of temptation to vice, crime, and racketeering.

Hence, we may note with distinct interest the assertion of the famous pedagog, Dr. David Snedden of Teachers college, Columbia university, that vocational education before the age of 17 is silly. Before a conference on vocational education at the Vanderbilt hotel in New York he said: "It is absurd to try to teach boys from 14 to 16 a vocation; they don't even understand what a vocation means."

If we could assume that all students in our public schools were bright children with ample money to stay in school until 20, one might agree with Dr. Snedden. But, facing facts as they are, it would seem that this frequently progressive and fearless educator got off to a bad start this time.

Bright children doubtless would profit first by pursuing cultural subjects and then receiving vocational education after the age of 17, provided they could stay on long enough to obtain such practical education. Many can not do so.

How much better, then, would it be if at the age of 17 they could go out into the world well-trained as youthful carpenters, cabinet-makers, plumbers, mechanics, typewriters, secretaries, bookkeepers, cashiers, and the like.

At present, their smattering of Milton, Caesar, the binomial theorem, Shakespeare and the tortuous subtlety in no way enables them to rise above equally bright illiterates when they have to start supporting themselves.

Dull children, especially those overly deficient in intelligence, can make little progress with cultural subjects, no matter how long they remain in the school system. Dr. Snedden says that these children should get jobs and then come back for vocational guidance after 17.

This suggestion is hardly practicable or logical. In the first place, it is a proposal of doubtful judgment to suggest that mentally dull children between, say 10 and 17, should be put at hard work. We are past the period of child labor in sociological, if not pedagogical, theory.

In the second place, where would they find enough

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

M. E. Tracy SAYS:

We Are All Ready to Speculate on War and It's a Terrible Way to Celebrate Armistice Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—While prophet Gandhi struggles for the freedom and uplift of India, proving his honesty of purpose by eating, dressing and living like the humblest of his followers, Sir Osman Ali Khan, nizam of Hyderabad, marries off two sons—one to a daughter and one to a niece of the former high priest of Islam, proving his fatherly affection, as well as his opulence, by giving each of the brides-to-be \$200,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in gems.

Nor is it too early to interest such a child in the manual arts at 10 or 11. It can be done even earlier. By the time they are 17, they will have mastered some type of trade and be able to step out and engage in something beyond drudgery, crime, racketeering, and prostitution.

For the minority of bright students who can stay indefinitely in school, we may agree with Dr. Snedden that their vocational training will be postponed until they are 17. Further, his contention that vocational guidance should be given only by experts is sound sense.

The Pinchot Plan

One thing stands out clearly in the unemployment relief problem. Where the desire to prevent starvation exists strongly there can be found enough ways of doing it.

Pennsylvania has been facing what seemed to be an impossible situation. Her Constitution forbids the legislature to make appropriations to provide food and shelter, or to give such appropriations to a state agency, a county or city, or a welfare agency. It takes at least two years to amend the Constitution.

Yet Pennsylvania, making six checks of the number of its unemployed found the total to be 900,000 persons, fourth of all its wage earners, which, it estimates, means two and a half million persons needing help.

Only twenty-three of its communities have chests, and these cover only about 50 per cent of the population. Only half the amount raised for community chests will go to unemployment relief.

Facing this situation, Governor Gifford Pinchot has called the legislature into special session and has proposed an extensive program of public works, to be paid for by cigaret, gasoline and billboard taxation. He has proposed further that direct relief be provided for those who can not work on highways or dams or public buildings, in the following novel manner:

He suggests creation of a state commission on unemployment relief to receive contributions and supervise their expenditure for relief of distress. The money thus contributed Pinchot proposes to repay with interest at 4 per cent out of the proceeds of prosperity bonds, making the action constitutional by an amendment which must be approved by this legislature, by the next regular session, and by vote of the people in 1933.

Pinchot points out in his message to the special session that the wealthy men of Pennsylvania are able amply to supply the money for this relief, and he urges that they do so "because the more fortunate in this world's goods ought to take the same share in the adversity of the nation that they have taken in its prosperity."

But even more persuasive in his suggestion that enlightened self-interest demands such action, that no government can expect respect and defense from persons it allows to lack for work and food.

The Parking Plan

Presumably ordinances for the control of traffic are designed for public safety and convenience.

Whenever such regulations interfere with the convenience of the public and the prosperity of the community, they should be changed.

Apparently the present ordinance is unsatisfactory or merchants in the business district would not spend their time in protest.

The merchants state that the restrictions are such as to reduce their business. That means that those who wish to buy or who might buy, were it not for the regulations, are prevented from doing the things they wish to do.

It is inconceivable that regulations can not be made which will eliminate congestion and still permit access to established places of business.

The French athletes say they'll be slowed down without their wives at the Olympic games in Los Angeles. But if they drink the stuff here they'll stop.

Southern California U. co-eds say 5 per cent of a man's appeal is his ability to understand clearly the word "no." Anyway, that leaves 95 per cent for maybe.

The Four Marx Brothers were at one time concert players known as the Four Nightingales. Since that time they've made their Marx.

A movie actress recently planted fig trees in her back yard. Maybe she's planning to use the leaves.

Just Every Day Sense

BY MRS. WALTER FERGUSON

I HEARD a very fine man answer his telephone the other night. It was evident from the conversation that he was being urged to attend some kind of a poker or bridge party for men only. I knew he had planned to spend the evening at home with a new book, because even then his wife was dressing to go out with me to a lecture.

But did he say so? No, indeed. His Adam's apple functioned in the age-old way and he used his for alibi.

"Sorry, Bill," he said and his voice dripped regret, "but my wife says I've got to stay in tonight. She's been reading the riot act to me lately."

It was easy to imagine the reaction at the other end of the wire. Undoubtedly Bill would straightway think and perhaps say, "Gee, Tom's wife must a regular hell cat. The poor guy can't call his soul his own. She won't even let him have a friendly little game with the boys."

Thus Tom's wife gets a reputation she does not deserve at all.

MOST feminine shortcomings have been cultivated in the public mind in much the same fashion. They are fairy tales that men have created, to use as excuses for their own faults. By accusing us, they have found they can build up more credit for themselves.

Take, for example, woman's supposed talkativeness. It is almost a certainty that the men start this nasty tale because they themselves like to orate so well that when a feminine interruption to their monologs come we are convinced we are garrulous.

We are supposed to be physical cowards and to run from the sight of a mouse. This gives them a tremendous sense of personal courage without any expenditure of prowess. And the story of our vanity over dress diverts attention from their vainglory over more intimate characteristics.

They are canny creatures, these Bills and Toms, and their cleverness and most finished performance is the use of the feminine alibi.

In the second place, where would they find enough

Questions and Answers

Is there a novel called "Glimpses of the Moon"? Who is the author? It is the title of a novel by Edith Wharton.

How many independent countries are there in the world?

Sixty-four, including grand duchies and principalities.

How much did the Graf Zeppelin cost?

About one million dollars.

Do stars deteriorate constantly and give off star dust that covers the decks of ships at sea?

No.

Why was the name of Constantinople changed to Istanbul? Istanbul has always been the Turkish name for that city.

Closer and Closer



DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

Quick Treatment Halts Hydrophobia

This is the last of three articles explaining in an interesting and informative manner what preventive medicine is and what it is accomplishing.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHEBEIN, Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE general diseases are giving great concern to authorities in preventive medicine, because apparently there are only two methods by which they may be brought under more or less permanent.

Just before the great war broke out, you couldn't make any one believe that a great war was possible, because the world had dwelt in comparative peace for a generation.

Right now you can't make any one believe that war isn't likely to follow the slightest provocation, because this generation still suffers from fright and shell-shock.

And Worse Still

TALK about peace: We haven't settled down to a life of mind where we can work intelligently for its preservation.

Let some one touch off a firecracker and we are ready to shriek with frenzy. At the same time, we remain indifferent to the great ammunition dumps which are piling up around us on every hand.

Worse still, we associate prosperity with conflict, especially here in America, because of the boom times we enjoyed from 1914 to 1917 and a long time afterward.

It's Terrible Thing

YOU see silver going up, and you don't need to be told why. The boys who are supposed to know believe that China and Japan will never silver if they get to fighting; that they must have it, in fact, and that now is the time to buy.

Japan and China have needed silver right along, and for a much worthier purpose than the Manchurian rumpus suggests, but somehow nobody seemed to give a whoop.

We're all ready to speculate on war, ready to bet, ready to act, ready to prove our faith.

It's a rather terrible way to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of peace, but it reveals the human side of the problem. So does the difficulty we experience in raising a few million for the unemployed as contrasted to the ease and speed with which we raised billions for war.

Statesmen can't do it all. They must have the right kind of moral support, and they can't get it unless you and I contribute our quota of straight thinking.

TODAY IS THE WORLD WAR ANNIVERSARY

FINLAND AT WAR Nov. 11

ON Nov. 11, 1917, a state of war was declared in Finland.

The provisional soldiers' committee appointed a commissary of Finland in place of Governor-General Nekrasoff. The diet voted to elect a state directorate with supreme power.

On this date also the United States secret service agents said they discovered \$39,496,742 worth of food hidden in storage warehouses in New York not indicated in warehouse reports.

On the Italian front, Teutons took Belluno and the Vidor and won ground in the Sette Comuni and the Sugana valley. The Italians retook positions on Gallo and Monte Serragh.

Editor Times—I have just a few words to say in reference to the Community Fund. Personally, I think it is a very good thing, but it has served as a good shield for a lot of our business concerns. What I mean by that is just this: They find it much cheaper to operate with less help, and when the time comes along for donations, the few employees they have and their contribution, makes a nice showing for the organization.

In other words, they find it lots better to make a donation once a year than to employ those people the year round. Why? Because the small amount they have to contribute doesn't hurt them a bit, compared to the varied work they were previously turned out to workers.

If they would only stop to think, those same people would spend a great portion of their salaries with them and with other concerns who, in turn, would in all probability make purchases such as they were unable to make before.

Now one more thing, and I think every one who reads this will agree with me to a certain extent. Hundreds of representatives called at factories, stores, and every kind of a place conceivable that they could make contact with employees, telling them what a wonderful deed they could do, by contributing to this great fund.

Nowadays the girls will say to the boy friend, "Where can we get a drink? Give me a cigarette. Can't you go home and get some home brew. Surely your father makes it."

Mrs. Diddle speaks of conditions better since prohibition, despite this depression. I just want