

A NEW "SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS" SHOWN

World Alliance Meeting, For Universal Peace, Held In Missouri

(The following editorial, contributed by Dr. Frederick Lynch, formerly editor of the Christian Work, appeared in the December 1st issue of The Congregationalist, Boston and Chicago. It is a remarkably clear article. Every thinking person ought to read it. It is a wonderfully complete, though concise, report of the recent meeting held at St. Louis.)

Five hundred peace-makers, mostly active workers in the churches, have recently been together in St. Louis for three days. The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches has very wisely set its annual meeting in armistice week and turned it into a conference on international good will.

There was a unanimous feeling upon the part of everybody present that war could be eradicated, but there was much difference of opinion as to the best way to get rid of it. If anyone believes a peace conference is a dull place he should visit these annual sessions of the World Alliance.

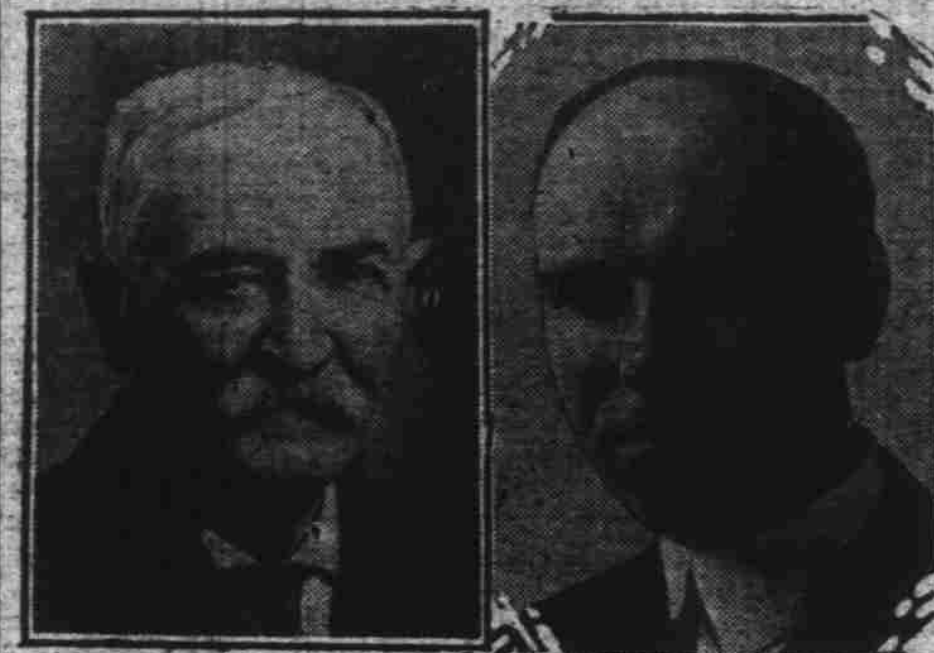
Everybody was agreed that the time had come to outlaw war. It was when the necessary steps to secure this outlawry were discussed that the divergence of opinion began to be marked.

One group urgently and eloquently insisted that there was just one thing to do, and that was to stop playing with the war system in any way and stop wasting time on palliative measures such as leagues, treaties, disarmament programs, councils of conciliation, and the rest, and eradicate the whole war system, root and branch.

Some of this group seem to hold the same view that some Socialists hold toward the social system when they condemn all attempts to relieve poverty as standing in the way of removing the capitalistic system, which, to their minds, is the cause of poverty.

Others of the group are not as extreme as this, but all of them are convinced that the only way to outlaw war is for the nations immediately to get together and vote war a crime, set up a world court with affirmative jurisdiction and create a code of binding international law.

MAINE WILL RESTORE CAPTURED WAR FLAGS TO SOUTHERN STATES



At the instance of Charles Tibbets (left), Augustus G. A. R. Ventrone, Maine is returning to ten southern states battle flags captured in the Civil War. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (right) is helping arrange the ceremony at Washington. Below are a group of Maine veterans with some of the captured flags.

PHOTO OF COMPLETE SKY MIGHT INTEREST

Thirty Billion Stars Would Be Brought To Attention In Picture

By W. W. Campbell, LL.D. Sc.D. (President, University of California) BERKELEY, Cal.—(AP)—The wonderful reflecting telescopes which have become available in the last 30 years and the photographic dryplate have enabled the astronomers to make astounding discoveries about the stars.

The best eyes, unassisted by telescope, are able to count not more than 7,000 stars in the entire sky. If time could be taken by trained observers to sweep the largest existing telescopes over the whole sky, approximately one hundred million stars could be noted.

With our modern reflecting telescopes we were to make long-exposure photographs of the complete sky, under good conditions, the photographic plates would record the images of at least three billion stars—three billion stars.

Radiation of Star Light Our sun, our star, is believed to be appreciably smaller and radiate less light than does the average star of the three billions. It is possible that the number of stellar images recorded with long-exposure photographs secured with the 100-inch reflecting telescope of the Mt. Wilson Observatory might even be as large as 30 billions.

I am speaking only of stars within our own galactic system; the system whose most conspicuous feature is the Milky Way, which all who for a time dwell away from the glare of electric lights have seen and admired.

The stars in our own stellar system do not exist at greater and greater distances indefinitely, but are contained within a volume of space which is somewhat the shape of a relatively very thin watch, or double convex lens. An observer on the earth, situated near the central plane of this lenslike figure, and at some distance from its center, viewing the Milky Way, is looking out through the greatest dimensions of our stellar system in the direction of the edges of the lens figure.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR ALL FORESEEN

Public Educated, Can and Will Carry Burden and Assist Others

By George Thomas (President, University of Utah) The educational thought of the nation for decades has stood firm for state maintenance of elementary and secondary education. For years prior to the present decade educational thought moved steadily in the direction of higher education and the citizenry in increasing numbers sent their sons and daughters to college.

However, when the colleges became overcrowded, the instructional forces overloaded, and the maintenance funds insufficient, the desirability of such an ideal was questioned.

It must be said that at no time has state-supported higher education commanded unqualified support. There were always those who maintained that this type of education should be paid for by the immediate beneficiaries or supported by private beneficence.

The opponents of state-supported institutions of higher learning said that too many were going to college, that college education was not worth the cost, in spite of the fact that the durability of our institutions depends upon the intelligence of the electorate.

For some years a number of very valuable studies in mental measurements had been carried on, and in recent years some results became available. Unfinished as they were, they were set up as reasons to justify limiting the facilities of higher education to the chosen few.

Such a policy of curtailment is not the way out. But with the public educated to it we not only can, but will, carry the added burden and continue the policy of a college education for those who want it.

Palace Cellar Searched Yearly On Guy Fawkes Day in England



LONDON (AP)—Underneath the Palace of Westminster, queer figures bearing steel hammers with red and gold tassels and lanterns poked about, peering into damp corners and behind early Tudor staircases.

Only the shuffle of their feet and the occasional clank of their medals echoed through the hollow vaults. The flickering oil lamps glinted dimly on their royal red tunics with purple facings, and gold lace ornaments. Often the outlines of their red knee breeches and red stockings were lost in the shadows.

Their inspection over the Yeomen of the Guard climbed laboriously—for most of them are old men with beards—up the various stairways leading up into the houses of parliament and reported that all was safe. They have gone through the ceremony every time parliament resumed sittings since the November day in 1605 when other "Beauregards" seized Guido Fawkes in the act of blowing up the British congress.

FRAGILE FILAMENTS SOURCE OF POWER

Prophets of New Engineering Believe Lone Man To Control Much

By John L. Cooley (Associated Press Science Editor) NEW YORK (AP)—Vacuum tubes, those Aladdin lamps of science that run the world's radio sets, are making a back number of Jules Verne.

Open Doors, Turn On Lights Research men, reticent gentlemen who direct the progress of a busy world from their obscure laboratories, already have developed tubes capable of controlling such diverse accessories of civilization as garage doors, airway floodlights and municipal lighting systems.

Not long ago the late Elbert H. Gary waded a hand in front of a little glass bulb in his New York office and the new electrical mills of the Homestead Steel Works, hundreds of miles away, were started for the first time.

Utilizing the same principles, engineers say it would be possible for a motorist to open his garage door at night merely by allowing his searchlights to shine on a tube placed near the door.

"Some day, say these prophets of the new engineering, a lone man stationed at a strategic point will control completely and infallibly the operation of a vast power system extending over half a continent."

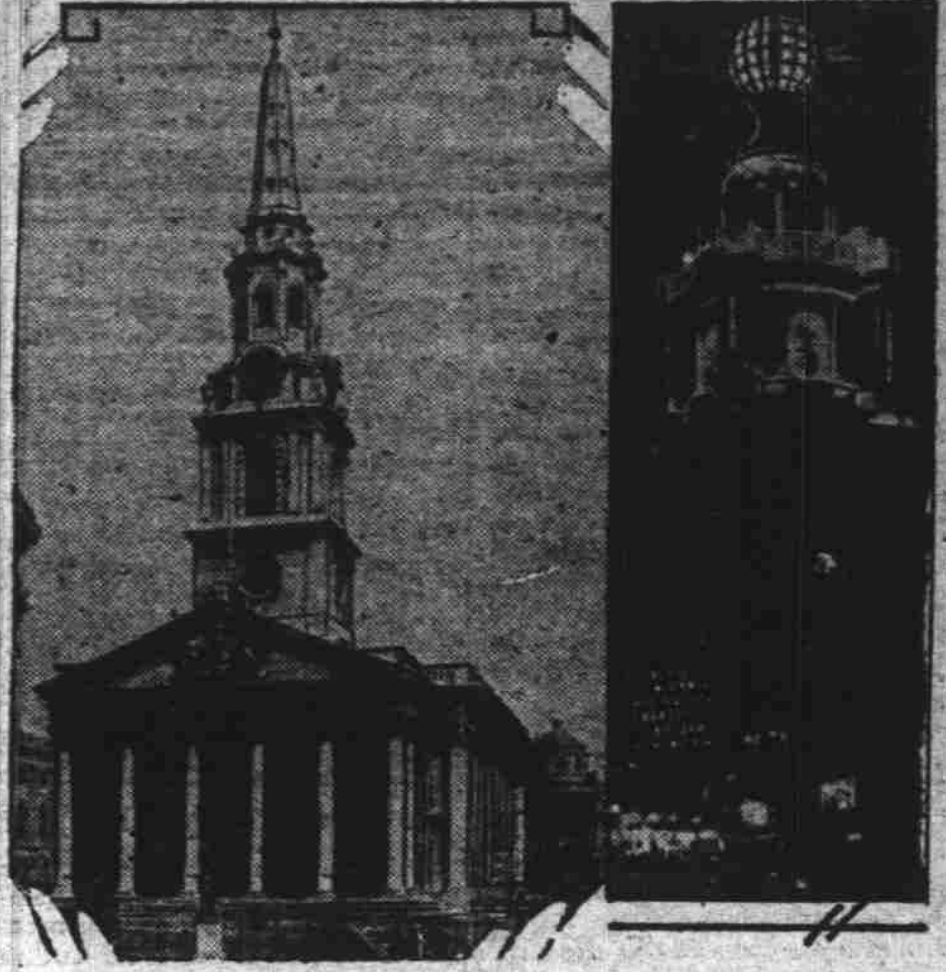
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It is 322 years since Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Palace of Westminster in England—the reproduction of an old print (right) shows him alarmed in the act—but the palace cellar still is inspected before each resumption of Parliament by the Yeomen of the Guard, shown (left) returning from the 1927 ceremony.

He believes some of these problems can be solved with the aid of the community packing houses, such as those operated by the Exchange. In them fruit may be properly graded and packed.

BEAM OF LIGHT JOINS LONDON MUSIC HALL TO FAMOUS CHURCH



The Coliseum, London's famous music hall, now throws its beam of light at night on the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields (left).

GROWERS NEEDING MORE COOPERATION

Believes Some Problems May Be Solved By Building Community Houses

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 3.—(AP)—The American deciduous fruit grower either must extend and strengthen the cooperative marketing system to increase his margin of profit and work for a high-grade industry or engage in a battle for the survival of the fittest, from which he may emerge as a casual, says J. L. Nagle, manager of the California Fruit Exchange.

"Present conditions cannot continue and improvement be expected, as there are too many shipping factors, which include the speculators or cash buyers, contributing situations decidedly unfavorable and unbeneficial," he told The Associated Press.

"Marketing Study Needed" "Growers, if they will organize, have it entirely within their power to save the industry. Through organization they can control the industry and can regulate distribution, thus avoiding glut and famine in the market and can maintain prices at a higher level."

There are 23,239,000 students enrolled in our public schools but 97 per cent never go to college.

Thus, our public schools—which represent the maximum organized education which 97 per cent of all Americans ever receive—offer the only practical agency for the solution of the problems on whose solution depend, as never before, the future of our civilization, the trend of our institutions, the kind of society and the measure of its opportunity under which the children and grand-children of all of us will have to work and live.

From the point of view of buildings, equipment and number of teachers our public school system is obviously keeping pace with modern life.

STANDARD OF HOME METHODS STUDIED

Sanitary Equipment and Labor Saving Devices Among Articles

Washington, D. C. Dec. 10—Gathering and compiling facts on sanitary equipment and labor saving devices and other valuable information on that most basic of all American institutions, the Home, was the first step in a unique program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, initiated by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, when she was elected president three years ago.

The great, thrilling accomplishments—actually getting water piped into homes into which it has heretofore been carried by the tons annually, getting electricity wired into homes to raise burdens from already bending backs; getting gas piped into homes that have hitherto had only old fashioned wood and coal stoves for cooking and heating—these are the next remarkable projects on which the Federation is embarking.

High Commendation Given With what success and interest this work is meeting is set forth not only in letters of gratitude from women whose problems the Federation is trying to help solve, but also from leaders in America's governmental life, including the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior; and from the greatest minds in science, letters and industry, the nation's professions and its industries being fully represented in the General Federation's correspondence files in the highest commendation of the Federation's Home Equipment Survey and Follow-up Campaign.

SAYS LEADERS MUST BE WELL QUALIFIED

From Point of View of Equipment Schools Keeping Pace With Time

By Dr. Bruce R. Payne (President of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.) The fact that modern life has suddenly called upon the average man and woman to face problems and make decisions for which they know no precedent and have no preparation, presents perhaps the gravest danger which threatens our civilization today.

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From its long intimate touch with our national public school system and as the result of investigation, George Peabody College for Teachers has reached the conclusion that the only hope of the public schools meeting the responsibilities which our age calls upon them to face, depends upon the same coordinated whole-program scientific effort in this field as has achieved such remarkable results in other fields.