

# BRITISH PARTY LINES SHIFTING

## General Election on Wednesday for Members of the House of Commons Will Throw Light on the Actual Political Strength of Women and of Labor

WHEN the 20,000,000 British voters go to the polls next Wednesday to elect 615 members of the House of Commons, women and Labor will play important roles for the first time. While women have voted in local and bye-elections they have never taken part in a general Parliamentary election, and while Labor has had its candidates up before, there are more now than ever before, and the entire country is eager to learn just how strong the party is, and if it will increase or decrease its representation in the last Parliament of eighty members.

Altogether 1,370 candidates have been nominated, a few of whom will be unopposed, while there will be some thirty-three contested seats for some seats. The campaign is further enlivened by Andrew Bonar Law, the Premier, and David Lloyd George, his predecessor, who are making numerous speeches throughout the country. Lloyd George is believed to be seeking the formation of a Center party, while Bonar Law is campaigning as a Conservative, generally called Unionist. The avowed Lloyd George supporters from the Liberal party are called National or Georgian Liberals, as distinct from the Asquithian or Independent Liberals. The Conservatives have nominated 465 candidates; the Asquithian Liberals, 325; the Georgian Liberals, 179; and the Laborites, 410. Of these there are unopposed 37 Conservatives, 8 Asquithian Liberals, 8 Georgian Liberals and 2 Laborites.

Lloyd George, for the first time in his long Parliamentary career, is unopposed in his Wales constituency, while Bonar Law is opposed by a Liberal and a Laborite in Glasgow.

**British Election Machinery**

**Faster Than American Kind**

A national election is a much simpler and faster proceeding in Britain than in America. Here, when the Prime Minister finds it unable to control a majority in the Commons, he and his Ministers resign, the King calls on some prominent member of the leading party to form a Cabinet, Parliament is dissolved, new elections are held for members of the House of Commons and the new Parliament assembles. In the present instance all these events will have taken place within thirty-five days. On October 19 the Conservative members of the Coalition Parliament, which had ruled throughout the war, voted 186 to 87 to withdraw from the Coalition. This meant that his most powerful party support was withdrawn and Premier Lloyd George on November 18, and the new Parliament will assemble on November 23. All of which, any one will admit, is a much faster proceeding than the American kind.

Lloyd George still retains the support of some of the most influential of the Conservatives and his exact strength will not be known until after Parliament is elected and some test question arises.

Lloyd George threatened to nominate a host of "carpet bagger" candidates to oppose the Conservative candidates, and a spirited fight in such instances had been predicted. But at the last moment he decided not to and gave up his effort—if he really had made such an effort—to obtain a working nucleus in the new Parliament.

**Two Leading Speakers Engage in Light Repartee**

In the meantime he has delivered a number of the finest speeches all country without enunciating any very strong line of policy. He is one of the most impressive and magnetic of British political speakers and he always sways his audience his way. He has shown little bitterness in the campaign but has used considerable light ridicule in his attacks on Bonar Law and his policy of negotiation. Lloyd George declares that Bonar Law's plea for tranquility is not a policy, merely a yawn. Bonar Law retorts that the country desires quiet and rest.

Lloyd George points out that his foes consider him a fine doctor for a serious illness or a complicated operation referring to his services during the war—but they would discharge him and call in another physician to treat a headache.

Bonar Law says that the drummer boy is useful in war time to keep up the courage of the troops at the front and also to drum and keep up the courage of the folks at home. But, the Premier says, when the war is over the drumming is distasteful to those who wish the quiet of peace time. He tells the story of the wounded Highlander in the hospital who called pitifully for his basins. A sympathetic nurse brought them to the patient and he blew them to his heart's content and recovered. But the nurse killed all the other patients.

Neither of the two leaders has gone further than such pleasanties in their exchange of personalities, as each of them has said that they worked too long together in the Coalition Cabinet to work up any bitterness against the other.

**Strength of Labor Party Believed Overestimated**

Up to a few days ago the older groups had felt and expressed considerable fear of the Labor party. Since the war the power of this group had grown enormously. No one knew exactly how strong this growth was and it is now believed that it was vastly overestimated, not only by itself, but by its foes as well, for on November 1 in the municipal elections throughout England the Laborites lost so heavily that all political calculations were upset. In London Labor held 573 seats on the old councils and on November 1 only elected 253 candidates.

In the leading boroughs of the provinces 215 out of 574 Labor candidates won seats, while the Conservatives carried 350 out of 450. The story was the same in such cities as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton and Portsmouth. The elections, of course, were only on local issues, but at the same time it is believed that they gave a fairly accurate index to the existing political feeling.

In London, especially, was much hostility shown to Labor. It was a cold, rainy day and not such a one as to tempt the ordinary voter to go to the polls, but this did not deter them and the voting was unusually heavy.

Since then the Labor leaders have redoubled their efforts to make a better showing in the Parliamentary contest. If Labor makes as poor a showing next Wednesday as it did two weeks before it will mean that the Conservatives, merely getting their proportion of the former Labor votes, will control the House of Commons without the cooperation of Lloyd George or any one else. What the Lloyd Georgians are hoping is that they will gain a number of Labor votes which the Tories cannot get and that their power in the coming House will be increased proportionately. The Lloyd Georgians admit, however, that the Asquithians are even more likely to get the Labor votes than the Lloyd Georgians.

**Proposed Capital Levy Causes Strong Opposition**

The capital levy in the Labor platform, which was intended to catch the voter who was without capital, was counted on as the greatest vote getter, but since the municipal elections this point is not being so strongly stressed as before. It has not met with the response expected.

Mr. Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Lloyd George Cabinet, expressed the opinion that the chief factor in the defeat of Labor in the municipal election was the women's vote, and he predicted that the same factor would be felt in the Parliamentary elections.

The chief aim of the Labor party was to place in the field as many candidates as the Conservatives. They fell short of this by some fifty. It was said that a close analysis of the electoral strength had been made by the Laborites in all constituencies and adjustments regarding their candidates were made accordingly. It was not proposed to indulge in any propaganda or electioneering stunts. All selected candidates have been chosen with a view to fighting those seats where there was a reasonable hope of success. A number of old traditional Conservative seats, therefore, are not being contested by Labor. Every effort is being made to concentrate on the industrial constituencies.

It is acknowledged that there is uncertainty in regard to the women's vote. Labor feels pretty well assured of the trade union following, but the wives of trade unionists are considered to be so conservative by nature and their general support of Labor so uncertain that special electoral machinery is being utilized to obtain their support for the Labor program. There is a special women's group affiliated with the Labor party, and this is looking out for the women's vote.

**Labor Speakers Hedge In Most Radical Policy**

The London press sees a decided tendency on the part of the Labor leaders to hedge from the first demand for a levy on capital. It is said that even in Glasgow, a stronghold of Labor, the speakers have been instructed to make it clear that the levy is a suggestion, not a definite proposal.

John R. Clynes asserts that Labor would abandon the capital levy plan if there were a better method of meeting the national expenditures, but if the other parties have no plan they have no right to say that Labor's plan could not succeed without giving it a trial.

Labor opponents charge that the party has adopted a policy enunciated by theorists and doctrinaires, some of whom had never done a day's work, and that the real workers have had nothing to do with formulating the party platform.

Labor expects to make gains in Glasgow, where it has been conducting a spirited campaign among the large industrial population. At present it has but one representative in the fifteen constituencies of the city. It has nominated former Bailie Mitchell to oppose Bonar Law from the central division of the city, while Sir George Paish, the writer and economist, well known in America, whence he has just returned, is also contesting the seat as a Liberal on a free trade platform.

John MacLean, the Communist, recently released from prison, where he had served a term for sedition, is another candidate from Glasgow and has a strong following. Incidentally, the Communists have many followers in that city.

It has been reported that Premier Bonar Law intended to abolish the Ministry of Labor, but his appointment of Sir Montagu Barlow to this portfolio is considered as a refutation of this. Labor leaders had attacked him bitterly on this point.

Here are the platforms of the four parties:

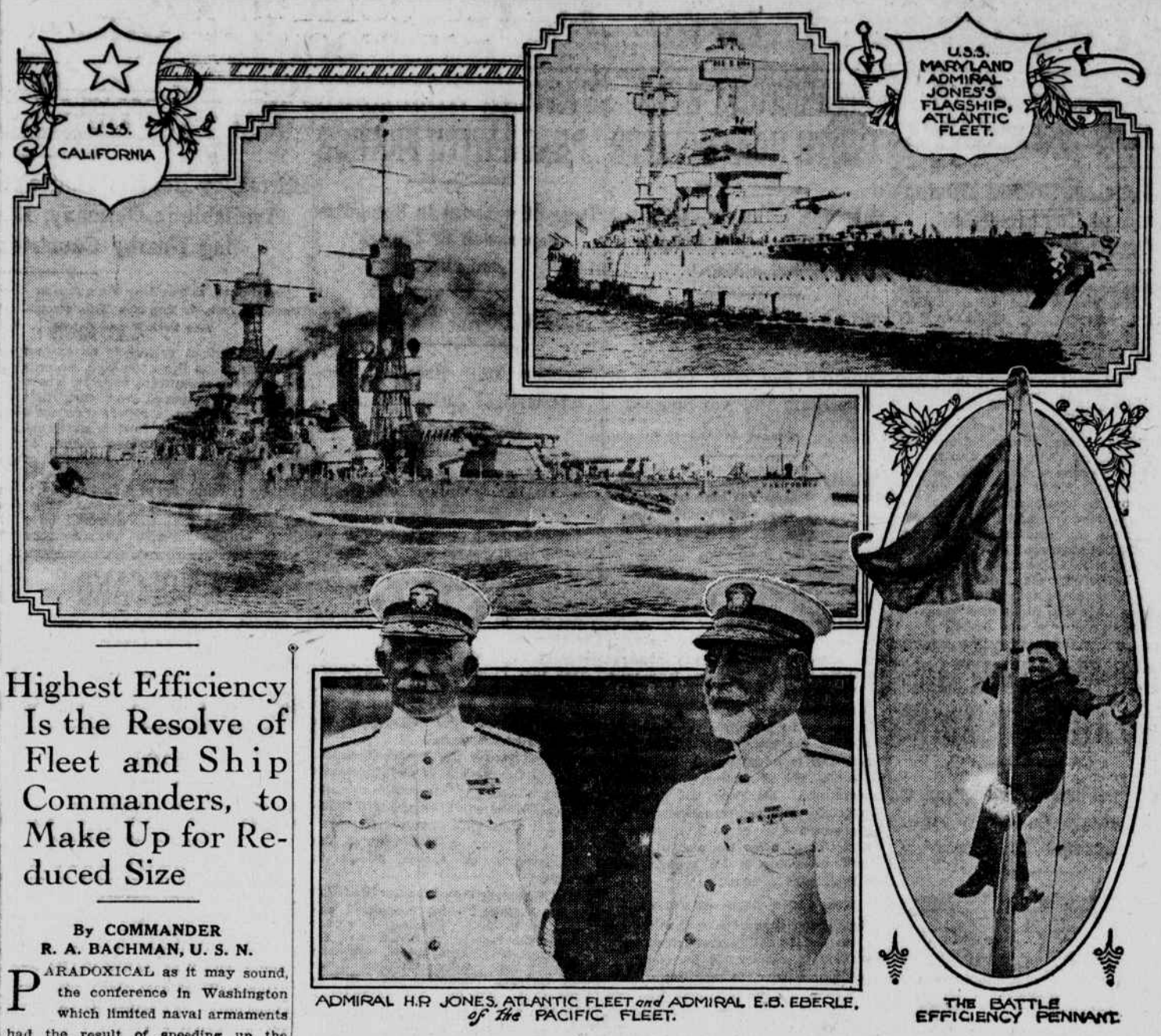
**Conservatives**

A policy of tranquility and stability to give free scope to initiative and enterprise.

Revision of machinery of central government. A large part of the

# COMPETITION IN U. S. NAVY SHARPENED BY WASHINGTON CONFERENCE DECISIONS

ADMIRALS OF THE RIVAL FLEETS AND THEIR FLAGSHIPS



## Highest Efficiency Is the Resolve of Fleet and Ship Commanders, to Make Up for Reduced Size

By COMMANDER R. A. BACHMAN, U. S. N.

PARADOXICAL as it may sound, the conference in Washington which limited naval armaments had the result of speeding up the navy to an unprecedented degree.

The work of the navy, as is pretty well understood throughout the country, is performed almost entirely on a competitive basis, and, broadly speaking, the two main classifications into which this work falls are gunnery and engineering; all other activities being subsidiary or adjunct to these two.

As the final summing up of gunnery in all its branches is the number of hits made at target practice—long range, short range, anti-aircraft and torpedo—so is efficiency in engineering measured by the number of gallons of oil or tons of coal it takes to perform the work of the ships—lighting, heating, water distillation, etc.

The better the engineering the greater the speed and steaming radius, and the more accurate the shooting the greater the offensive and defensive power of the fleet. So the two are combined under the heading of "battle efficiency," and each year a little red triangular pennant with a black circle in the center is hoisted on the foremast of the battleship having the highest combined score.

Some one has said that the things the human being values most are things that have values no intrinsic value. This small pennant costs about 50 cents, but, how each year every battleship strains its utmost to capture it!

**Competition Was Sharpened By Division Into Fleets**

And this year the struggle was keener than ever. To make the competition still a little more acute, to give the rivalry already existing between ships an additional spur in the side, the ships this year were divided more sharply than ever into two fleets, with Admiral Hilary P. Jones, commanding the Atlantic Fleet and Admiral Edward W. Eberle in command of the Pacific Fleet. These two great groups of battleships are friendly enough, to be sure, because they belong to one navy, but still—your knowledge of such things go. It's the old St. Paul-Minneapolis, Los Angeles-San Francisco story all over again.

The hope of the Atlantic Fleet lay in the flagship, the incomparable Pennsylvania, with the Arkansas, Wyoming, Florida, Delaware and North Dakota—all tried and true veterans with fine records—supplementing a splendid array of possible winners.

The Pacific Fleet had for its trump the flagship New Mexico, last year's winner, and a most imposing line of support in the Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arizona, Nevada, New York and Texas. Later in the year the California, sister ship of the Tennessee, the latest type of electric drive battleship, was added to the list and shortly after joining the fleet was made flagship.

The Pacific fleet had by far the latest and most improved types of ship, but the competition, it must be remembered, is not interfleet; it is a struggle between the ships themselves, irrespective of location, and due allowances are made for the older class ships both in engineering and gunnery, so that the competition is as fair as it is possible to have it.

In gunnery it was first the New Mexico, then the Tennessee, which took the lead on short range battle practice; next, reports of marvelous shooting done by the Delaware shifted the interest to the Atlantic side; unexpectedly then the New York forged ahead when the long range results were published, and finally when the California joined the fleet she rushed to the front with a demonstration of

shooting, frequently under adverse conditions, that has never been equaled. And so the race went throughout the year. A belated spur put the Tennessee very close to the top; the California dashed ahead once more, but in the end the New York, by consistent excellent hitting, won out. The Tennessee also led in engineering for almost the entire year, when a most determined effort by the California and New Mexico pushed them both ahead by a close margin.

The final score for the Battle Efficiency pennant resulted in the ships standing as follows:

1. California.
2. New Mexico.
3. Tennessee.

In engineering alone the result is as follows:

1. California.
2. New Mexico.
3. Tennessee.

The California was commanded by Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier, United States Navy. The New Mexico by Capt. G. W. Williams, and the Tennessee by Capt. R. H. Leigh, United States Navy.

You must understand that in target practice the gun crews must be drilled as thoroughly as are football teams, and the officers are required not only to organize their men so as to get the best effort out of them, but the care and maintenance of the batteries, shells and powder must be so perfect that every possible weakness and error is eliminated.

**Waste an Important Factor In Engineering Efficiency**

In engineering, besides using the most approved engineering methods, the waste of fresh water, requiring more fuel to distill additional amounts, or the careless burning of electric lights, dissipating fuel in the form of

electric energy, are factors the neglect of which may mean the difference between winning and losing the pennant.

At Bremerton, Wash., Admiral Eberle hoisted the battle efficiency pennant on board his flagship, the California. No better example of the feeling which exists in the navy today can be given than to quote from the speech he made upon that occasion:

"These annual trophies bring marked distinction to the winning ship. They represent intelligence, consistency, perseverance and strict attention to details in our daily training; they represent patience, cheerfulness, watchfulness and thoroughness in all our work, and, above all, they represent genuine cooperation, complete understanding, scientific management and perfect teamwork on the bridge, in the conning tower, in the plotting room, in control and spotting stations, in turret and handling rooms, in torpedo defense and anti-aircraft batteries, in fire rooms, in engine rooms, in all auxiliary stations. This battle efficiency pennant represents all these activities coordinated and molded into one great, living, pulsating, striking force under one intelligent command.

"But, above all, these annual trophies represent contentment, loyalty, comradeship, clean living, enthusiasm and pride within the ship; devotion to the service and to the flag—that great something, that great incentive to efficiency which we call the spirit of the ship; the true navy spirit which has brought victories in the past and which always will bring success to our efforts in the path of right and honor.

"You may hoist the battle efficiency pennant, carry it with honor and defend it with true navy spirit, and all ways let our motto be: 'May the best ship win!'"

# THE REAL AIMS OF EDUCATION

## Principal Stearns of Phillips Academy Declares They Must Not Be Less Than Laying the Foundations of Character, Backed by Trained Minds and Acquired Knowledge

By ALFRED E. STEARNS, Principal of Phillips Academy

FUNDAMENTALS in education have ever supplied one of the most prolific sources of discussion among educators and critics of education. The very difficulty of defining properly this somewhat vague term is no doubt largely responsible for this fact. It is not easy to agree as to just what is meant by "fundamentals." But it is easy enough for the individual to define the term to suit his own ideas and ideals. The trouble is that the individual's definition rarely meets with common acceptance.

Before we can properly discuss fundamentals we must at least hold a definite idea as to the ultimate object of education itself. On this much most of us will agree. But what that object should be is still in the public mind an unsettled question. "Character," said the founders of our early institutions of learning. "Efficiency," say the promoters of the new. Spiritual ideals and influences pervaded the former. Material aims and considerations largely dominate the latter. Which is the better?

On one point there should be no room for disagreement. Whatever education may do or hope to do, it cannot be regarded as having fulfilled its true mission, in our American democracy at least, unless it makes its chief product a trained and intelligent citizenship. And citizenship is based on character. Utilitarian ends may be desirable and even necessary; but utilitarian ends alone will never achieve the safeguarding of the nation's life or the perpetuating of its highest ideals. Studies that are merely practical in their scope and aims may make good scientists, good engineers and good business men, but they will not develop men of statesmanship, qualities capable of wrestling with and solving aright the great and pressing problems that to-day stagger a world in chaos and the ramifications of which extend to every village and hamlet of our own land. A new note is needed; and a new goal.

**What Should Be the Aims Of the Trainer of Youth?**

With citizenship, then, as our goal what should be the fundamentals of our education? Citizenship, of course, does not exclude the good scientist, the good engineer, the good business man. On the contrary, it welcomes them on all, and, gladly, But it accepts them as the by-products of an education that aims first and always to produce men and women fitted in mind and character to take their place in the nation's life, to shoulder without flinching its burdens and responsibilities, to accept gladly its obligations, to be more concerned with duties than with rights, and to make their first concern the welfare of the nation rather than personal and selfish advancement. This is citizenship in its truest and best sense, and citizenship as the founders of this great Republic conceived it.

With this as its goal education cannot be satisfied to devote its great molding powers and its mighty resources to anything less than laying sure the foundations of character. And character is made up of high and unselfish moral purpose, supplemented and backed by the training of mind and accumulated knowledge, with which to make that purpose effective in the life of the nation and of the world.

On this sure foundation we may encourage efficiency in the material world to the fullest extent and with the assurance that for lack of a soul it will not come to turn and rend us. We have departed far from the ideal and aims of our fathers and, during recent years especially, we have so stressed the practical and the utilitarian that we have pretty nearly snuffed out what little semblance of soul remained. Whatever else education may do, we have a right to demand that it shall at least guarantee us that its chief product shall be a broadminded and patriotic citizenship that places the interests and welfare of the nation above the idea of personal gain. Any form of education that seeks solely to train the boys and girls to make a living, however desirable such an education may be, is not meeting its full and proper responsibilities to the nation.

**Founders Knew Necessity Of Building Character**

The founders of our early American institutions of learning were far from being mere theorists. For the most part they were men of affairs, active in community life and diligent students of the problems and needs of their country. In turning their thoughts and energies to the founding of schools and colleges they were actuated by the patriotic desire to safeguard for the future those rights and liberties which, at the expense of so much labor and sacrifice, they had been permitted to enjoy. And they saw with prophetic vision the great truth that whatever else of advantage education might accomplish it must fail of its true mission unless it maintained as its underlying motive the molding of character and the building thereby of a dependable citizenship.

This prevailing motive is well expressed in the homely language of one of these far-seeing patriots who thus sums up the objects sought for in the institution founded by him during the first year of the life of the new nation: "For the purpose of instructing youth, not only in English and Latin grammar, writing, arithmetic, and those sciences wherein they are commonly taught, but more especially, to learn them the great end and the real business of living."

The wording may be a bit obsolete but the meaning and significance are as clear as they were when they

words were written in 1778. The "business of living" was a serious matter to the founders of this Republic and to those who before them cleared the path for its coming. And the "business of living" is if anything a more serious matter for those of this later generation who have so recently learned that the scope of their life and interests is not limited by the geographical boundaries of these United States. To make a living is necessary and important enough in itself. But to live—in proper and harmonious relations with our neighbors, our brothers of the world and our Maker—this is of supreme importance.

**Character Building Chief Purpose of Education**

Character building should once more become therefore the chief business of our educational institutions. And character building does not mean, as so many thoughtless persons have assumed, the mere instilling of moral maxims and ethical principles. "Goodness without knowledge is feeble," wrote the statesman quoted above. But he hastened to add, "Knowledge without goodness is dangerous."

If the world war, with all its misery and chaos that have followed in its train, has not driven home to us the unchanging truth of these clear statements, we are blind and deaf indeed. Soulless efficiency has well nigh ruined the world; and a mankind sentimentality devoid of knowledge and wisdom bids fair to delay, if it does not prevent, the world's recovery. Knowledge lacking the stabilizing and uplifting influence of moral purpose and spiritual ideals has run amuck, bringing untold misery to humanity. And increased knowledge alone will only add to the world's misery and ruin. Education cannot afford to ignore this truth; and education must set itself the all important task of supplying for the future that needed spiritual element which has so largely been lost sight of during recent years, when a material world has been crying for more and ever more material achievement.

Thoughtful scholars and statesmen of the world over have long recognized this truth and grasped its full significance. Years ago Macaulay wrote "Nine-tenths of the ills that have befallen humanity have had as their origin nothing less than a union of high intelligence with a low moral purpose." Cavour, the great Italian statesman, voiced the same thought when he said: "It costs far less to educate one hundred persons than to correct the mistakes of one who for lack of an education has gone wrong." Education for efficiency, education for utilitarian ends, education based on merely practical and material considerations can never supply the elements so badly needed to-day if the evils contemplated by these and other thoughtful men are to be done away with and the blessings of our modern civilization are to be assured for ourselves and the coming generations.

**Cease to Overemphasize The Purely Utilitarian**

How then shall this needed element be supplied? First of all by ceasing to overemphasize and extol the purely practical and utilitarian. Place the emphasis where it properly belongs and back by the training of mind and accumulated knowledge, with which to make that purpose effective in the life of the nation and of the world.

Let history teach us more compellingly what men and nations have learned with patience and sacrifice in their age long struggle for a better and nobler life. Give us more of the inspiration supplied by literature, art and music. And make the world and men's minds above the sordid things of a material world into the clearer air where ideals and idealism give breath and life to the soul and challenge it to deeds of chivalry and moral achievement. Stress once more the great truths of the spirit of religion that men, in that spirit of humility that spells wisdom, may be led to realize that the individual and the nation are instruments in the hands of the Creator to be used in the accomplishment of the divine plan.

And on this foundation we may build if we will the practical and the utilitarian with the assurance that this superstructure will not crumble and that it will bring to the individual not only material return but an even deeper satisfaction in the realization that what he adds to the world's store of knowledge and material wealth will be for its permanent good and not for its possible destruction. In making better citizens we shall also make better scientists, better engineers and better business men; and, best of all, we shall make a better world.

**Women as Chemists.**

There are about 15,000 professional chemists in this country. About 10 per cent. of these are at work in educational institutions, laboratories and in medical research and analysis clinics. It is said there are more than 10,000 chemists in the United States working at their profession in industrial laboratories and plants.

Of these less than 5 per cent. are women. But it is a notable fact that a little more than 9 per cent. of all the doctorates conferred in 1920-1921 by our universities were given to women.

This shows that women have finally entered the professional class of chemists and are taking chemistry up seriously as a profession.