

The War 25 Years Ago

Feb. 14, 1915.—Terrific artillery duel started in Ypres salient, enemy troops gaining some ground at St. Eloi. Austro-Hungarian forces reported in Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

The Globe and Mail

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Education In War For Peace

(By JUDITH ROBINSON.)

He thinks—wait now, this is hard to say. He wrinkles a big nose and rubs a long forefinger across a cheekbone. Not finding much help there, he removes the forefinger and hunts for the right words in his right trousers pocket. Wait now. The words are coming one at a time.

He thinks that education and democracy rest on the same foundations. Without freedom, freedom of speech, and discussion, and assembly, you cannot have either, he thinks. What has happened to education in the great schools of Germany is the proof of it. All the proof he needs. He thinks that the main business of education is to give a man a philosophy of life that will stay with him when the going gets tough.

He thinks the appetite for knowledge is a perfectly normal human appetite and just as instinctive as the appetite for food. He thinks if you deny a man the chance to learn what he wants he suffers as much, and as dangerously though perhaps not as immediately as if you denied him the chance to eat what he needs.

That's about all. Make what you like of it.

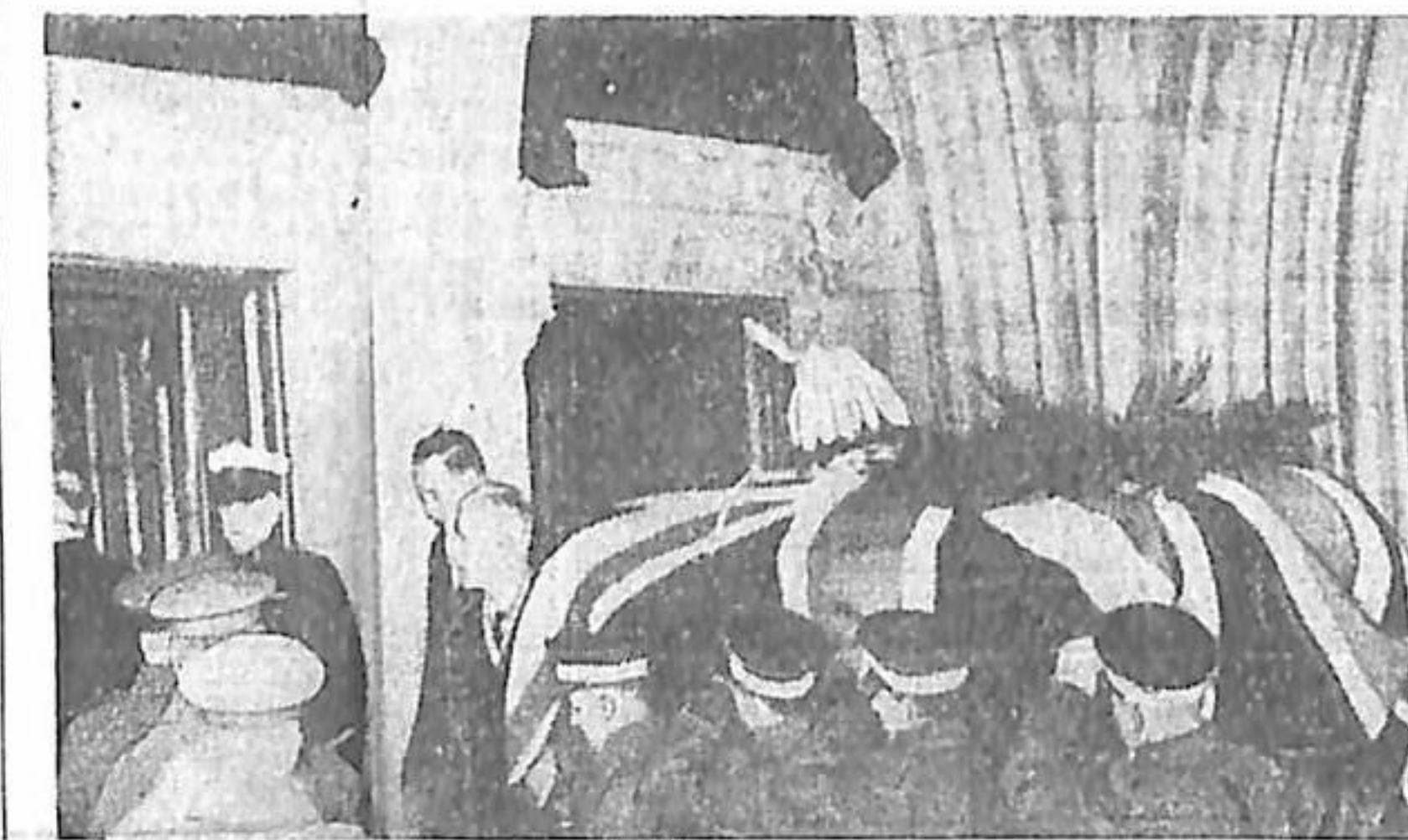
What Edward Annand Corbett, B.A., M.A., and so on, is making of it is twenty-four hours' work a day organizing civilian education for young citizens of Canada now serving with the Canadian Active Service Forces.

It's his idea that the best thing the Canadian soldier can bring out of the army with him when the time comes is a level head and an inquiring mind. He wants to help spread that idea where it will do the most good. That's why he has taken on this job as director of education for the Canadian Legion War Services.

It is possible, Dr. Corbett recognizes it, that C.O.'s may want to know who the devil gave him or the Legion power to come in and teach enlisted men anything the army doesn't teach them. To that question the answer is nobody. Nobody did and nobody does. None of the work can be done here, in England or in France unless commanding officers, sympathize with it and want it done.

The man who has been told off to do the work is clear on that. He is no less clear about the work being worth doing. He figures it this way: The important thing to keep before the men in the Canadian Active Service Force now and all through the war is that they've to come back home and get down to peace sometime. The job the Legion educational services can do is to help them find out for themselves what they want to make of the

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TURK LEADER FEELS BALKANS CAN AVOID WAR

Strong Militarily and United, Says Saracoglu, Against Any Attack

BUT KEEP ON ALERT

(By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK.)
(By Telephone to The New York Times and The Globe and Mail.)

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Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 13.—His journey to Belgrade and Sofia has greatly increased the confidence of Foreign Minister Shukru Saracoglu that the war front will not shift to the Balkans. This assurance, he explained in an interview today, is based on a new premise.

"The Balkan powers are stronger than when the war started," he said. "Stronger in a military sense and more united. We now feel that an attack on one is an attack on all and I am certain we will act accordingly. The juridical position of the Balkan entente remains unchanged. We have made no new engagement, but the psychological and moral position is entirely different. The results of the Belgrade Conference were positive and I can say the same of my visit to Sofia. The Bulgarian Government now fully shares the entente view, that at this moment the general interests transcend any particular interests."

"This is a new factor which cannot be overlooked in the European situation," added the Foreign Minister, who is rapidly becoming a key figure in the diplomatic war in Southeastern Europe. A lawyer, until recently Minister of Justice, Mr. Saracoglu is a born diplomat and conciliator.

But if the conflict should spread to this region, the Turkish attitude is clear. "If we are not at war as an aggressive move obliges other powers to aid a victim under a pact registered at Geneva to which we are a party, the Montreux convention immediately goes into effect," he declared.

"This requires opening the straits to belligerent warships coming to the assistance of the invaded States. It is the point on which the long drawn-out negotiations with Moscow broke down last September."

There is very little likelihood that Turkey would not be at war under the above circumstances, however. While "the escape clause" in an agreement with Britain and France exempts the Turks from fighting Russia, Mr. Saracoglu pointed out that it does not oblige them to fight.

"The clause simply leaves the