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SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921.

Reaching a Program.

IN FORMING a judgment of President Harding's foreign policy as now outlined, and whether or not he can gain the support of his own party in realizing it, certain conditions are of prime importance. Mr. Harding has to deal with a Senate majority of his own party. This majority is twenty in a body of ninety-six members.

Besides this political alignment, he has the genuine, personal friendship of not only his own party members, but of many Democratic Senators. They know each other and there is a remarkable absence of personal antagonism. This gives reasonable assurance that at least the Republicans will cooperate with him, and not refuse to give and take.

A first and very significant evidence of this is found in the readiness with which Senator Knox has changed his peace resolution. On the other hand, earnest proponents of the league of nations, have accepted its death-knell, having the assurance that the treaty itself, relieved of that bone of contention, is to be submitted to the Senate. In this spirit of give and take, of partial yielding of opinion, to avoid friction and deadlock, the outlook for definite action by a united party is most hopeful.

The Knox resolution as now before the Senate is essentially merely a declaration of peace, following in general the lines of a declaration of war. It may be remembered that in declaring war the President was "authorized and directed" as Commander-in-chief to use the entire army and navy and the country's resources in carrying on the war, and was pledged all the resources of the country to that end.

Quite in the same form peace is declared by repealing this war resolution of April 6, 1917, as also the resolution of December 7, 1917 declaring a state of war against Austria-Hungary. To protect this government and its people there is a proviso, that until the German government has by treaty with the United States, ratified by the Senate, made agreements as to all war claims of this government and its citizens, all property of the German government and its nationals held by the United States shall remain in its possesion. Also such treaty is to provide confirmation of this government's war acts and for commercial relations, and reservation is made of all rights accruing to this country under the treaty of Versailles, until by treaty, or resolution, it is determined otherwise.

The difference between this and the original resolution is the important one that the President is not instructed to negotiate separate treaties with Germany, Austria, Hungary and the new governments formed from remnants of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The Senate does not presume to direct him in what under the Constitution he has sole prerogative of action. It is the President's right without direction or interference to negotiate such treaties as he will, with whom and when and how he will; the decision as to time, governments, subject matter and contents rests with him alone. The Senate comes to bat afterwards. The resolution in its new form, recognizes this and does not presume to dictate as to foreign policies.

The President in his message and doubtless personally, had served notice that his distinctive powers and authorities are his own; that he requires no instructions in complying with them, and no direction in fulfilling the obligations of his office, nor any "supergovernment" of his personal judgment.

On the other hand, it goes without the saying, that he will consult freely with the Senators; that there will be complete understanding between them; that they will know in advance his policies, and that he will in no way sacrifice that co-operation upon which good government, effective government and getting things done, rests. Nor in this will he forget that to ratify any treaty, even if he has the united support of his own party Senators, he must also have at least ten Democratic votes to assure ratification.

What the navy needs is a balloon that won't try to run away from civilization when it is turned loose.

Would You?

THE war broke the bonds that held so many young women to the vocation of the school teacher. For years and years this had been almost the only vocation open to young women, which carried an appealing element of dignity and respect. Gradually other means of economic independence came; but not until the war was the field made wide open.

Teachers simply flocked to other vocations as if from a thraldom. School authorities, other public officials and the parents of the country became alarmed. It was a serious condition. The whys and wherefores were investigated and everywhere the college women were appealed to, to become teachers and younger girls to go to normal schools where empty seats had become most significant.

Why was there such an exodus from the school rooms? Well, salaries is a part of the answer, better hours, more of freedom, more social advantages, a broader vocational choice, one "boss," instead of many, advancement on merit and not by lockstep, and similar conditions were others. They were singly, or combined, enough and the general public is even yet learning for the first time that the life of a teacher is not altogether a happy one. It looks far different from the outside, than inside.

Just as an instance: The teachers of Washington are asking a simplified system of "rating." Did you ever happen to know that the teacher of your children is rated, let alone how? She is, and her teaching ability counts 50; her "administration ability" counts 25; her "personal equipment," not clothes, but mental training, counts 15 and her "social efficiency" counts the other 10, of the 100 points. But this is not all. Each of these is subdivided to a psychological minuteness that must rejoice the heart of the mental anatomist.

To discover whether or not a young woman is a good teacher results are not enough; whether her pupils are regularly advanced and make good in higher grades, whether they like her, whether they like to go to school, are interested and "eat-up" their work, is not enough. It must be decided if there is "deftness of aim and procedure, extent and quality of participation of pupils in recitation and the recitation as a democratic activity, success in developng initiative, resourcefulness and independent thinking, establishing points of contact between school work and other forms of community life, skill in making definite and stimulating assignments, skill in teaching how to study, skill in habit formation and the recognition and separation of the various groups of ability within the same class, and so forth and so on.

Would you teach, if you could find anything else to do? If all bound round with that kind of a woolen string, of many colors, would you not rebel? Could anything be more manifestly impractical and more depressing and more certain to reduce efficiency and individual progress, than to have to be sized up by such an assortment of measures, that those who use them, only pretend to understand? What school management needs is to forget a lot of useless technicalities and to take on the rule of common sense simplicity.

The bee believes in armament. But he doesn't have to pay taxes on it.

Get Rid of Gloom.

THERE was once a college boy who, the morning after, delivered himself of the judgment that life was the most unsatisfactory thing he had ever tackled. So some persons who consort with gloom, may decide as to this world of ours in 1921. Yet they can remember no other, and if they ever experience another, they may be like Emma Goldman who now prefers a jail in the United States to freedom under Bolshevik rule.

This is not the first time, nor the 'steenth this world has had a political and economic and social upheaval. It is not the first time it has turned over and for a time lain on its back with its feet in the air. The story of those other times, also, is of good out of evil; of a wholesome advance in the understanding of men in their mutual relations, and a greater average of well being. After kicking the air for a period, the world has always gotten on its feet far ahead of where it was upset.

Just now it is in the kicking stage. It is the victim of gloom where there is the least occasion for this, and of every gradation to deepest despair in other lands. Never before has there been organized relief to take to those who had nothing at least enough to sustain life. Heretofore men, women and children lived or died as their immediate conditions could or could not be met by them unaided. This alone should be enough to mark the striking advance of civilization in the past century or more.

Moreover, the perfection of communications brings to all, quite instantly, every detail of misfortune, misrule, horror and despair from every remotest land. This was not so at any other time. Today the whole world story is known; heretofore any one people knew but little beyond their own boundaries, with a look over their neighbors' fences. The whole is now in full view, all the time. No other period of history had this contemporaneously.

With this disadvantage or advantage, which ever it may be, of viewing the passing world events as a whole, there is the further fact that not before has the truth of history been so widely distributed for comparison and guidance, for consolation and renewal of courage. It is the antidote for gloom. It is the cure for pessimism. It should bring wisdom as the founts of wisdom are free to all. But above all it should impress the lesson that at the roots of all such occasions has been intolerance in one or all of its many forms, overriding, ignoring, refusing, crushing the equal rights of fellow men.

The world is here; it will stay here. Its resources are here; they will stay here. Those who people the earth are here and all but a comparatively minor percentage will remain here. They are but readjusting their relations and getting rid of factors of intolerance. They are fashioning a new measurement and set of standards that are fair, mutually more just and better calculated to place advancement on a basis of the evener distribution of the results of honest effort with squarer promotion of mental manpower.

When again the world gets on its feet, which will not be long, it will be seen to have gone far in the six or eight years. Maybe it will be actually impressed with a great truth—that it is possible to make like progress without like costs; that wars are not necessary to progress, but only come through a refusal to accept and adopt new standards whose coming is inevitable.

Expand Foreign Trade.

WHEN the Webb-Pomerene act was finally passed neither Congress nor the business public could realize the extent to which the conditions governing foreign trade had, and would change. That was just three years ago. Under it American manufacturers and traders were permitted to combine for the purpose of foreign commerce.

Many have taken advantage of the act and it has been a great help in opening new markets, in dividing the expense of exploration and selling, and has been of vast general benefit. But it does not permit these same combinations to import goods to this country, nor to barter their exports. This is a great handicap in this line, when barter is so large an element in foreign trade.

In many foreign ports there are and have been vast amounts of American goods and materials which represent orders cancelled after shipment. Much of this was bought at huge prices and shipped after the market had broken. Acceptance was refused and the materials left in the hands of American owners, but in foreign ports. Under the law new buyers must be found, or new deals made with the original purchasers.

If these goods, or materials, could be swapped for products of the country where shipped, much better results could be often secured. All over the world also are markets which can be reached in no other way than barter. The people and the governments have only their products with which to pay and, as The Herald's economist recently pointed out, it is manifestly desirable that the Webb-Pomerene law be so amended as to permit these exporting combinations to also purchase and import goods and materials of the foreign countries to which they ship.

Views Of Visitors in Washington

City's Guests Tell What the Nation Is Thinking

URGES AMERICAN TOYS FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN

American made toys for American boys and girls is urged by Mrs. Martha Pattee Ridge, of Chicago, humanitarian worker, writer and society woman, who is stopping at the New Willard while in attendance at the Pen Women's Convention as President of the Illinois auxiliary.

Mrs. Ridge, who brought with her an exhibit of the Jessie Raleigh McCutcheon dolls for the Book Fair, deplores the fact that American toy factories, a product of the war when German made toys were taboo, are rapidly shutting down because of resumption of trade with foreign toy manufacturers.

"How can we expect American children to grow up into patriots when in the very nursery we give them toys of foreign manufacture, forcing our own makers to close their plants? Give your children American made toys—it is a practical and natural way of inculating American principles," says Mrs. Ridge.

With Mrs. Ridge this plea for use of American made toys is no hobby, neither is it dictated by practical considerations. During the war she was here in Washington, on the reception committee of the American Red Cross. She has traveled widely, written a great deal, but as she puts it, "I have lived volumes, where I have written only chapters."

As a worker for prison reform, she became interested in the Raleigh dolls, especially the "Good Fairy" creation, which Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, always has upon his desk and which is used in prisons. Then, living in Chicago, where an important toy manufacturing industry was built up during the war, Mrs. Ridge noticed the falling off in American patronage as soon as the German industry began to show signs of revival.

SOCIETY GIRL BEIORE TAKING UP SOCIAL WORK.

"Before I became interested in prisons I was just a society girl," Mrs. Ridge explains by way of introduction to the manner in which she learned the pleasure of being of service to humanity.

"It was in Tangiers that I was first struck with the sad lot of those who, unfortunately for them, must be shut away from the rest of the world, for the good of society. Then, again, while in Cordova, Spain, I visited some of the prisons there, and when I returned to the United States I saw the great field of opportunity here for one who would interest herself in the amelioration of prison conditions."

For several years before the war Mrs. Ridge served on the Board of Charities and Corrections of the State of Montana, where she did noble work.

"Women can be of great service to the community in work of that sort," she pointed out. "Humanitarian work, teaching, working for civic and social betterment, all of these phases of life fall peculiarly within woman's sphere."

After all, it is what we give in life that really counts," Mrs. Ridge says. This is part of her creed, and she infuses it into her life and writings.

During the war while in Washington Mrs. Ridge collected an abundance of material for later literary endeavors.

"I have written about Washington before the war and during the war," Mrs. Ridge observed, "Now I shall carry away with me the impressions of the Capital after the war."

"Just Inside the Door" is one of Mrs. Ridge's books, which was well received. In it she treats of Washington in war time, giving many little intimate impressions of those hurly-burly days when women and girls were working day and night to keep the men at the front.

Another side of Mrs. Ridge's writing is shown in "The Battle of Coronado," written in the gay glitter of a summer beside the blue waters of Coronado. It is a delicious satire on the army and navy officers who "faced the powder" of the ball room at this California beach.

F. W. G.

Horoscope For Today

What the Stars Indicate

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921.

Astrologers read this as an unfortunate day, for Venus is in a strongly adverse aspect. Mars also has malefic power.

Caution should guide dealers in millinery and women's wear, for there may be heavy losses.

The stars that rule the fashions foreshadow many changes that will tend toward conventional modes.

This is read as an unlucky wedding day, for the bride of this configuration is likely to be vain and selfish in her attitude toward life.

Women are warned that the planetary sway seems to indicate that in business and professional activities they will encounter more severe competition from men than formerly, for the old gallantry will disappear.

Mars is in a place that certainly gives warning of wars and military movements that are of grave concern to the United States.

The seers, who predicted that if the world conflict ended before 1919 there would follow another war in less than a decade, are now recalling their prophecy.

A tendency to encourage culture for the people will cause losses among merchants who have supplied the grosser needs of humanity.

This is not a kindly direction of the stars and may affect domestic harmony as well as business partnerships, for it will encourage dissensions.

Persons whose birthdate it is may be anxious over business affairs during the coming year, but prosperity is assured if the proper care is taken. The health should be watched.

Children born on this day may be inclined toward psychic investigations. These subjects of Aries are usually high-strung and sensitive.

Those Mysterious Earth Tremors —By Darling

THE HERALD BOOKSHELF

:: REVIEWS :: :: BOOKNOTES ::

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA, by Arthur Ransome. (B. W. Huebsch, Inc.)

Arthur Ransome's first volume of Russian sketches, "Russia in 1919," was one of the first books about revolutionary Russia which relied more on fact than on fancy. Although Ransome is kindly disposed toward the Communists, he is not their apologist and his object is to report his observations rather than to make propaganda. He has been in Russia frequently enough and long enough since the revolution to be immune from the extravagancies of one sort or another which have characterized the reports of many observers. The book is easy reading. It contains little that is technical or statistical and a good deal that is picturesque. The chapters on "A Conference at Jaroslavl," "The Propaganda Trains," and "Saturdayings," are excellent. The shortage of things, of men and the decrease in production are described, the methods employed by the Communists to maintain their power are explained, and the origin and effects of industrial conscription are set forth. Mr. Ransome believes that England needs British exports and that the establishment of commercial relations between the two countries is the most effective means of combating Communist tendencies in Great Britain. Lloyd George is said to have been influenced by Mr. Ransome's reports in reaching his decision to sign the trade agreement with Russia.

THE VELVET BLACK, by Richard Washburn Child. (E. P. Dutton and Company.)

Plot is the chief excellence of these stories but not the only one. Atmosphere, which is almost a part of the plot, is another. A lucid and unaffected style is still another. Mr. Child is reputed to have had a hand in the preparations of some of President Harding's campaign documents, but comparison with these very well made stories is not likely to reveal which of the documents contain the work of Mr. Child. Just how vividly Mr. Child is able to write on the league of nations or the tariff, we are not prepared to say, but if his political papers are comparable with these dramatic tales, we have another explanation for the size of Mr. Harding's majority. These are not the greatest stories of the generation, but they are unusually good yarns.

SESTRINA, by A. Safroni-Middleton. (George H. Doran Company.)

Sestrina is the extraordinarily beautiful daughter of the black president of Haiti. Within the range of her enchantment comes a young Englishman, Royal Clensy, who, in spite of his tender years, has seen life, and who comes to Port-au-Prince from roaming in the Marquesan Islands. His fellows in adventure are "Beer de Beer Adams, "a destitute and drunken reprobate," and subsequently an arms-smuggling, bombastic person known as Samuel Bartholomew Bigelow. "As for Royal Clensy," says the author, "he was physically perfect. His temperament was, under sunny conditions, sanguine and decidedly amorous." There is something that has to be described as passionate, or amorous, or voluptuous, or sumptuous, or wanton on every page. The hero's intrigue with Sestrina, gun running, revolution and the cannibalistic orgies of voudoux worship provide plenty of thrills and horrors.

THE EYEWITNESS, by Eric Levison. (Bobbs-Merrill.)

Those who are already acquainted with the shrewd and kindly Dr. Lester of "Hidden Eyes" will be interested in a new story of the exploits of this amateur detective whose methods are unique, but, as is so often the case in fiction, much more effective than those of the professionals. A variety of crime is provided for the amiable doctor; counterfeiting, murder and mysterious disappearance. The government secret service and the local authorities do their best but, of course, that best is woefully inadequate. But the doctor by the judicious use of a chessboard and a motto on the wall of his office, does the trick.

BOOKNOTES

Rudyard Kipling, accompanied by his wife and daughter, is spending the early spring motoring in Algeria. The northern part of Africa has become a favorite resort of motorists who have abandoned war ravaged Central Europe for the excellent roads and picturesque inns of Algeria. Mr. Kipling is resting and enjoying the sunshine of the North African coast.

Hodder and Stoughton, the London publishers, have just brought out an edition of Samuel Merwin's story of China, "Hills of Han," and have accepted for publication this fall his new romance, "In Red and Gold. The latter has just made its appearance here. Mr. Merwin is still in California and expects to remain for the next two or three months.

"What Really Happened at Paris," the story of the Peace Conference, by American delegates, which volume Col. Edward M. House is editing in collaboration with Dr. Charles Seymour, will be published early in May. The wide scope of the book and its inclusive nature — chapters by Col. House, Dr. Seymour, Herbert Hoover, Samuel Gompers, Thomas W. Lamont, Gen. Bliss and other distinguished Americans will comprise it—have presented problems which only a book of this unique character could create, and which made postponement of the date of publication inevitable. The book, which will constitute the inside story of the conference by the men who were there and took part in it, will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Recently an interesting manifesto on Ireland was signed by fifty British authors, scientists, artists, and other men of unusual intellectual attainment. The document demanded that the present government of Great Britain find a solution of the Irish question or else resign. Among the signers were Walter de la Mare, Arnold Bennett, Alice Meynell, G. K. Chesterton, Havelock Ellis. Perhaps of special interest to American readers and playgoers at the present time is the signature of John Drinkwater, whose 'Mary Stuart" recently had a brilliant opening night at the Ritz Theater, New York.

Florence Bingham Livingston, author of "The Custard Cup" (Doran), is at present a resident of California. This is a first novel, but there have been short stories and news articles of hers in several magazines. Her acknowledged hobby in life is to know from experience just how it feels to be as many sorts and kinds of people as time and opportunity will allow.

CITY OF FILMDOM SLUMBERS EARLY

McIntyre Finds Hollywood Serene and Quiet After the Streets Are Lighted.

By O. O. McINTYRE.

HOLLYWOOD, April 15.—Hollywood is called Cinema City by the headline writers. The big motion picture studios are here and at Culver City. The studios look much alike—big stucco warehouses. In the open places one may see a troglodyte's cave alongside the mansion of a marquis, propped up from behind.

There are minute photo shops where the visitor by a process of trick photography may appear to be jauntily slapping Chaplin or Doug Fairbanks on the back. In this manner the druggist's clerk from Hickville, Ia., may send post-cards back home and become a real celebrity.

Our chauffeur was a gay prevaricator. He pointed out Mary Pickford's home twice in two different localities and she lived in neither. He also said that a scar on his cheek was the result of a hand-to-hand combat with a Prussian in the Argonne. But we learned that it was the result of disputing the right of way with a plate glass window while driving in Los Angeles.

All along the streets of Hollywood they were taking moving pictures. We saw a silk hatted villain spurn a simple country maid in gingham and sunbonnet. But the residents were more interested in a drug store window demonstrator heralding the virtues of a patent needle threader.

Despite the floating population here, Hollywood has only one hotel. The moving picture folk live in bungalows, owned or rented. Back East we hear of the wild life of the studios. Certainly nothing in Hollywood indicated anything but a peaceful quiet life. But our chauffeur said they had "bungalow parties and carried on fierce." Remembering his Argonne scar, I believe Hollywood is a pretty decent place.

As an illustration: We dropped in to call on Miss Agnes Ayres, a film star and old-time acquaintance. She was preparing to attend a Wednesday evening church service. Four other moving picture players were going with her. Even the soda water resorts were empty at 8 o'clock in the evening and not a handful of people on the well lighted streets!

Around Hollywood they have veteran caddies. The State Soldiers' Home is near and the old vets act as caddies, picking up quite a bit of extra money and also getting splendid exercise. Someone has said that when one is too old to chase anything else, a golf ball is not so bad. The veterans are proving it.

The newspapers announce today that the Los Angeles hotels have reduced their rates to one-half the former prices. That is quite astounding when one considers that the rates even at the fine hotels there and at Pasadena are far more reasonable than in the East. The tourist is certainly not considered as a victim ripe for plunder out here which, as Lew Fields would say, "makes it nice."

At my age continued disillusionment will bring me to the point where I will no longer believe in Easter rabbits or even Santa Claus. I suggested to the chauffeur that we drive over to a snow-capped mountain which looked about a mile away. He said we could make it by the next morning and seemed willing. I thought he was Argonning again but learned that the mountain was actually sixty-five miles away. By auto travel it was nearly twice that far.

Tomorrow we trek back over the Santa Fe trail. My friend Wade Bright, the philosophical barber, will be on the same train. California has been quite a revelation. I came rather prejudiced and I am returning with the hope that some day by some financial windfall I may be able to spend at least six months in the year in these parts. My love for New York is not shaken. To me it is still the most wonderful of cities and I am always glad to return to its roar and rattle.

The Herald Scientific Notes and Comment

Calendar of Meetings, Activities of Societies in Washington

Saturday, April 16, 1921.

Annual dinner of the officers of the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, Rauscher's, this evening, 8 o'clock. Speakers will include Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Brig. Gen. Charles A. Sawyer, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, H. C. Parmelee, Rear Admiral W. F. Smith, Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright and Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft. Dr. Charles H. Herty will be toastmaster.

Biological Society, Cosmos Club, this evening, 8 o'clock. "Alaska and the Reindeer Industry," by E. W. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey; "The Fall Migration of Ducks from Lake Scugog, Ontario," by F. C. Lincoln, of the Biological Survey.

Wild Flower Preservation Society hike, tomorrow afternoon, 2 o'clock. Meet at Bradley Lane and Wisconsin avenue.

Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public Library, today, 4:45 o'clock. "The Illusion of Progress," by Dr. Thomas A. Johnstone.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY A CENTURY AGO.

Chemists of a hundred years ago in this country, though their methods were crude and those of pioneers, made and isolated many organic chemicals, and the importance of their contributions to chemical history is hardly realized in the midst of today's great volume of research. This was what Prof. Edgar L. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, said at the meeting of the Washington Chemical Society when he told interesting details of the development of America's organic chemistry.

How Guthrie, working in the wilds of New York State, made chloroform for the first time in 1830, was told. Artificial camphor was among the first of synthetic organic chemicals that were first made in America.

Reading extracts from the chemical texts of a century ago, Prof. Smith contrasted chemical knowledge then with that of today.

"It is interesting to learn how many early chemists worked on the unstable fulminates or explosives," Prof. Smith said.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALES DISCUSSED.

The origin of petroleum and the composition and history of the oil shale deposits in different regions of the United States were discussed by David White, chief geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, in his retiring presidential address at the last meeting of the Geological Society of Washington.

The different types of plants and animals taking part in the deposition of oil shales, cannel coals, etc., and the fossil remains of them found transformed into various hydrocarbons in the rocks were described and illustrated. After pointing out the difference between coals, oil shales, and other carbonaceous sediments in the strata, the evidence showing that the oil shale embraced the mother rocks of natural petroleum was reviewed.

Different kinds of oil shale, like the different kinds of coal, depend to a considerable extent not only upon the kinds of ingredient plants and animals, but upon the stages of their decay at the time the deposit is laid down in the water," declared Mr. White. From the sandpoint of the production of artificial petroleums from the American oil shales by retort distillation it was pointed out that the qualities of the distillates produced by simple methods depend very largely on the extent to which the oxygen originally entering into the composition of the plant and animal substances have been eliminated by bacterial or subsequent geological processes.

The different progressive stages in the evolution of the deposits under the influence mainly of rock pressure are related to the characters and volume of the oils obtained from distillation both in the laboratory and in the earth, Mr. White said. "The oil shale containing most oxygen in the organic matter are found, in general, to yield lower grade oils differing in various respects from the oils obtained from higher grade deposits, the most notable difference being the deficiency in saturated hydrocarbons. Deposits like the Green River shales of the Rocky Mountain States which carry large percentages of combined oxygen, naturally lack saturation of the hydrocarbons notwithstanding their large yield."

Microscopical sections of oil shales and coal were shown by means of apparatus devised by Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the National Museum. Magnified many thousands of diameters, these pictures of the inner details of the coal and shale were projected on the screen in their natural colors.

BIRD-LOVERS REPORT SEVEN MORE BIRDS HERE.

Seven more birds have arrived in Washington, according to the Census that is being made by Washington ornithologists and compiled by Miss M. J. Pellew. When the first contingents arrive and their names are:

April 1, Bonaparte gull; April 3, grasshopper sparrow; April 7, Henslow's sparrow; April 9, black and white warbler; Savannah sparrow, April 10, house wren, great blue wren.

W. D.

HUGE NAVY AIRSHIP WILL TOUR AMERCA

Immediately following the arrival in this country in July of the rigid airship, ZR-2, now nearing completion in England, the navy will begin experiments to determine the feasibility of the use of rigid airships for commercial purposes.

Plans now under consideration in the department include long-distance flights by the ZR-2 that will cover practically every section of the country.

Mooring masts, which have now proved to be a satisfactory method of mooring out large airships, will be erected at many points between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to accommodate the ZR-2. Arrangements are now being completed for the ZR-2 to make a trip shortly after her trans-Atlantic flight, to Chicago, carrying a message from President Harding to the officers of the Chicago aero exposition, which will be held during July and August.