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SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1922.

"Doughboys" in Germany.

THAT Germany should request continued maintenance of American soldiers in the Rhineland seems paradoxical.

They came over the Moselle as enemy troops. They were quartered on the people as an army of occupation. Such, for all practical purposes, they have remained. Yet we hear that Berlin has joined with the principal allies in a plea that they be retained.

True, the American army has made a favorable impression on the populace. Soldiers have been good customers with plenty of ready money. Rhineland burghers profited from the experience of their French enemies and have avoided angering the "Yanks" by prices too obviously excessive. The men in olive drab have absorbed with astonishing ease the manner of living of the countryside in which they are billeted. But Berlin certainly does not desire to retain Americans at heavy cost to herself, as a luxury for the Rhinelanders.

There are, however, good reasons why Chancellor Wirth would not be pleased to watch the last contingent of men from the New World board troop trains for an embarkation port. Americans have furnished an element of security in this territory the value of which Berlin authorities recognize. Gen. Allen has frowned consistently on agitation for independence among people in his area. The natives of the richest territory in all Germany are none too well satisfied with the German Republic. They feel heavily the burden of taxes. They are ready to receive with open arms propagandists who tell them that by setting up an independent state they can avoid most of the penalties which the great war brought upon the Fatherland. They have nationalist aspirations.

There is a persistent French effort to encourage the people on the left bank of the Rhine. This, of course, never has been sanctioned by the French government. But military leaders in the occupied territory have shown an illuminating leniency toward agitators for the independent state. The American area borders that of the French. Berlin fears for the fate of her richest province if it is left entirely in the hands of her bitterest enemies. While United States troops are there they serve as a safeguard.

Germany has found that Gen. Allen and his officers can be trusted. They are Americans whose word is their bond. They know nothing of secret and tricky diplomacy. French officers, on the other hand, cannot be trusted, the government fears. If left with complete sway from Mayence to Cologne, Germany suspects, with reason, the French would find some way of detaching the whole territory from the Prussian state. For example, a revolution might break out with which the occupying army would find itself utterly unable to cope. The revolutionists would sweep everything before them while the French made a ridiculous show of resistance. Then one more petty nation would take its place in the cockpit of Europe with a tendency to ally itself with France. The German border would be pushed back to the Rhine apparently by the German people themselves.

The presence of Americans is a security not only against French intrigue, in the opinion of Berlin, but against French brutality in case trickery fails. The presence of horizon blue borders across the Rhine is discomfiting at the best. Germans trust French not one whit more than French trust Germans. They have come to look upon Americans, who have built up a world reputation for square dealing, as their own allies in the Rhineland territory.

Perhaps also they desire the presence of American troops because these afford a medium through which they can keep in touch with the sympathies of America itself. Soldiers from Germany may be the victims of propaganda when they return to the United States. On the other hand, they may have learned the lesson that human nature is very much the same under any flag. It is a fact, in either case, that they are the best advocates the former enemy country has in America. Feelings toward Germany started to change slightly when the first troops bringing men from the army of occupation docked at home ports and they have continued to change ever since. All this is valuable to Berlin, whether it is the result of propaganda or not.

There is yet danger that our fair partner, Europe, may hale us into court for desertion and nonsupport.

New World Nations.

HERE is sound common sense in the suggestion of Chile that South American disarmament be discussed at the coming Pan American conference at Santiago. The Pan American Union has an opportunity to serve as a real league of nations for the Western hemisphere.

Brazil, Argentina and Chile have started along a dangerous road which leads to no worthwhile objective for any of them. They have no quarrel. A competent federal police force satisfies the military needs of all these countries. None of the three aspires to territorial aggressions. Nationalism has not developed to an insane degree in them.

If the union succeeds in curbing the present armament race it will have rendered its greatest

service to humanity. It will have opened for itself a new field of usefulness.

There are no insurmountable obstacles to a United States of South America within the next century. With better transportation and communication facilities the Latin nations of the New World will come closer together, will have more common interests and will need more common understanding. All are concerned primarily with development rather than conservation or aggression. They have neither time nor men to waste in fighting.

Latin American countries, unfortunately for themselves, have been too close to Europe in the past. They have accepted the leadership and the suggestions of Old World nations to their own disadvantage. Difference in language and customs has separated them from their natural leader, the United States.

Evidence accumulates, however, that this condition is near its end. Brazil, Argentina and Chile have no desire to act as puppets for states with nothing except reputations to capitalize. The United States, for its part, is showing an increased tendency to study and appreciate the genius of South America. Never was better opportunity for a real league of nations.

The New World has ideals of its own. The crafty diplomacy and unbalanced nationalism of the Old World have no place in its cleaner atmosphere.

We were startled to note that when Miss Gloria Swanson bumped one of her ankles recently "the pain brought tears to her eyes." Having tears brought to the eyes is a news item of more than usual importance. Most people cry through their ears.

One Chance Left.

THE D. C. appropriations bill as it emerged from the conference committee was not the result of carelessness, haste or ignorance, but of deliberate intent.

The surprising course events have taken cannot justify any conclusion otherwise. District people had every reason to hope that the point of order raised by Representative Moore would be upheld. In case it was not they were confident that the House would defeat the amendment. On the contrary, the work of the conference committee was upheld. This, we believe, has been the greatest surprise yet in the District of Columbia tax situation. The House seems to have paid no attention to the protests and arguments of Washington people.

Fortunately, the Senate remains. In the Upper House the amendment still can be stricken out. But the utmost pressure must be brought to bear on Senators to do this. We can profit by our experience with the House of Representatives. Nothing can be taken for granted.

University of Pennsylvania professor of psychology says that while brains are helpful, they are not necessary. The professor must have been a column conductor at some time in his career.

The Way to Long Life.

THE time is not far distant when every man and woman in the United States will live 100 years, according to Health Commissioner Copeland, of New York, who is a man of vision with practical ideas.

In fact, Dr. Copeland says, the average person now alive can look with reasonable assurance to such ripe old age if daily habits are regulated on an orderly schedule. He spoke at the opening of National Physical Culture Week, in New York, Monday.

How to lengthen human life is, to the average individual, the most important subject in the world. Promises of immortality in another world sound unreal and fantastic compared with assurance of longer existence in present familiar surroundings.

Dr. Copeland may be too optimistic. But his ideas at least are worth a trial. They apply to people in Washington as well as to those in New York, although the lesser nervous strain here reduces the significance of some of them.

Here is his recipe for long life:
Spend ten minutes each day in setting-up exercises.

Sleep with windows open and secure what sunshine you can.

Spend a minimum of ten hours each week in the open air. Balance work and play.

Walk at least three miles each day.

Treat your stomach with respect. Do not overeat.

Eat meat not oftener than once a day.

Balance your meal with fruits, green salads and other vegetables.

Drink at least eight glasses of pure water daily. Completely relax for at least fifteen minutes each day and conserve your nervous energy.

Cultivate happy thoughts. Think in terms of health. Arrange all plans for the week on a basis such that each day's activities will be consistent with the requirements of keeping fit.

Man had had a tough session the night before, and when he came downtown somebody asked him: "How do you feel?"

"Like a million dollars," said he—"in German marks."

Blue, we read, is the prevailing color in girls' gowns this season. It is also the prevailing color in fathers who write checks.

Lenin and Trotsky said to be quarreling over the trainloads of gold being sent out of Russia. Sort of a rift in the loot, as it were.

If all those European nations would pay one another up, nobody would have anything.

Another gentleman who is welcome to his job is Lloyd George.

The Herald in New York

These Hotels and Newsstands in New York City Have The Herald on Sale:

HOTELS		
Astor	Imperial	Prince George
Belmont	McAlpine	Ritz-Carlton
Biltmore	Murray Hill	Savoy
Breslin	Waldorf	Vanderbilt
Commodore		

NEWSSTANDS		
220 Broadway	Pennsylvania	Schultz, 42d
Woolworth	Station	St. & 6th Ave.
Building	Hotelling's	News Boy, 32d
200 Fifth Ave.	Times Square	St. & 6th Ave.

New York City Day by Day Impressions: by A. C. McIntyre



NEW YORK, May 5.—Morning-Heights is Boarding House Town. On the fringe of Columbus University this section is the last stand of New York boarding houses. Ten years ago every shabby brown stone front was a boarding house. Today they make them over into apartments with a shop blooming in the basement.

But up around Columbia everybody takes at least one student roomer: civic duty, they call it. Each type of landlady is represented. There is high hearted, bustling keys, the weary slattern who applies such epithets as "elegant" and "refined" to rooms smelling with age and the best busted one dressed like a peasant in the South over the morning prunes.

There is a cot in every hall and all the side streets are dotted with eating places—table d'hôte, lunch counter, tea room, cafe, cafe, coffee shops and sandwich stands. The cheaper the price the bigger the patronage.

At noon the streets are dotted with perambulating foot soldiers—hot buns, steaming doughnuts, fried fish and the like. Footballish fellows with concurring pompadours stroll with college flappers in green. There is high hearted, bustling keys, the weary slattern who applies such epithets as "elegant" and "refined" to rooms smelling with age and the best busted one dressed like a peasant in the South over the morning prunes.

At night romance comes to Boarding House Town. Just a few blocks away is Riverside, with the black waters of the Hudson gleaming with reflected lights. The benches are filled with hand-holding students and sailors, their heads buried in their love-making.

A theatrical Sunday writer was sent to visit a new female impersonator who is trying to outblaze the male profession. The impersonator was found in his dressing room on a chaise longue, his legs crossed very unladilylike. He was dressed like a woman in a white dress and Omega, Boston Tee, The Harlequin, Eatable and Cozy Cape.

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It is a gloomy view that Joseph Hergeshelmer takes of the career of writing. Unless a struggling author is endowed with an income, he says, his chances of success are exceedingly slim. He is instructed to most novelists in their earlier periods are forced to write for popular magazines or hire themselves to newspapers and this, if writing is a great art, prevents the leisure that is necessary. There is some justification for Mr. Hergeshelmer's views. Six of the most popular novels of the past year were written by men who had plenty of pocket and leisure and many other novels written by men under pressure of debt failed and in most cases the writers of the failures were better equipped from a purely literary standpoint. Two New York novelists who have had several successes went through bankruptcy this winter.

On the other hand Arthur Somers Roche wrote "Loot," which was one of the best mystery stories ever written in the past few weeks. He was broke at the time.

Senator's bill also provides for the codifying of all naturalization laws.

Shortridge was born in Mount Pleasant, Hen-Y County, Iowa. Later the Shortridge family moved to Oregon and still later to California. Which indicates that Shortridge gained considerable knowledge of the West and conditions there. He arrived in the Sunset State in 1876, settling in San Jose. He is 59 years old, having been born August 3, 1861. He has been interested in Republican politics for many years, and has law offices in San Francisco.

WHO'S WHO IN THE DAY'S NEWS

The recent introduction of the bill providing for annual enrollment of all aliens and the payment by each of an annual fee for educational purposes by men who are inducted into the army by the State, was introduced by Senator Samuel M. Shortridge, of California. Shortridge proposes \$24 as the amount of fee to be exacted from the alien in lieu of the fee for citizenship and improving their education.

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Neighborhood House Will End Spring Fete

Concluding performances of the annual spring fete of the Neighborhood House, 470 N street southwest, will be staged this afternoon in the street in front of the house. The street will be roped off this afternoon.

Ten huge Maypoles with ten girls at each pole will be one of the features.

McRae Elevated in Rank.

Brig. Gen. James H. McRae has been raised to major general to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. Gen. James McAndrew. It was announced yesterday by Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson that McRae was promoted at the same time to be brigadier general to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. McRae.

Bank Granted Charter.

A charter to operate as a national bank was yesterday issued the Hamilton Savings Bank by D. R. Crisler, Comptroller of the Currency, according to an announcement made by Joseph E. Ryan, vice president of the Riggs National Bank.

Will Represent Sigma Nu Phi.

George W. Safford, secretary to Representative Herbert J. Dwyer and president of the senior class of the Washington School of Law, was elected last night as a delegate to the annual convention of the Sigma Nu Phi fraternity at Richmond, Va.

Open Court Letters to the Herald

OTHER PEOPLES VIEWS ON TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Communications will not be returned unless specific request for such be made. Letters should be typewritten whenever possible. Communications are accepted for consideration on the understanding that the writer's name will be used.

NOTIFICATION OF DIVORCE.

To the Friend of the People:
After having been notified that a divorce had been filed against him in the State of Virginia, by his wife, would the husband, who lives in the District of Columbia, be notified when the divorce was granted to the wife? Would the clerk of court in the county where the divorce case is being tried give him this information by writing him?
C. A. W.

On filing a divorce a counsel is appointed by the county marshal, whose duty it is to inform the two interested parties concerning the progress of the trial. The clerk of court will inform both parties at the time the divorce is granted; failure to do this will indicate that no divorce has been granted.
TAXATION ON INHERITED PROPERTY.

To the Friend of the People:
What is the taxation on inherited property in the District of Columbia?
J. F. M.

There are no taxes on inherited property in the District of Columbia other than the Federal inheritance tax. Some States have State inheritance taxes in addition to the Federal tax.

WAITING FOR INSURANCE.
To the Friend of the People:
If an automobile is insured against theft and it is stolen, how long must one wait before he can collect the insurance?
J. F. B.

Notify the insurance company. As soon as it has investigated the case, you will be reimbursed according to the terms drawn up in the insurance policy.

GUILTY OF LARCENY.
To the Friend of the People:
X goes to A's office in A's absence. He calls long distance telephone and runs up a charge of five dollars. X tells central to charge it to A and tells it in such a manner that central thinks A did the telephoning. If not guilty of larceny, what charge is X guilty of?
X. Y. Z.

X is guilty of larceny by trick or false pretenses, the basis of which is false representation.

MUST PAY FOR ARTICLE.
To the Friend of the People:
If a wife signs an agreement with a solicitor to buy an article (No money passed) without the knowledge or consent of her husband? The

husband is liable for the article.

Opinion of Spiritualists.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
In the teachings of Sir A. Conan Doyle there has come to Washington a hideous thing. According to your report of an address made by him at the National Theater, this city, he is quoted as saying, among other things that the great Apostle Paul was a Spiritualist. Mr. Doyle certainly knows nothing about the writings of Paul in order to be able to make such a statement, unless he gets his "proof" from some spirit medium with a forged copy of the moral lands in the apostle's hand. How many Spiritualists accept the fifteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians as good Spiritualist doctrine? Not one that I have ever heard of. Mr. Doyle says further that there is no wickedness, no hell, no everlasting punishment, that the broad way leads to heaven and the straight and narrow way to punishment, and that the obedience required to the moral lands is incompatible with his conception of the character of God. In each of these claims he gives the lie direct to the New Testament version of the teachings of St. Paul, whom he classifies as a Spiritualist. He is as good as to all the teachings of Jesus Christ. I more than suspect that his information on these matters is not gotten from the New Testament itself, but from some new revelation received at the hand of some spirit medium.

I do know, on the authority of the Word of God direct to mankind for a period of nearly 6,000 years, by the teaching of the apostle, that the first step in the new revelation received at the hand of some spirit medium.

Destiny of Races.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Howard Walker's "perpetual discussion" of the problem presented by our colored brethren suggests a few ideas for their mastication and digestion.

Otologically speaking, the whites and blacks no doubt had the same origin, although some people once believed the blacks had no souls.

It is a peculiar paradox that the colored people received both oppression and civilization in the South. It was in the "Sunny South" that the civilization first touched them with its magic wand, and while, like some white folks, they do not know whether they are going, they are on their way.

As yet the black race has not oriented itself. They copy white folks, and as they become civilized and educated feel keenly their ostracism from social recognition.

This constitutes a complete waste of time on their part. The negro spent his mental and physical effort in the schools, libraries, studios and museums. There is a better way toward social recognition than physically, by law and demand. The philosophy of Henri Bergson furnishes a solution.

In the epistemology of Bergson there should be consolation for the colored people when he speaks of the stream of mentality forcing its way into the crevices of old and controlling matter. Oh! the great white race can stand the stern test of civilization? Just what is the white race producing, not discerning, these days? It discovers electricity, but that isn't new. Our Lincoln Memorial is the greatest work of art about to be completed

on the globe. It is a marble poem, and creates an atmosphere of peace that would make a criminal a saint or a young man propose to his best girl. It was produced in Greece just two and a half millenniums ago, while the white man survives! How about the dead cities piled on dead cities in Asia, Europe, and Northern Africa? Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans smell, he may yet get to Africa for hair.

NIETSCHÉ.

Case of Child Crusaders.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Will you permit me to point out that the editorial on "Child Crusaders" in your issue of May 2 is quite inadequate and unjust? According to the editorial, if there are any political prisoners in the United States "who are worthy and fatherly men, capable of earning a good living for their families," they are

excused from serving in the military service. The writer of this statement made any attempt to examine the evidence upon which any group of these prisoners were sentenced, whether in Chicago, Oklahoma, Sacramento, or anywhere else? In fact, it is a well known fact that ninety-eight were convicted at one time in Chicago in August, 1917, by a jury which took just twenty-five minutes to bring in a verdict of guilty? A high official in the Department of Justice agreed with the undersigned that a verdict in these circumstances could not have been fair to the accused. Does the writer of the editorial know that four of these ninety-eight men, namely, Nef, Doree, Pfeiffer and Walsh, all of Philadelphia, neither spoke in their own defense, nor wrote a line against the war? That copies of letters which some of them wrote advising no resistance to the draft were seized by agents of the Department of Justice and withheld from the prisoners during the trial? That the local branch of the I. W. W. to which these men belonged completely controlled the Philadelphia branch of the I. W. W. and the entire amount of ammunition loaded from the port of Philadelphia during the war, without a single explosion or accident of any kind? That every member of the I. W. W. is registered? Maj. Lanier, appointed by the government to summarize the evidence of the I. W. W. trial at Chicago, declares that the convictions took place "in a wave of hysteria, at a time when measured judgment could not be expected," and that if the people of the United States knew the facts, they would demand in the name of the play that every one of these men be released." Has the writer of the editorial ever heard of the fake oath sworn by the I. W. W. members inured in the conviction of the Oklahoma prisoners? Does he know any of the facts concerning the Sacramento case?

The writer of the editorial declares that the American people take some time to examine the foregoing and other features of the situation concerning the political prisoners, he will find ample ground for questioning the justice of his wholesale indictment of the 112 men who are detained in jails because they were convicted on charges of having written or spoken against war-time laws. During the war the undersigned defended the war from the platform and by the printed card, the proposition that the government had a right to prevent and punish any expressions of opinion which tended to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war. He believes strongly, however, that the political prisoners who actually did make in utterance of this kind have been adequately punished and that many of those still in prison were unjustly convicted.

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Unpleasant flavors may be removed from barrels by the use of solutions of caustic soda or potash.

The cellar, if planned as compactly as the upper floors of a house, contains a waste of about three-fourths of its cube.

Firemen Win Promotions.
The District Commissioners, yesterday ordered three promotions in the fire department. Lieut. Oscar Leaman, of No. 23 Engine Company, was promoted to captain. Sergeant C. E. Holmes, of No. 24 Engine Company, was made lieutenant. Vice Leaman, Private Richard D. Crompton, of No. 22 Engine Company, was made sergeant. The series is ended with a 1922 machine.

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obliged to pay for article when delivered? The company was notified that the article was not wanted.

CONSTANT READER.
In the case that you state above, the article will have to be paid for. A woman's agreement is just as binding as her husband's in the District of Columbia.

RIGHT TO PLACE "FOR SALE" SIGN.
To the Friend of the People:
Has a tenant any right to prohibit its owner or its real estate agent from placing a "For Sale" sign on the premises?
R. E. L.

The owner has no right on his rented property, until the expiration of the lease. No sign can be placed on leased property without the consent of the tenant.

MAKERS OF STEAM PRESSERS.
To the Friend of the People:
What is the name and address of the manufacturers of the steam pressers used by tailors?
H. I. L.

"The Hoffman Steam Press Co.," Syracuse, N. Y.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.
To the Friend of the People:
What important cities in this part of the United States are using daylight savings?
J. L. P.

New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

UNIVERSAL HOLIDAYS.
To the Friend of the People:
What holidays are universally observed?
P. R. F.

New Years and Christmas.

DISCOVERER OF ALUMINUM.
To the Friend of the People:
Who is the discoverer of aluminum and when was it discovered?
B. K. L.

Wohler in 1825.

FROM NEW YORK TO FRISCO.
To the Friend of the People:
What is the distance from New York to San Francisco?
C. F. H.

2,816 miles.

The Herald's Scientific Notes and Comments

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1922.

Philosophical Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, tonight, 8:15 o'clock. "The Formation and Movement of West Indian Hurricanes," by E. H. Bowie. "Radiating the Weather," by E. B. Callvert; "On the Superior Limit to the Inertia of a Body," by F. R. Healy.

The Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public Library, today, 4:30 o'clock. Annual commemorative meeting.

Washington Radio Club, 1327 New York avenue, tonight, 8 o'clock. C. M. Jansky will deliver a lecture on "The Cosmic Radio Spectrum—transmitter versus the spark."

DO ATOMS CONTAIN THE SUN'S SECRET?
The source of the seemingly limitless supply of energy that the sun has been lavishly radiating forth into space for at least hundreds of millions of years has long remained an unexplained mystery.

Since the discovery of radioactive substances, it has been felt that the real clue to the solution of the problem will be found through researches into the nature of the atom itself and in the way in which the energy of the atom can be released. Recent discoveries have a significant bearing upon this problem of the source of solar energy.

Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford's success in obtaining hydrogen from certain other light elements by bombarding their more complex nuclei with the alpha particle of radium, the most concentrated form of energy known, has changed the sun's secret. This attack which drives out the hydrogen atom has substantiated the belief that the nuclei of all elements are built up from hydrogen nuclei, or proton, as it is called.

Researches into the nature of the structure of the atom show that it is a miniature solar system, consisting essentially of a central nucleus, with the highly energetic electrons orbiting it. The sun's secret lies in the fact that the sun's secret is not easily broken up, and when this is accomplished the nature of the atom is permanently changed.

It is possible to extract energy from hydrogen, get 3,959 grams of helium and release in the process 34 milligrams of energy, sufficient to heat 7.4 million grams of water from the freezing point to the boiling point. How is that conclusion arrived at? The nucleus of helium, which has next to hydrogen the simplest structure, is made up of two protons, or hydrogen nuclei, and two electrons. The mass of this combination is 4.032 while the mass of the original hydrogen atoms is 4.0015. The difference, in forming helium from hydrogen there is a liberation of 34 milligrams of mass or, since relativistic tells us that mass and energy are the same, liberation of 34 milligrams of energy.

Dr. H. N. Russell, who is now engaged in research work at Mt. Wilson, assisted in the work of Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, considering this question of the source of solar energy that a transformation of this nature taking place throughout the entire mass of the sun would supply enough energy to keep the sun shining at its present rate for one hundred billion years. He also concludes that if hydrogen atoms are being taken apart somewhat in the sun, the atoms in the interiors of the stars and built up into nuclei of more complex atoms, enough energy will be liberated as a by-product of this process to keep the sun shining for billions of years.