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Philadelphia, Monday, April 23, 1917

The latest dispatches from Greece show that Constantine is still nursing his grouch.

Colonel Roosevelt's declaration that he doesn't want "a petticoat or a silk-stocking army" may seem a little ungracious to some of our winsome "yeogirls."

Quantities of young men preparing to don army uniforms and headdress this spring must be lamenting that they were so particular about cleaning that last year's straw hat.

Some persons will think that Secretary Baker's order denying the use of sleeping cars to our troops is a most considerate means of assuring our soldiers a good night's rest.

A New York girl kisses every man who enlists. Older women scold machinists for not enlisting when these men can serve best at home. We are having all the vulgarity and folly of volunteering without the compensation of its best results.

The Berliner Tageblatt exonerates the late General von Bissing of responsibility for the death of Edith Cavell, asserting that the order for her execution came directly from the Kaiser's headquarters. Every day makes the guilt of the Hohenzollerns more specific.

Lord Northcliffe warns us that if we would give farmers their due profit and venders of food no more than theirs, the controller of food must "order, not ask." Those who waste food can avoid the necessity of coercion if they start to apply economy now. There is no escaping the mathematics of war.

The visiting British delegation is under no delusions as to the length of the war. It may be over this summer; but it may; on the other hand, last for years. We must not think we can buy our way through. We may have to fight and make every sacrifice which France and England have made. It is no time to be satisfied. We must be dissatisfied until we have built naval and military machinery powerful enough to assure success.

The action of the Central Labor Union in deciding to remit the payment of dues by local union members who enlist is in accord with sound public policy and is an evidence of the patriotism of labor. Every possible means must be taken to ease the financial burden of those who offer their lives in defense of the nation. For those who at the front give their blood those who remain at home can give their gold. They must do it freely, as a duty, and not as a charity.

The question of the advisability of discontinuing intercollegiate sports may be an open one, but it is to college men that the country must look for a great number of officers in this war, and our colleges are expected to lead the way in practical patriotism. The nation has taken a definite stand in the greatest crisis in human affairs since civilization began, and it must bring to the solution of its problem its full strength in brains and training. It is a time for the colleges to vindicate their usefulness and justify the enormous support which they have been given by the nation.

Recognition comes easily to men and women in public office; indeed, they are often praised for services they have not performed. It is always encouraging when individuals who are content to perform service that brings no obvious fame receive such a tribute as that given to Cornelius Stevenson on Saturday, not only because such a demonstration was spontaneous and sincere, but also because of its very unusualness. Public service when it is given most generously is not spectacular; is, in fact, not seen. The representative citizens who honored this accomplished lady's hosts entertained in her and in all like her, that quality of private initiative which is the best public service, and which make more of these functions, rather than fewer, possible, honored and all

... Cowley

fore, belong to a considerably earlier day than ours. He was the author of countless facile skits, ephemeral satires and burlesques. On the stage he is best known for his comedy of "Black-Eyed Susan," which had a London run of 800 nights and went the rounds of the English and American footlights. During the period of severed relations between Gilbert and Sullivan the libretto of the latter's operetta, "The Chieftain," came from Burnand's pen. In the difficult domain of intellectual nonsense Burnand is decidedly a less brilliant figure than either Calverly or Gilbert, but in his time he contributed much to a peculiarly British type of light-hearted funmaking, the virtues of which the war has made Americans realize as never before.

DEFINE ALL WAR AIMS

THE enemy has sought to make his subjects, from whom he keeps the news of the world, believe that the United States is able to give but small assistance to the armed forces of democracy. One might think, reading the German newspapers, that a Power no greater than Belgium or Portugal had declared war on Germany on April 6. Reading only the accounts of public rejoicing and thanksgiving in England and France, one comes to believe that America's decision has assured the Allies of victory and that victory would never have seemed certain unless America had spoken.

The high rank of Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani and the immediate need of their counsels in their Governments leave in no doubt the supreme importance of American intervention to the Cabinets of the Allies. Nations in the throes of a struggle for existence have no time or thought for idle flattery.

The American people will expect to hear of no detail of military or naval co-operation agreed upon by the technical experts who accompany Mr. Balfour, publication of which would help the enemy. But Mr. Balfour is not a military man; his errand is political. The people take it for granted that any policy to which Mr. Wilson commits the country will be promptly made public. We will want to know everything that we are fighting for. If democracy alone is to continue to be the purpose of America and the Allies, we should have the stimulus and the assurance of the democratic program. The more specific this program is made the more vim will Americans put into their efforts. We will want to know about Poland, Greece, Ireland; about the German colonies and the internationalization of trade routes by land and sea; about the minimum and maximum terms of peace.

If the terms are our terms, democratic terms, we will be in every sense of the word one of the Allies.

SHIPS OF WOOD—AND STEEL, TOO

THE bridge of boats with which we are to span the Atlantic for the feeding of the Allies is not the be-all and end-all of our maritime effort. America's leadership in a league to enforce peace, a leadership which the greatest and oldest of republican democracies must take, will have no force but that of moral suasion if we have not "incomparably the greatest navy" in the world.

It is in no spirit of spread-eagle assertiveness or rivalry with England that men are coming to take it for granted that we must have such a navy. England's fleets can make nearly half the world "safe for democracy." Ours shall make the remainder of the globe as safe.

OUR DAY AND ENGLAND'S

WE ARE proudest of our English origins on April 23. On this day 353 years ago William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon. As not even the first of the thirteen colonies from which our nation stems was founded until half a century later, Americans, whose tongue, literature and basis of law are still English, feel justly entitled to share with Britain the glory of the world's greatest poet and greatest dramatist.

J. R. Green, the historian, strongly intimated that England might richly honor herself by recognizing the racial roots in the character of George Washington. But Washington was of our own soil when we had a soil to claim. We may rejoice in Britannia's tributes to him, but to the author of "Hamlet" our rights are tangible and real.

Shakespeare and our English-speaking ancestors were compatriots. Nothing can sever that bond. Mexico is mentioned in "The Merchant of Venice." Bermuda is supposedly cited, though rather indirectly, in "The Tempest." To the land in which we dwell there is the scantiest reference in his writings. As a people he knew us not throughout most of his life, because until 1607 he and we were one.

One was he also with those vast, far-flung domains that today speak his tongue—with Canada, with New Zealand, with Australia—all unborn as communities of the white race when he first saw the light of day. A year ago it was William Shakespeare as a common literary ancestor that our States and every one of England's colonies honored on the tercentenary of his death. Now a mighty political bond adds new luster to the laurels with which we hail his immortality.

Surely it was Shakespeare that Arthur J. Balfour had most in mind when in the very height of our Venezuelan dispute with Britain he uttered this pregnant prophecy:

> It cannot be that those whose roots go down into the same past as ours, who share our language, our literature, our laws, our religion, everything that makes our nation great, it cannot be but that time will come when they will feel that they and we have a common duty to perform, a common office to fulfill, among the nations of the world.

What more fitting than that the con-

WOMEN ARE AS ABLE AS MEN

Psychologists Studying Vocational Training Find the Same Aptitudes in Both Sexes

By ELLIS J. RANDALL

SCORES of young women, representing a large number of eastern colleges, recently gathered at Wheaton College to attend a two days' conference on vocational opportunities for trained women. Somebody rose and remarked that hitherto it has seemed that the regular college curriculum has prepared women only for the one profession of teaching. Then somebody else rose and said that it has not done even that. Preparation for teaching is not proved by a certificate of graduation. The discussions at the conference showed a real and widespread interest on the part of college women in the vocational opportunities now opening up to them — opportunities, however, for many of which adequate preparation is not to be obtained in the colleges as they are at present organized. Specialized training, with specific occupations in view, is, for the most part, an accomplishment of the future in educational institutions for women, though a promising beginning has been made by Simmons College in Boston and Russell Sage College of Practical Arts in Troy, N. Y. The older colleges, however, are introducing vocational aims to a more or less limited extent and modifying their curricula to conform with the newer demands of woman's work.

Domestic science, secretarial work, industrial arts, library work, social service and so on indicate some of the broad fields open to women, and various colleges and training schools are offering courses along these lines. The increasing extent of vocational opportunity for women is further suggested by a list of positions in which women were placed last year by the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations: A reader of motion picture scenarios, instructor of telephone operators, cable code expert, manager of a poultry farm, city home finder, field agent for schools, lecturer on punctuation and grammar in a business office, assistant in an X-ray laboratory, manager of a cafeteria for 2600 people, manager of a bookshop for women, social director for hospital and sanatorium, woman executive of a federation of charities, handicraft worker in an almshouse, employment manager in a factory and in a business house, eugenics worker in a large prison.

Where Women Are Needed

The bureau, from its experience as an employment agency for college-trained women, gives a little wholesome advice in the form of some simple statements of fact. Literary positions, it reports, are far less numerous than the applicants for them, but in household administration the supply of candidates with scientific training, health and professional technique does not meet the demand, and commercial business offers positions at $1500 and upward for which college graduates with training and experience are hardly as yet to be found. Positions in industrial investigation are far more limited in number than the social workers keenly interested in securing them, but the demand for nurses with social training is far beyond the supply.

Along with this great expansion of vocational opportunity for educated women and the increasing development of educational opportunity in the direction of vocational training goes the problem of vocational guidance. American colleges have neglected this problem in the past, but are giving more and more attention to it. Mr. Elmer B. Clark, of Clark University, has been making an extensive study of the vocational choices made by college men. He finds that 35 per cent of the hundreds of students who were questioned had not reached a decision as to their lifework when they were about ready to graduate. Many of the decisions were made before coming to college, and others during the earlier years of the college course, and these decisions are subject to change either before or after graduation. In short, there seems to be little correlation between the college work of the student and his after work. The women who attended the Wheaton conference told a similar story, saying that comparatively few of the women students in colleges, when they reach the end of their course, have given serious, intelligent attention to the selection of a future occupation. The problem of guidance consists largely in the furnishing of information. What is lacking is full and readily available knowledge of vocations themselves. The vocational researcher will be an important officer in the coming college.

Slight Difference Between the Sexes

He will have to be something of a psychologist. Because of woman's entry into many occupational fields, that branch of psychology—vocational psychology—which deals especially with individual differences in aptitude and capacity is rapidly creating a literature in the vocational psychology of women. The results of scientific study regarding sex differences in average mental ability are summed up by Professor Thorndike, of Columbia, as follows: "The most important characteristic of these differences is their small amount. The individual differences within either sex so enormously outweigh any difference between the sexes that for all practical purposes any such difference may be disregarded * * * As is well known, the experiments of the past generation in educating women have shown their equal competence in school work of elementary, secondary and collegiate grade * * * The psychologist's measurements lead to the conclusion that this equality of achievement comes from an equality of natural gifts, not from an overstraining of the lesser talents of women."

The most recent important discussion of the vocational aptitudes and capacities of women is that of Mrs. Leta Stetter Hollingworth, clinical psychologist of the Bellevue Hospital, New York city. Mrs. Hollingworth's concluding paragraph should be of interest, in view of the immense amount of popular guesswork concerning the subject under consideration. She says: "In the present state of scientific knowledge it would be as dogmatic (and therefore as undesirable) to state that significant sex differences in intellect do not exist as to state that such differences do exist. All we can say is that up to the present time experimental psychology has disclosed no sex differences in mental traits which would imply a division of labor on psychological grounds. The social gain would be very great if the public could be brought to recognize intelligently that to many of the questions regarding the vocational aptitudes of women no definite answers can at present be given, because necessary data for the formulation of answers have never been collected. So far as is at present known, women are as competent intellectually as men are to undertake any and all human vocations."

With the great invasion of industrial, commercial and professional fields by women workers that is now going on and increasing in magnitude, with the modification of the curricula of the older colleges to meet the new vocational demands and with the establishment of such vocational institutions as are represented by Simmons and Russell Sage Colleges; with the introduction and improvement of means and methods of vocational guidance; with the progress of scientific study of the vocational aptitudes of women—with all these events and developments now taking place, we are witnessing a marvelous social and

Tom Daly's Column

Seed and Harvest

This morning in our city-circled woods
The April Sabbath, smiling back at God
Through boughs whose fledgling buds
Made but a winter's shade upon the sod
That throbbed with summer's sun,
Called out a host of worshipers. And one,
A white-haired man who yet uprightly bore
The burden of his three-score-ten and more,
In musing mood I found
Beside a patch of bare and clayey ground.
Beyond, among the poplars and the oaks,
I saw the little folks
With violet trophies, hunters innocent;
And, skulking near at hand,
A hang-dog, furtive band
Of young bucks, on their game of dice intent.
All these and more were sharers of the sun
With him—the ancient one.

Upon a log, beside the woodland way,
He sat and scribbled something on the clay.
I could not read his message, passing by;
But there was invitation in his eye,
And on his lip the shadow of a smile
That very plainly said:
"Stop! Read it." So I read:

What stirs with April's sun
Will flower in July;
What sowing have you done
For profiting thereby?

He met my look of question with a laugh
And said, with chin on hands upon his staff:
"No doubt you make no sense of lines like these
And stare to find them here.
Ah, well, the Sabbath bells through April trees
Have always made me queer.
On such a day as this in '61—
Mid-April was the time—
This Northland caught the echoes of that gun
Whose now-forgiven crime
Through four gray years bedimmed our glory's sun.
And I was one who took with little care
The news that came upon the shuddering air;
'This shall be checked,' I thought, 'the work's but play;
We are so mighty and how weak are they'—
And went my heedless way.
Spring grew to summer and my young strength bore
No burden of the war,
For always when I minded me to go
Indifference whispered: 'No;
Enough have gone; they cannot need them all
To do a task so small.'
And so it happened when the word was passed
That now there was in store
One battle that was like to be the last
And surely end the war,
I was of those who went
From Washington, that Sabbath in July,
To see the foemen fly.
Vainglorious fools we were and wholly bent
On picnic merriment.
I blush to think with what unholy glee
I climbed my watchtower tree;
With what wild cowardice consuming me
I fled before the victors, when the sun
Sank redly on Bull Run.
Ah! then I knew how deeply I had sinned;
And later when the leaden death had thinned
The ranks of those I loved, my own soul felt
The blows which my indifference had dealt.
Too late I strove to make my valor whole
By fighting to the end.
For there is that awry within my soul
Which only death can mend.
I am too old for other planting now.
But when the sap-tide climbs
And April buds are swelling on the bough
I sow this soil with rhymes."
He rose and with his steel-tipped staff once more
He scratched above his lines the one word—"War!"

What stirs with April's sun
Will flower in July;
What sowing have you done
For profiting thereby?

I watched him pass among the noble trees,
His hair upon the breeze,
And martially he swung his walking staff.
Behind me burst a laugh!
The young bucks with their dice were gathered 'round
His rhymes upon the ground;
They laughed; a rude foot rubbed the rhymes away
And they resumed their play.

And wouldn't it be interesting to inquire how many of the men who were rescued when the Titanic sank rushed out from behind the women to enlist the moment they heard the first call for fighting men.

Dear Tob—Ad dhis seasod of dhe year, when coads aboud, is id dod prober to obserb dhat dhis is dod dhe first tibe dhat Uccle Sab has had a Billstode aroud his negk? W. R. P.

We Get the Ax

DEAR TEACHER gave a reading of "pieces of his own composition" the other evening, dear children, and this is the way he was introduced: "Friends, we are honored in having with us tonight a gentleman who needs no introduction. And I am glad of that, because this sort of thing is a little out of my line. It reminds me of a story of the fire chief who was the object of a presentation. (It was a horn when we first heard the story yeahs and yeahs ago.) They were going to give him a fireax, and Bill Hick was told to prepare a presentation speech and the chief was likewise warned. They sweat blood over their speeches, both of them, but when Bill got up with the ax behind him all he could say was, 'Chief, here's the golderned ax.' And the chief took it, saying, 'Is this the golderned ax?' All I can say, friends, is, 'The speaker of the evening.'"

Quoting John Hancock, an advertisement of the American Stove Company

SPECIAL DELIVERY

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A Distinction Between Conscription and Universal Service. Convicts as Aids in Food Production

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open forum and the Evening Ledger assumes no responsibility for the views of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"CONSCRIPTION" MISUSED WORD

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—"Taft Favors Conscription" is the sort of headline carried by the papers these days; but when one reads the matter below, it says something quite different; that he favors universal service, the selective draft bill or obligatory military training for our young men, equal democratic service and so on.

Why should the headlines continue to call these things "conscription," a term odious in history and literature, which has nothing to do with the American plan for raising citizen armies?

Don't the editors know that conscription means the selection of soldiers by lottery; that it has always resulted in hardship and the wrong man in the wrong place, and that it is associated in military history with a vicious system of volunteer substitutes, enrolling for the sake of bounties?

It seems to me that those who use the word "conscription" must be doing so without full realization of these facts, which they may have known in school days but forgotten.

The bills now under consideration in Congress do not provide for anything properly called "conscription," a thing born of the Reign of Terror. These bills provide for a selective draft of the right men for the right place, without the fuss and misery of the volunteer system.

Won't equal service do for short headlines and selective draft or universal service for other references? "SQUAD 3."

Philadelphia, April 20.

ANSWERS ANTI-SUFFRAGIST

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—By all means let us face facts as your correspondent, C. von O. White, urges; but facts are far different from mere assertions of opinion. He says: "If we have woman suffrage we shall have socialism, political, economic and social independence of women, also of men; the destruction of the home, the decline of the Christian religion and morals; the decay of the State, ending in anarchy and followed by a dictator. This has been the history of all such movements."

I am sorry if such is his sincere belief. Are women, indeed, such terrible creatures? Has he no faith in them as human, thinking beings, who live and struggle in much the same way as superior man? But if such a belief is really warranted by facts or experience, then let us keep woman in her true position in society; bar her from employment, the professions and all; keep her as an inferior being for the fleeting pleasure hours and for her only mission justifying ever her existence—that of suffering and bringing into this great, good world men, the lords of creation.

But do any of us feel that our western States are doomed to the awful fate he predicts? G. P. O.

Philadelphia, April 17.

PATRIOTIC ROLES FOR CONVICTS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Since it is to be our part in this titanic struggle to feed the world, we must look well toward proper conservation of our resources. As might be expected, there have been some ready to spring pet theories as the only means of averting a world famine. As a nation we must be very careful of making any radical move while we are only in a state of war. It seems rather odd that members of a party whose representatives in the Senate voted that we submit to German insults without striking back are the very first ones to bring forth measures to protect our food supply.

It is certain that very different conditions will exist after this war. It is a turning point in the world's history, the beginning of a new epoch. "Old things will pass away," for they have been found to be failures. Peace means a revision of our creeds and modes of life, a new beginning. For almost two thousand years the doctrine of "Peace on earth" has been preached and yet war flourished. Mankind demands a creed that is universal in its scope. Several times since history was first recorded has the universe, or that part of it that interests us, changed front.

We must supply the world with food. Well, we have plenty of land, but the crying need is for men to till it. America has led before, why not do so now? Supply this need by paroling some of our convicts. There are men serving time for forgery, burglary and petty crimes who might be turned from the criminal path if they

her and gave her another chance. Is not His example worth following? Certain agitators proclaim that their pet themes are the only means of salvation. Perhaps they are right, but we must be very careful about making any radical departure from our regular customs. Intolerance is responsible for the present struggle. But if we are to make radical moves, then why not be the world leader in giving those unfortunates who people our jails another chance? The Foreign Legion of France has proved to be composed of real men. They were as willing to die for their country as were the men on whose names no taint of dishonor had ever been cast. Who are we to judge our fellow men? Many of those who have chosen the wrong path only need the opportunity to "come back." "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more." There is the solution of our problem. Use our convicts to supply our food. Place them on their honor as Americans, and most of them will be found true and loyal.

Who knows but that after this cataclysm is over and the Old World readjusts itself an entirely different set of laws may be substituted for our present imperfect, blind justice? Who knows but that this war is the death-blow of intolerance, the demon of the ages? America must lead. Let us show the world that we still have faith in humanity—that culture is not dead, but it has sentenced Kultur to the guillotine.

"And the Star Spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

HENRY RIDGAWAY ZELLEY.
Paulsboro, N. J., April 17.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—We are proud that those persons who interpreted our Constitution give to all the citizens the freedom of the press and the right of free speech.

But when we are in a state of war those rights are denied to the ruling people by those few men who are in authority.

Sometimes even in time of peace the right of free speech is denied, except to the clergymen, because they have to convert the world into Christianity.

Are we Americans awake to protect those two rights which are often denied us?

We know that these rights are not limited in the Constitution.

We want to be sincere to the nation, but also we want to have some rights.

RALPH RUBINO.
Pennsburg, Pa., April 18.

A PROBLEM

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Your paper, as well as the President, wishes all who can to cultivate their gardens. How would one manage it when it is next to impossible to get any one to dig and prepare the ground? Workers ask the highest price they can get, and then are lazy and impertinent, come when they please, and stay away when it suits them.

Nearly every one in this town has plenty of ground to cultivate, but many have not been doing so lately on account of the labor question. It is so hard to get an honest, conscientious gardener, and when one is only a woman, and not at all strong, one cannot do everything connected with a garden. We always had a good garden, but that was when we were able to get good help and were stronger and more able to work it ourselves. A number of persons have given up their homes and grounds and gone to hotels or boarding houses on account of the help question.

Can any of your readers give any suggestions in regard to this subject?

Bellefonte, Pa., April 16. X. Y. Z

All Points of the Compass

Adventure of the Volunteer

OUR face was shining with soap and glee and things. It was a lovely spring morning, and our thoughts were lightly turning, as the thoughts of every young man should, to the volunteering for service. We were filled with patriotism, a couple of glasses of milk, a few stewed prunes, one boiled egg and a bit of oatmeal. We were very, very happy.

Going down the avenue we smiled joyously to our friends, bowed to a couple of dignified ladies in motorcars, when suddenly we saw a chance to volunteer. "Ha, ha!" we cried, "the very place for us!" Now, what do you suppose we saw? You'd never guess, so we'll tell you. Right in the middle of a window was a sign,

EXPERIENCED LADY PRESSER WANTED

Doffing our hat, we entered, volunteered our services and asked to see the lady who desired to be pressed—we are somewhat particular.

The obliging and gentlemanly proprietor said he didn't quite get our idea. We repeated our request. We offered all sorts of references as to our ability, etc., etc., but the shop proprietor was still obdurate. Briefly, he told us if we didn't get out he would telephone for the ambulance and have us incinerated.

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

QUIZ

1. In what South American country is a German revolt reported?
2. What positions are given to West Point cadet graduates?
3. Distinguish between Hibernians and Iberians.
4. What was the amount of the wage increase asked by the anthracite coal miners?
5. What is steamboat coal?
6. Who is Poincare?
7. There are many portages in Canada and Alaska. What are they?
8. Who was Iago?
9. In what State is Mount Vernon and why is it famous?
10. Pronounce "Italian."

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. The War Department has announced that marriage contracted after the declaration of war with Germany does not exempt a man from military service.
2. The battle of Trafalgar was a great English naval victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets off the coast of Spain in 1805.
3. The Leatherstocking Tales are a series of romantic novels of American pioneer life, by J. Fenimore Cooper, this country's first writer of note.
4. The Panama Canal is about fifty miles long from ocean to ocean.
5. Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, is blind.
6. A scholarship is a fund or allowance that helps to support a student at a college or university.
7. "Bluejackets" is a name by which sailors are known.
8. Cornell University is at Ithaca, N. Y.
9. The Tricolor is the flag of France, which has three broad vertical stripes—blue, white and red.
10. Manila is the capital of the Philippines.

Hydroaeroplane and Hydroplane

H. A.—(a) A hydroaeroplane, or flying boat, is an aeroplane so equipped that it can alight upon and arise from the surface of the water in its air flights. It has a boat-shaped body, which permits it to float on the surface. The word means "water-air-plane." (b) A hydroplane, or "gliding boat," is a high-speed motorboat with a series of submerged planes that are so adjusted that the speed of the boat lifts its hull out of the water, reducing the friction between the body and the water. The propeller, of course, is submerged, although attempts have been made to install propellers that operate in the air. In effect, the boat glides over the surface of the water, but does not, like the hydroaeroplane, fly through the air. The word means "water plane."

Farm Labor

H. H. H.—You can "kill two birds with one stone" by enrolling for farm work, either near Philadelphia or in the grain fields of the Northwest. This may build up your health so that you may pass the army test, and in the meantime you will be helping to provide food for the nation. Men for this work are being enrolled by the Commercial Exchange at the Philadelphia Bourse, Fifth street near Market. Positions for these volunteers are found on farms in the State or in the Northwest. The Department of Labor now is arranging a plan whereby the railroads will transport the workers to their destinations.

Dom Pedro II

F. B. S.—Dom Pedro II of Brazil was dethroned in 1889, when a republic was proclaimed. The Emperor, whose reign had been successful, incurred the enmity of the rich planters through the anti-slave legislation that was passed, beginning in 1871, when a law providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves was enacted. In 1888 another law was passed providing for the immediate freeing of the slaves. This drove the rich planters into the ranks of the republican faction, which, with the aid of the military officials, effected a successful revolution.

Strawberries

SUBSCRIBER—The strawberry season in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey is in May and June. The berries begin to ripen in the early part of May.

T. A. Edison

J. D.—A biography of Thomas A. Edison is contained in "Edison: His Life and Inventions," by Dyer & Martin, published in New York in 1910.

Sundays

J. S.—There will be fifty-three Sundays in 1921 and in 1922.

Copper

J. G. C.—Copper is a vital factor in the prosecution of war, because it is necessary to the manufacture of shells.

A. J. Balfour

H. D.—A. J. Balfour