Evening Public Tedger

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DAVID E SMILEY.

JOHN C. MARTIN. . . General Business Manager Published daily at Public Library Manuscr
Published daily at Public Library Building
Independ acc Square, Published 1981a
ATLANTO CITY Press Union Building
New Youn 364 Medison Ave.
Direct Middlen Ave.
Direct Rubbing
Fr. Louin. 618 Globe Democrat Rubbing
Gricano 1002 Trabuse Building
NEWS BUBEAUS.
WARRINGTON BUBEAU
NEW TORK BUBEAU
NEW YORK BUBEAU
SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The Evening Published and agreements in Published and agreements to subscribers in Published and agreements.

to the carrier.

By mad to reints outsid of Philadelphia in
the United State Canada, or United States pos-sessions, posisses free filly can conta per month.

Bix (90) dollars per year passible in advance.

To all fur inn countries one \$15 dollar a month.

Notice Subscribers whening address changed
must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE MAIN 2000

D'Address ail communications to Seeming Public Ledger, Independ one Square Philadelphia Member of the Associated Press

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erein.
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rein are also reserved. Philadelphia, Turnday, April 19, 1921

SMOKE THEM OUT!

A^{1.1}, the processes of federal, state and municipal government are constantly being refined and adjusted to changing and expanding public needs. I tilities of all sorts feel the force of this inevitable tendency. Their owners admit the necessity of their own participation in progressive action. Alone among all corporations the underlying companies which take tell from operating companies for leases granted or grabbed in the past seem immune from any of the obligations of progressive social and economic laws. They are above the crowd, secure behind legal technicalities and they insist not only on their right to escape all the responsibilities which morally are theirs but to remain permanently as drags on the

life about them.

There is a bill in the Legislature which would give the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania a right to regulate the underlying trolley companies of the P. R. T. The city meanwhile is suing before the Supreme Court to prove that the Public Serv Commission already has the authority which this same bill is intended to establish The city's claim is entirely logical. Such regulation as is proposed would permit the R. T. to expand and better its service It might make a five-cent fare easily possible. And it would bring increased revenue to the city treasury. Technicalities which make such benefits impossible ought to be

THE EXPLORERS

TT IS often disconcerting to purents when the spirit of exploration develops in their young children. This is why the father and mother of two little girls were worried when the children left home for church on Sanday morning and did not return. The children were taken back home late at night by a stranger, who found them siting on the steps of a house. They were willing to go home and they have promised not to "run

But no one knows whether they can keep this promise. It will depend on whether the desire to save their parents trouble stronger than their desire to satisfy their curiosity about the sector far from Leane. The spirit in them is the same as that

which moved Columbus to cross the ocean in search of a new route to India. It is what sends men to the unknown regions of Africa and South America. It carried Magellan around the world. It moves small boys to other small boys to go to sea in a samp

Insatinble enriesity 1, what has enlarged the realin of knowledge. If we were at content to stay quietly at home and amuse ourselves with the things we know about little progress would be made.

Yet it is difficult for parents to be patient

when their children manufest the disposition which has led men to all corts of romantle hildren must stav at home until they can be induced to do this without the old struction of their currently about the remote places of the world that may grow up to do something worth water

SCIENCE AND ROULETTE

A 8 DIGNIFIED and separationally since A n prince as ever conducted a gambling house its Albert of Monaco, who arrived by this country has Saturday. The National Academy of Science is use grave and reverend. It has decided that the dominant member of the royal kease of throught entitled to the nighest home he it. He possil, the Alexander Ages-iz gold as in

Washington as a tribute to his tireless to searches in the masterious field of organ ography

these costly intertigrations - a new chart-ing of occan current- characterist chara-immersely collector as Alexander there efforts to moved theating tomes during the

of the moves which has considered as effectively to the site of the move that make the work why should it much flutton we do not goods Caseno on the maxing this in war-

to his acid least a souther. But examine cannot after the fact that he man followed wealthese has a love empiritarized to the forces fit of human need and the straggle of many kind with bumble marura for --

folk addited to gaming begin to long vious their share in solving the riditional flower. So far no such display of projects recorded

WHY RUSSIAN TRADE LAGS

CECRETARY HUGHES admirable the Dulty of dispelling in cool, dispussionare and telling words the rionds of illusion and misconception has not been recorded once Gompers regarding the Russian trade singthen Russian productivity is at low chi. set neithe for the semants.

Russian credit is perfected clouded. Russian specie available for interchange of to hear more of compromises growing out of goods is limited in amount

Admission of these faces, which are familiar, has in some quarters been necompanied in the avertestion that we are ur complain. Of these difficulties the blockade

has been called the soot

This might be a telling organient were it But Mr. Hughes specifically points out that since the conclusion of treaties of pance with the Bultic states. Russia has been free to trade with Europe and the United States.

"Restrictions on direct trade with Rus-

da," he recalls, "were removed by the nited States on July 8, 1920," and since then the volume of trade has been "unimportant, due to the failure of Russia to pay for imports.

It would appear, therefore, that Americans who are indifferent about being paid for what they have for sale can ship to Russia anything and as much as they please. This is a test of altruism for persons who lament our refusal to open formal relations with a bankrupt and stagment concern.

THE ETERNAL COMEDY OF THE POLITICAL GAME

Now That the Legislature is Nearing Adjournment, the Partisans on the Side Lines Are Rooting for Keeps

NOW that the session of the Legislature is on its last lap the people of the state are being treated to the kind of spectacle with which the crowds attending college gumes are famillar.

When the runners in a race approach the goal the rooters for the contestants of the different colleges yell their heads off to en-courage their man and to rattle his opponent.

The conners in the Harrisburg race are the Sproul-Crow men and the Penrose-Grandy men-

The important bills that have been introduced during the winter are still awaiting approval. They have been held up until the contending factions could line up their forces. The past weeks have been occupied with conference after conference among the friends of the Governor and among the friends of the senior Senator. Plans have been laid for reciprocal favors when possible, and where this has not been possible it will be necessary to await a showdown to see which is the stronger.

That is all there is to it. Take the hullabaleo about the increase in taxation for example. Senator Penrose has expressed the opinion that it would be inexpedient to levy any new taxes this year. Mr. Grundy agrees with him and so does every other man on whose property it proposed to levy a new tax or to increase an old one. Mr. Grundy is spenking for the manufacturers of whose association he is the head. He also speaks for the corporations, whether they be manufacturing corporutions or what not. The agencies of publicity which follow his lead are becoming oluble in their protest against the Sproul-Cross program of "extravagance" and against what they allege is the Sproul-Crow plan to build up a new state machine.

Much is made of the announcement by the tiew anditor general—a Grundy man—who takes office on May 1, that he will abelish some offices and save the state \$17,000. This is cited as an instance of the desire of the Penrase-Grundy combination for economy. Nothing is said of the economies which theernor Spront effected two years ago, one of which was the abelition of the position of health afficer of the port of Philadelphia.

The way to effect real economies is to demand them all along the line. This newspaper has said many times that there is in-defensible extravagance in Harrisburg. No well-considered plan has been adopted for a reorganization of the staff departments and for the elimination of useless jobs The few jobs that have been abulished have not saved much money. Mr. Lewis, the new auditor general, may

save \$17,000 a year, but what is \$17,000 out of an annual budget of \$50,000,000 or \$120,000,0003 The truth of the matter is that there is

not a politician of influence in the state who is willing to risk the anger of the backers of the job holders in Harrisburg. These job holders are part of the political machine. This nachine must be kept in working order whether the taxpayers suffer or not. And the chattering now going to about the program of extravagance adopted he the spread-trow people is engaged in to hold the Penrose-timmly people together and to give them something to talk about

Special attention has been given to the large amount of money needed to carry our to discredit the whole educational program there was been talk about endowing the superintendent of public instruction with the streets of a cast.

The truth is that there is no intention to put a egar's crown on Dr. Pinegan's worthy head. He would spurn it not only the thrive of Cassar upon the Eupercal, but tures times thrice and with such namis takable emphasis that no one would think

Coring it to him again. All that Dr. Finegal, is seeking to do is o secure money enough to provide project showling for the shipling of the state ring a reasonable number of days in the This cannot be done without mone)

If the politicians will not economize by condishing the tordless jobs-and by proper - noney all the money required for the rence in taxes—then the proney must be and or the state will still soffer from the greating of allowing many of its children grew up illiterate. It is more impagtunt in any intelligent system of government that money by found to provide edution for the children than that it be and to pay the salaries of political workof its soft snaps in state John.

if there who are attacking the Pinegan program persist in their efforts they are Leely to raise an basic which they cannot down at will. If the voters of the state, women as well as men, are called upon to decide whether they was to spend the perb-lic metry to multitain political margines or to spend it to educate the boys and girls, there can be no dealth of the cuttodies.

The Gazarnay knows where entennies can be offered. He make some of them at the log whing of the occur. He private semwhich made a server of the state governand an all appropriation falls is with the testernous He can est down appropriations at all and force the department hears to if it has the power and he knows and ligislators know that he can use it against times men who artempt to block his parts for the schools and for the highways. and the the constitutional convention and for overst atter item on his program.

int the legislators are beginning to realize that they must one sense head to the main who can seen their pet balls, for it is no more and that it has been agreed that new ange measures stelling \$12,600,000 a year are lakely to be passed and that a much larger analytic of this sum than was thought for life a few works ago will be set uside for the seconds.

a realization that the wisnes of the Governor must be disposed. When the tunuit and the shouting dies it will be possible to discover low much the people have won as a result of the squabbles among the politicans

MEDICINE AND POLITICS

THE Woman's Medical College of this 1 city deserved far more from the State than it received yesterday, when the sum of an appropriation for which it asked was cut in committee from \$200,000 to \$25,000. It is seldom that a valid claim is received

with so little intelligence and so little grace at Harrisburg. The Woman's Medical Col-lege is one of the best known institutions of its kind in the country. Quite unobtrusively it renders a great service to the sick to the city and to women who study medi-cine. But its directors and its faculty know a great deal more about medicine than they know about politics and the gentle art of lobbying. Their college had few powerful friends in the Legislature. And the merits of a case do not always count heavily when legislative appropriations are being con-

BENJAMIN REFLECTS

A bronze statue of Franklin, made in Saltimore for the city of Waterbury, Conn., was received with ceremony in Philadelphia and conveyed with pemp to places associated with the name of the great philosopher and finally to the grave in Christ Church Burying Ground before it was moved to Burlington, N. J., yester-day, to be transported to its destination over the route which Franklin followed from Beston to this city.

So! THIS is where we are buried! Time, as I often said, masters all things. The stone is so gray and worn with rain that I can hardly read the letters of poor Deborah's name. But there is a little grass left here: just a little, in a city that once was very Instead of trees there are towers and buildings larger than the pyramids. This delights me because all must be going well in our common affairs. Otherwise such things could not be, because it is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

Never in all my life did I imagine such & tower as that upon which the people have placed the statue of W. Penn. I am convinced that the virtues of modesty and wisdom and love of peace and simple honer govern the lives of those who, representing the people, choose to do such great honor to an honorable and peaceful man. Surely the constitution is still in actual operation and enlightened government is achieved, though in a city built as this is I cannot see how a man can fly his kites.

Nothing that I have seen so impresses me as the ships that move so quietly upon the river without sail or our. I venture to believe that at last a way has been found to imprison a whale below for motive powerscheme that I myself dreamed much over my youth, though I never was able what with politics and such, to do more than make some notes and draw some plans o crade and insufficient that I dislike to

Never did I ride in a ship so wonderful as that upon which our waggons were put across the river, yet it rides no more amostily than the conches of the gentlemer n this procession. I am minded of the own ope to make a coach to move without orses by means of a coiled spring and of us failure to find a means to wind up a nechanism of the required power.

So much is strange and bewildering that cere it not for the two rivers and the way of the streets I should hardly recognize this ity as mine own. One thing disquiets mehere hever was a good war or a had peace Yet all the music-and it is almost constant-is of the sort that is ordinarily intended to call men to battle. Afoot in the og procession are soldiers with muskets. When these Colonies were made free of England we believed that the last great war had been fought and that rulers had at last seen the wisdom of permitting men to work and live in peace. I should like greatly to get down from this waggen and talk with the burgesses and the overseers and ask them whether wars are fought any more and, if they are not fought, why soldiering music is so large a part of their public celebrations.

We are coming now near to the place where G. Washington made his crossing. A courageous man but obdurate and, I have always thought, too prone because of pride to do other than bear his troubles dud anxleties in solitude.

This river, too, is not green any more. I remember well how greatly I rejolest in its stillness and tragrames when I first set eyes upon it. G. Washington remembered it with tenderness all the days of his later life, and I am sure that the people who live by because it was interposed as if by High Providence to serve them in a time of great

At various places I have heard talk of likerijes withheld and of restriction of that Irredom that we sought when I teld Jeffer con that we should all hang singly if we dld not hang together.

All this I am prone to regard as alle gosip. It does not seem reasonable to me that nt people would sacrifice freedom after saving had a hundred years and more in thich to learn to esteem its benefits.

Perhaps in New England I shall learn chether any one ever followed up the experiments that I began with my kite.

THE PRODIGIOUS BOLIVAR

TPHE verser of Simon Bolivar, in whomemory an equestrian statue will be the in New York today by President Harding, severely fractures the ordinary

Within recent years Prof. Hiram Bing ham, of Yale, organized an expedition to retime the route taken by the liberator from Angestura on the Orinogo acrees the cough and lefty Cordilleras to the uplands ombin where the republicans gained the deisite victory of Boyaca in 1819. The condusion of this scientific historical survey was that Bolivar had accomplished thing little short of the miracular a feat taxing to the utmost the authoritative also carefully considered resources of the tonders

Yet the drama of the illustrate State American who contributed the vital spars to the cause of Venezuelan independs April 19, 1810-oddly enough the ment of surs of the battle of Lexingtonh remantic prodigles equal to Busner. The more judgmeys account, the let Helivar and handfuls of undunated patrice -tagger the imagination quite about from "military aspects-

Before the recent construction of way from Genyapul to Quite a tranear undertaking. Yet the dishing Builvar ranged throughout the tast and we term and northern regions of America with a dazzling speed and the base of the admirable statue of Ballon adorning the charming little plaza on Chemon that lears his name is the incompany "To Simon Bolivar, liberator of Veneza ombia. Ecuador and Pero and temper of i-li wording is a sum of achievement few distorical parallels. The Name and analogy has been drawn, but it is an entable

The extraordinary Bolivar can harnly b said to have expressed the national will devoted contained a thin upper straight civilization. The numbers of settle recontionists against the Spanish tyrang yersmall; and although Store Pack and for a time Miranda; were brilliant zealots in the cause, Bolivar in a sense was government. constitution, army and generaliseina

That the effulgence of his curver is darkened by doubts of his noministrative enpacity, by suspictions of vanity and ever brutality are facts well known by those wh are at all familiar with his story. His

sometime-ended a suferman. North: Americans will always experience some difficulty in comprehending Simon Boli-

NEWSPAPER ERRORS

ARTON STORY OF THE

Two Standard Allbis Always Available-More About Comets-Peculiarities About These Mysterious Visitors From Far Spaces of the Universe

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THERE are two standard alibis for al-I leged newspaper errors; in one the party

Leged newspaper errors; in one the party quoted declares he didn't say it; the second, it was a typographical error.

Usually in the first case the individual quoted is a liar. He got cold feet when he saw his words in print and then blamed them on the reporter. In the second instance, "typographical error" may mean anything from an unintentional reportorial blunder to a proofreader's error, or the pling of a handful of type.

This is preliminary to a statement of mis-

This is preliminary to a statement of mis-quotation that comes under neither one of the above headings. A telephone error caused a news editor to quote wrong figures in an ill-explained correction. in an ill-explained correction.

On Saturday in this column Dr. Samuel Goodwin Barton, professor of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania, was quoted as saying that Winnecke's comet might come as near as 750,000 miles to the earth.

The comet has already been sighted and will be in the vicinity of this sphere of our some time in June.

some time in June.

Dr. Barton did not mention 750,000 miles or anything like it. What he did say was that the nearest, it was estimated, that a comet had ever come to us was 1,400,000

es. Even that was problematical. The 750,000 miles credited to Dr. Bar-were originally not miles at all but dollars and had to do with an entirely dif-ferent article. The writer at one end and a news editor at the other end of a telephone wire misunderstood each other, and the miles were turned into dollars and the dol-

This explanation is made in the hope of ameliorating some of the contempt in which pure science unjustly holds newspaper It wasn't newspaper astronomy. It was merely an excusable blunder,

T FURNISHES, however, a text for a

few additional remarks on the subject of omets.

If comets were intended, in the occult scheme of nature, as portents of war, pesti-lence, or the death of princes or presidents, then nature has frequently slipped a cog, or great events have been pulled off in advance of the dates set for them by the gods

war and horror.

Particularly, it is claimed, they forehadow great international wars. Another The war of 1870 between France and

termany was one of the bitterest conflicts ier waged, but no comet heralded it. The war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria came without any warning from

the skies.

The great struggle between Russia and Turkey, which ended in the liberation of Rulgaria, had no comet to inscribe its fiery handwriting upon the walls of night. It is true that a comet did appear in 1874, the first that amounted to anything

in size and appearance since 1862, but the Russo-Turkish war didn't follow for three That interval knocks the props from under that particular superstition.

I 18 unfortunate for astronomers when by accident or design they were misrepresented in the centuries past that there was no one to stifle the lie or reverse suestition's story.

The greatest cometary scare that Europe ever knew, perhaps, occurred in 1773. France was the country chiefly affected. It was due entirely to a rumor that Lalande, the celebrated French astronomer and mathematician, had predicted that a

Lalande predicted no such thing.

The rumor was based on the announcement that he would read a paper before the Academy of Science on "Reflections on Certain Comets Which Can Approach the Voltaire got a lot of fun out of the epi-

sode. He wrote a letter about the comet which was so full of delicate irony and keen satire that he succeeded in laughing the comet scare out of existence. A FEW interesting facts about comets are: Some have tails and some are without

enetically unnoticeable The talls of certain comets shrink or engthen in size with incredible rapidity. The rate of motion in comets varies in the rost wonderful way. Encke's comet, which speared in 1868, had slowed down to one-

Some of these celestial bodies reach the once vable speed of 400 miles a second. The Rordame comet of 1803, on the night of July 12 in that year, had an appendage or tail that stretched out for millions of

like a single streak of fog On the following night the tail had split in two, one of the most remarkable feacelestral bodies of this class.

THE nucleus, or head of a comet, has a L diameter varying from a grand mass of is or eight thousand miles to a minute exceeding a hundred mile The tail, as regards magnitude, is by far

s most imposing feature. Its length is seldom less than 10,000,600 to 15 000 000 miles frequently reaches 50,000,000 miles several cases it exceeded 95,000,000 les, or the distance of the sun from the

There is not much danger to apprehend In 1770 a comet known as Lexell's got tangled up among the satellites of Jupiter.
As far as could be ascertained by telescopic ald it did them no barm, though its own

motion was changed.
One of the reasons for regarding comets as gaseous envelopes surrounding a much smaller dense or residual mass is that stars seen through the head of a comet 100,000 miles in diameter do not lose their luster to any approxiable extent.

WHAT are comets? Astronomers today have divided opinone upon the subject. The late Richard A. Proctor contended

that comets were masses of a matter thrown off from heavenly bodies by cruptions of Professor Newton held that comets originated in outer space and not within the

soint system: Comets which are now members of our system have been captured by the attractive forces of the planets.

SOME very queer things have appeared in connection with these visitors from the elds of illimitable space. Cheseaux's comet of 1774 had six tails. an anomaly which nevertheless must obey

Winnerke's count, the one which is now swinging through space in our direction, in 1877 threw out a tail interal equal in length to the primary one and making an angle of sixty degrees with it.

Pechale's comet, which appeared in 1880, had besides the normal tail another about the same dimension directed toward the sun-There is more mystery about comets than about any other of the celestial bodies. In the last 2000 years some of them have iniverse, swung into our ken, blazed for a ew months and then swept out of view

never to return again.

The Lexell counct, which appeared in 1770, and whose orbit was calculated by Lexell at a period of five and a half years, disapheared and was never seen again until rediscovered by Brooks, of Geneva, N. Y., They derive their name from the hair-

like appearance of their tall, "kometes" being the Greek for long-haired. And the cry still re-echoes, "Boles, get the money.1"



STILL AT IT

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

COMMANDER R. W. KESSLER On Service to Navigators

WHAT the general public knows about the hydrographic office and its rela-It he hydrographic office and its rela-tion to navigation is probably little or noth-ing, and to ask the average citizen just what service this office extends to mariners would be another conundrum for him to answer. Compander R. W. Kessler, head of the local hydrographic office, outlines the principal duties of the office and the service rendered mariners so that it is easy to see that the bydrographic department to medern navigation is as important as the ship' anchor or any other of its integral parts.

Commander Keesler emphasizes the importance of hydrographic service to both navy and the merchant marine masmuch as it provides the charts, warnings, information, etc., essential to safe navigaby this service, and its value to followers of the sea and shipping interests is inesti-mable. Its further value to the navy is apparent. Commander Kessler is a firm believer in the United States hydrographic office uniting with the International Hydroworldwide service to mariners.

For Safety of Vessels

"To insure the safety of our naval year els and merchant marine they must be supplied with accurate charts of all waters into which such vessels may at any time be called on to go, as well as the coretc., and all other information and knowl edge which can be collected that tends to assure them navigational safety at sea.

"The principal office for supplying this data is under the control of the Navy De-partment and is known as the hydrographic office, located in Washington, with branc ydrographic offices in various coast and

The functional duties of the hydrographic office are to supply our fighting ships and other units of the navy with charts of the high seas and of foreign waters, with accompanying information of all kinds cessary for safe and efficient navigation It secures from the coast and geodetic sur vey, which is under the Department of Commerce, charts, etc., covering United States territorial waters and tide tables of the entire world, and from the Lighthouse Bureau, also under the Department of Commerce, the light and buoy lists of United States waters and issue them to naval vessels. Also to supply information and keep the charts of all kinds corrected to date for all waters of the globe. office are to produce and place on sale at

cost of production, for the benefit of our merchant marine and other navigators in general, charts of the high seas and foreign mation is dependable for the correction and revision of their charts in accordance with

the latest available information. Needed Warnings Issued

The besuance of warnings to all vessels cherever they may be, changes dangerous to navigation or the existence of wrecks, dere-liets, icchergs and the like, when it is possible to reach the vessels, is no small part in the duties of the office.

The hydrographic office supplies its branch offices with a complete file or charts of the world, sailing directions, light lists, etc., which are kept corrected to date, where musters and other officers of vessels may ompare their charts and satting direction assure themselves that they have the latest corrections.

"Shipping agents and others interested can obtain information regarding distances. conditions of navigation, waters, facilities of ports regarding depth of water, docking, contring, fueling, barbor regulation and pilotage. Correct time can also be obtained daily, as the Nayal Observatory sends its

noon tick to all branches.
"The branch offices receive for issuance to the maritime public the following publications, free of charge: Daily Memos, which contain reports of Important dangers to navigation and any changes of unvigational marks; the Weekly Hydrographic Bulletin. summary of information contained in the Daily Memo: Weekly Notice to Mariners, containing all information that leads to changes in charts, sailing directions, etc. This tells what charts and books should be evised and changed and gives the exact phraseology on the necessary change. "The navigator is thus kept informed of The navigator is thus apply, in lights, the latest changes in hydrography, in lights, without

this the navigation charts and publications

in a few weeks would cense to give suffi-ciently accurate information to enable him to navigate his ship in safety.

Pilot Charts Monthly

"Pilot charts of the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Central American waters are issued monthly. Pilot charts of the South Atlantic, South Pacific and Indian oceans are issued quarterly. These pilot charts assemble all the meteorological elenents of the kind in which navigators are nterested and nautical information having a direct bearing on safe and speedy navigation, such as ocean tracks, trade winds, wind and current, storm and rain, lines of magnetic variation, ice observations, radio stations and other useful information.

"This publication is greatly in demand all navigators, and is highly praised by

"It requires about 4500 different pavigational charts to cover the navigating waters of the globe. A comparatively few nations have surveyed and produce these charts. Great Britain leads in this work. and our shipping has to depend on her for about 1200 charts. The Coast and Geodetic Survey produces about 650 charts. These charts cover the territorial waters of the United States. The hydrographic office sur-yeys and produces about 2720, which cover foreign waters and the high sens, "It is the duty of the hydrographic office

supply complete sets of charts to our naval vessels, getting them from its own supply, coast and geodetic, and buying others from British chart agents. The hydrographic office furnishes to authorized agents for sale at cost its own publications and usually these agents also have on sale t cost the coast and geodetic survey charts. In connection with the navigational chartthe navigators must be supplied with light lists which give a detailed description of the lighthouse structure, etc., of the power and character of the light itself, of the power and character of the tog signals, etc "Sailing directions must also be supplied. They cover much information that ossible to show on a chart, such as the general wind and weather conditions

"Guide Book" of the Seas

"The sailing directions are to the mariner what the guide book is to the traveler on land. Each branch office has a complete these sailing directions for publi use and shipping interests. "All principal maritime nations maintain

hydrographic offices under the jurisdiction drographic onces under the international navy departments, and in the summer 1919 an international hydrographic conas sprang an International Hydrographic "This country has not as yet signified its

union with the others in this bureau, but the matter is now before the government. It is probable that an amounterment of its intention to unite with the bureau will be made soon. This bureau will establish close and permanent association between hydro-graphic services to co-ordinate their efforts with a view to rendering unvigation easier Mariners are requested to send infor-

mation to the hydrographic office or its branches of conditions encountered on their travels, derelicts or other obstructions ports visited or other information of tary or commercial value. Blanks are furnished for this purpose by the branel offices. Most mariners and shipping interests avail themselves of the continue ervice and information furnished by the hydrographic offices. Those who do not ild and are invited to take advantage of the service.

The hydrographic office in Philadelphia is located on the main floor of the Bourse, adjoining the Maritime Exchange. Lloyd George's contention that he is

gests that neither side is going to win any

Not a few North Americans temember Bolivar as an elephant. Further south on this continent it is a true Colossus that is

So far as Germany is concerned, it looks as though the end of April will be followed by the month of Must.

What is so rare as a spring day in the

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY THERE are being inaugurated at the port

Humanisms

1 of New York certain regulations which have to do with a more careful handling of those precious packages which immigrants bring with them when, in preparation for the great pilgrimage, they sort out the be-longings that are nearest their hearts.

This extra care of immigrant bundles originated in the office of the secretary of labor, down in Washington, Mr. Davis himself is responsible for it. And it all goes back to a happening of forty years ago.

The father of Secretary Davis was a Welsh ironworker and came to the United States, worked feverishly and saved enough to bring over his wife and six children. The mother possessed two feather beds which, according to her standards, were foundation stones in the establishment of a home. So she made bundles of these beds and added to her responsibility for six small children

the task of taking care of them on the were lost. The blow was a heavy one o the immigrant mother, marred the hapiness of meeting her long-absent husband, glory of the great day of arriving in

An Italian scientist who had spent some time in England and was getting on fairly well with the language was among the speakers on a somewhat crowded program, says Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, president of

the Mussachusetts Agricultural College. He 'I shall not cockroach on your timeand paused apprehensively. "Cockroad, heneronch, what should I say? I get your English genders so mixed."

What Do You Know?

1. Through what country does most of the course of the Orinoco river lie? 2. In what century did Martin Luther live?

 What is the middle name of Colonel E. M. House? 4. Who was Adma R. Chaffee?

5 On what date did the battle of Lexington occur? 6. What are two other names for the bland

7. How often does the Swiss republic elect a president? 8. What is the meaning of the French phrase "hors de combat"? 9 How should it be pronounced?

ic. What is pyrography? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

t Melville W. Fuller was the immediate predecessor of Chief Justice White in the Supreme Court of the United Samuel Sullivan Cox (1824-1889) was an

armiel Sullivan Cox (1824-1889) was an American politician and author. He represented thio in Congress for eight years and New York for sevented years and was minister to Turkey. 1885-6. A gorgeous pleve of descriptive writing, published in the Statesman during his editorship, carnel for him the nickname "Sunset," which ching to him through life-

Constanting the Great, Roman emperor, lived in the latter part of the third and the first part of the fourth century A. D. His dates are 272-337.

The Albambra is a citadel and palace founded in the thirteenth century on a hill dominating the city of Granada. Spain, by the Moorish Rings. The structure is regarded as the finest example extant of Moorish art and decreation. The name Albambra is from the "Arable "al-hamra," red house. Jean Pierre de Bernnger was a famous French lyric moet. He was twice im-prisoned by the government for his

itheral political sympathics and views. . Fatence is earthenware and percelain of all kinds. The name is derived from Faenza, an Italian town, noted for its earthenware.

Benjamin Franklin's most direct contri-bution to medicine was the jevention for his own use of bifocal cycglasses. Bernouli was the name of an illustrion family in the annuls of science, who carrie originally from Antwern and afterward settled in Basel, Switzerland. The most celebrated of the Berneuts were ducques, Jean and Londe The first named was born in 1664 and died in 1705. In the control of the second successfully cultivated various branches

5. Delhi is the capital of India. 10. Tabasco sauce takes its name from the peppers from which the condinent

prepared, which are grown in the state of Tabasco in southern Mexico,