

Shows Progress Made By Science

Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution Covers Wide Range of Subjects.

28 AUTHORITATIVE ARTICLES

Deal With Recent Advances of Interesting Phases of Every Branch of Science—Figures on Army Supplies.

Washington.—The Smithsonian Institution has just made public its annual report, which, among other things, contains a general appendix of articles covering recent advances of interesting phases of nearly every branch of science, including astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, entomology and anthropology. The articles have been written as far as possible in a style intended to interest the general reader rather than the scientist, and, as the report states, "in this way carries out one of its principal objects, namely, the diffusion of knowledge."

One article is by Dr. Arthur D. Little and entitled, "Natural Resources in Their Relation to Military Supplies." In this article Dr. Little gives figures as to the number of various articles used by the American armies in the World War, illustrating, as he points out, the importance of the economic factor in modern warfare. For instance, 22,000,000 blankets were provided for our soldiers, and 100,000,000 yards of cloth was used in making their uniforms and overcoats, while the square yards of cotton textiles used by the United States during the war totaled 800,000,000. If this enormous amount of cotton textiles were laid out in one yard width, 55 globes the size of the earth could be placed upon it.

What Our Soldiers Used. During the war period the American soldiers ate more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of flour, 800,000,000 pounds of beef and 26,000,000 pounds of jam and other substantial foods in proportion. Miscellaneous items for the army included 45,000,000 safety razor blades, 10,346,000 spoons, 4,000,000 pairs of rubber boots and 9,250,000 brushes of various kinds. Dr. Little also discusses in connection with military operations, coal, metals, explosives and other resources, concluding by showing that scientific research is indispensable not only in achieving military efficiency but also as an assurance of peace-time prosperity.

The influence of cold in stimulating the growth of plants is the subject of an article by Dr. Fredrick V. Coville. Dr. Coville shows that the general belief as to the causes of dormancy of plants in the fall and of their new growth in the spring is erroneous. He seeks to prove by numerous experiments that dormancy in trees and shrubs sets in before cold weather, and that cold weather is not necessary for the establishment of complete dormancy; that after dormancy has begun, the exposure of the plants to an ordinary growing temperature is not sufficient to start them into growth; and that these plants will not resume normal growth in the warm weather of spring unless they have been subjected previously to a period of chilling.

"Doctor Coville," says a statement by the Smithsonian Institution, "is of the opinion that a complete understanding of the results of the process of chilling will be of the greatest benefit to agriculture, especially in transferring plants from one part of the world to another, in growing various plants out of season, in grafting and

other processes of modern agricultural practice."

Urges Protection of Wild Birds. Dr. Walter E. Collinge, in an article on the necessity of state action for the protection of wild birds, gives many reasons why the country should "jealously guard these feathered allies," which, he adds, are among the greatest enemies of the insect pests that annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of American farm products.

The report also contains three papers on the study of insects, two of them, "The Division of Insects of the United States National Museum" and "The Seven-Year Locust," containing many beautiful color plates, while the third, by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology of the Department of Agriculture, reviews the war-time work of government entomologists in overcoming the insect pests that warred on the crops and animals of the country.

The various branches of the science of anthropology are represented by articles by Dr. J. Walker Fewkes, who describes two types of prehistoric cliff houses of the southwestern part of the United States; Dr. W. H. Holmes, who discusses the race history and racial characteristics of the American Indians, while the origin of the Czechoslovak people is treated in a translation by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka.

The total number of articles included in the report is 28, nearly all of them illustrated with plates and text figures.

Reverend Visitor From the Orient



Most Rev. Archbishop Sekizen Araki, the abbot of the Sojiji, head monastery of the Sodo Sect (in robes), from Tsurumi, Japan, with members of his staff on the steps of the White House after having been received by President Harding. The archbishop is making a tour of the United States.

Age in Winter, Not in Summer

Winter Exercise Is Important. Therefore, for Middle-Aged, Says Physician.

SWIMMING IS A GOOD ONE

Middle Age Demands Above All Steadiness and Continuity in Its Recreation—Time Is Chief Difficulty in the Way.

London.—Declaring that we age in winter and not in summer, the medical correspondent of the London Times urges the middle-aged to take some measures in the way of exercise to correct the deficiency. If they will do this, he says, and awake to a realization of winter exercise they will spare themselves many an hour of ill-health.

The approach of winter raises once again the question of winter exercise, he says. This is a most difficult subject. For at the very period when exercise is most necessary it becomes most difficult to obtain. The difficulty for the business man is especially great. He must leave home at an hour which makes early morning exercise practically impossible. When he returns home again it is already growing dark or quite dark. Thus his opportunities for outdoor recreation are practically withdrawn altogether, except at the week-ends.

On the other hand, says the physician, winter is a time of sedentary life. There is no inducement to go out of the office, and people tend to cut down their excursions from their own desks to the lowest point. They sit in warm rooms, which they leave only to go to their meals. All this means a sluggish circulation and sluggish removal of waste products. People, especially middle-aged people, get fat in winter.

Young people are better off, says the writer. The majority of them dance once or twice a week, and manage to get in some vigorous exercise on Saturday and Sunday.

Steadiness for Middle Age. Middle age demands above all steadiness and continuity in its recreation, he says. There is so much waste to be got rid of every day. If this is allowed to accumulate to the week-end the tissues of the body become

clogged, symptoms of poisoning show themselves, and it is increasingly difficult to get rid of them. Like a piece of machinery that has been allowed to lie unattended, the mechanism of the body deteriorates.

You cannot safely set a piece of machinery going at its top speed, says the physician, and then neglect it for another week, and repeat the process. In everyday language that method is "asking for trouble."

What then is the middle-aged man to do in the coming months? The answer depends to some extent on his temperament. But more important than temperament is determination.

Some men of the physician's acquaintance solve the difficulty by playing a game of squash three or four times a week. They simply "take" the necessary time, and they are fortunate in belonging to clubs which have the necessary accommodation. Other men adopt swimming, and make a point of going to their baths every, or nearly every, afternoon for half an hour.

Time Is the Chief Requisite. The chief difficulty is time, says the writer. It is often difficult to get

away, and often, in cold weather, the tendency is to shirk the exercise. This is a matter which must be left to the individual. It can be said, however, that an hour spent in this way is never an hour wasted; on the contrary, it may save many an hour of ill-health in his opinion. Moreover, the healthy glow of the vigorous man after his exercise is a better thing than the artificial warmth of the man who refuses to quit his office fire.

A more simple and also much less expensive method is to exercise at home. There is nothing to be said against physical exercise of this kind, except that it is apt to be very monotonous. Generally speaking, monotonous exercise is far less beneficial than that which contains an element of interest, for the reason that man is an intelligent being and not a machine, the writer asserts. You can never "whip" all his faculties to activity by means of a code of muscular movements. The thrill of the game is necessary to this purpose.

Yet some men are so constituted that they need interest in their recreation far less than others, the physician declares. These do very well on a short period of training each morning, and often show a remarkable determination in keeping it up.

The point is that if exercise is kept up during the week, it can safely and advantageously be intensified at the week-end. Thus, a vigorous round of golf on Saturday or Sunday will yield not exhaustion, but exhilaration.

Leased by Japanese for Arms Meet



The Japanese embassy has leased this building at Twentieth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, for the duration of the conference on the limitation of armaments.

Military Board of Allied Supply in Session



The military board of allied supply, created by Brigadier General Daves in Paris during his service with the A. E. F., as assistant to Major General Harbord, now in session in Washington. The board composed of representatives from France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States is studying the supply service of the respective armies with a view to standardization. Those in the group, from left to right around the table, are: Gen. Charles Jean Marie Payot, General Daves, Col. A. A. Cumont, Col. Louis Clemenson, Capt. Ch. de Marchenes, Capt. Arturo Kellner, Col. Luigi Lazzi, Col. C. J. B. Daubeny, Gen. A. A. McHardy and Gen. James G. Harbord. Standing, left to right: Col. George Van Horn Moseley, Maj. F. K. Chapin and M. Brunow.

Adult Foreign Born Counted

Interesting Facts Disclosed in Report Made by Bureau of Census.

GIVES CITIZENSHIP STATUS

New York City Has Nearly Million White Men of Alien Birth and 870,140 Women—Chicago Has 743,803 Total.

Washington.—In the city of New York there are 927,742 white men twenty-one years of age and over who were born in foreign lands; in Chicago there are 401,965, and in Philadelphia 188,025. These interesting facts are disclosed in a report just made public by the bureau of census, which gives the citizenship status of the adult foreign-born white populations of American cities of more than 100,000 population.

The number of adult white women of twenty-one years and over in New York city is 870,140; in Chicago there are 341,838, and in Philadelphia 173,623. Of the adult foreign-born men in New York city 423,541 are in Manhattan, 300,815 are residents in Brooklyn, 124,230 live in the Bronx, there are 33,942 in Queens, and 16,214 in the Borough of Richmond. Of all adult foreign-born women, 403,879 are in Manhattan, 283,451 in Brooklyn, 118,863 in the Bronx, 51,070 in Queens, and 12,877 in Richmond.

Of the total of 1,797,882 foreign-born adults in New York city, 405,000 of the men and 403,879 of the women are naturalized citizens, while of the remainder, 139,824 men and 14,838 of the women had taken out their first citizenship papers at the time the report was compiled. Those who retain their alien citizenship total 772,076, of whom 330,184 are men and 441,892 are women.

The foreign-born adult population of Chicago is 743,803, and of these 214,854 men and 192,341 women are naturalized citizens; 33,682 men and 6,000 women had taken out their first papers when the report was compiled. Those who retain their alien citizenship total 198,817, of whom 76,206 are men and 122,551 are women.

Philadelphia's Figures. In Philadelphia, the city with the third largest foreign-born adult population, the naturalized citizens of foreign birth number 178,683, and of these 92,819 are men and 85,864 are women. Those who have taken out first papers number 31,659, of whom 29,628 are men and only 2,031 women. Those who retain alien citizenship total 134,210, and of these 58,133 are men and 75,077 are women.

The adult alien-born population of Boston is 221,036, of whom 109,200 are men and 111,837 are women, and of the men 53,404 have been naturalized, while the women, who have completed their citizenship total 51,418, in each instance a little less than 50 per cent of the total. The total of those who are still alien in citizenship is 88,719, and of these 35,815 are men and 52,904 are women.

In Detroit the adult foreign-born population is 257,510, and of these persons 153,144 are men and 104,366 are women. The naturalized in Detroit number 98,441, of whom 52,577 are men and 45,864 are women, while those who have kept their alien citizenship number 103,029, and of these 51,400 are men and 51,629 are women. Another mid-Western city with a large foreign-born adult population is Cleveland, where the total is 217,792, and of these 122,643 are men and 95,147 women. The naturalized number is 96,185, and of these 50,535 are men and 45,650 are women, while the alien total is 76,534, of whom 32,349 are men and 44,185 are women.

On the Pacific Coast. The city of San Francisco has the largest foreign-born adult population in the United States, where the total is 130,867, of whom 78,211 are men

and 52,656 women. The naturalized citizenship numbers 67,776, and of them 39,677 are men and 28,099 are women, while the alien total of those who retain their foreign citizenship is 41,220, and of them 22,488 are men and 18,732 are women.

Los Angeles ranks second on the Pacific coast with a foreign adult population of 93,710, of whom the men number 53,626 and the women 40,084, the naturalized total being 47,548, and of these 24,605 are men and 22,943 women. The number retaining their alien citizenship is 38,050, and of them 19,328 are men and 18,732 women.

In Milwaukee there are 101,684 adult foreign-born, 56,586 being men and 45,098 women. The naturalized total is 52,959, and of them 27,488 are men and 25,471 women, while those of alien citizenship number 30,512, or 14,731 men and 15,781 women.

Pittsburgh has a foreign-born adult population of 111,907, or 61,394 men and 50,513 women, the naturalized among them numbering 59,590, of whom 31,217 are men and 28,382 women. Those of alien citizenship total 39,155, or 20,072 men and 19,083 women.

The foreign adult population of Buffalo is almost exactly that of Pittsburgh. The Buffalo total is 111,716, or 60,068 men and 51,648 women. The naturalized citizenship of Buffalo is 90,585, of whom 13,960 are men and 76,625 are women.

St. Louis has a foreign adult population of less than 100,000, the total being 93,716, or 52,701 men and 41,015 women. Of these 30,562 men and 25,868 women are naturalized, while those who remain alien in citizenship total 13,415 women.

In Indianapolis the foreign-born adults number an even 10,000, and of them 8,860 are men and 1,140 are women. The naturalized total 8,210, or 4,305 men and 3,905 women, while those still alien in citizenship are 3,749 in number, or 1,782 men and 1,967 women.

Baltimore's Foreign Population. Baltimore has a foreign-born adult population of 76,647, in which the men number 40,496 and the women 36,151, the naturalized total being 40,637, of whom 29,944 are men and 10,693 are women. Those of alien citizenship are 26,017 in number, and of these 11,494 are men and 15,123 are women.

Newark, N. J., is in the 100,000 class, as her foreign adult population totals 105,959, of whom 50,524 are men and 49,435 are women. The naturalized adult foreigners of Newark are 40,045 in number, and of them 24,026 are men and 16,019 are women. Those who remain alien in citizenship aggregate 45,890, and of them 22,102 are men and 23,788 are women.

The second city of New Jersey—Jersey City—has 70,677 adult foreigners within its limits, and of them 37,665 are men and 33,012 are women, the naturalized totaling 35,344, of whom 18,198 are men and 17,146 are women. The total of those who retain their alien citizenship is 27,167, or 12,734 men and 14,433 women.

In New York state, excluding New York city and Buffalo, the cities with the largest foreign-born adult populations are Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Yonkers.

In Rochester the number of these adult foreign-born persons is 63,063, and of them 33,316 are men and 30,312 are women, the naturalized total being 34,516, of whom 17,681 are men and 16,835 are women. Those of alien citizenship number 19,639, of whom 8,558 are men and 11,081 are women.

The foreign adults in Syracuse are 29,793, and of them 16,213 are men and 13,580 are women, the naturalized total being 15,794, and of these 7,853 are men and 7,941 are women. Those of alien citizenship are 10,958, of whom 5,899 are men and 5,059 are women.

Cities of Small Foreign Population. There are 23,962 adult foreign-born persons in Yonkers, of whom 12,176 are men and 11,786 are women. The naturalized are 13,162 in number, and of them 6,440 are men and 6,722 are women. Those of alien citizenship aggregate 8,098, and of them 3,518 are men and 4,580 are women.

In Albany there are 16,343 adult foreign-born persons, or 8,892 men and 7,451 women. The naturalized are 10,108 in number, of whom 5,083 are men and 5,025 are women, while those of alien citizenship total 4,944, or 2,291 men and 2,653 women.

Of the large cities of the country, among those with the smallest proportion of adult foreign-born in their populations are Washington, New Orleans and Indianapolis.

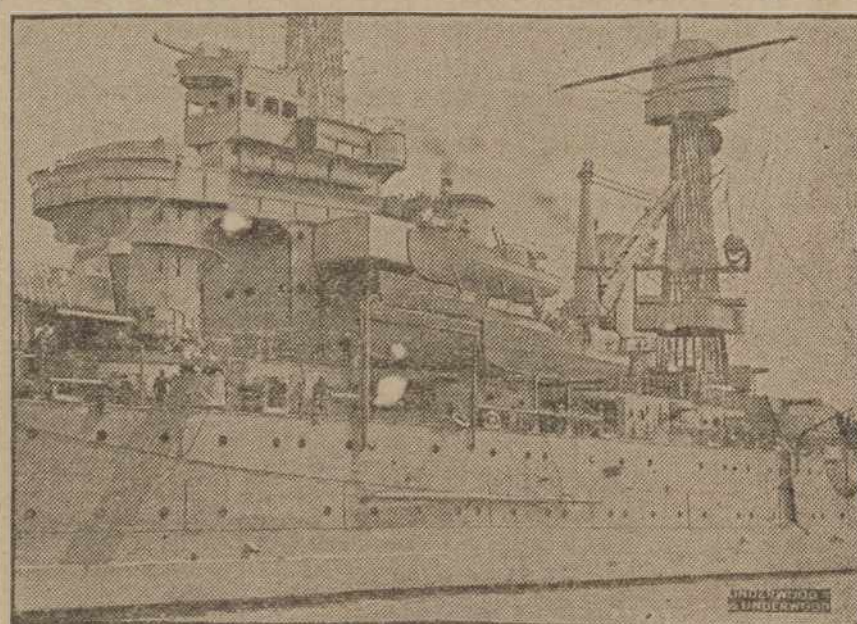
Included in the 400,000 people of New Orleans are only 23,814 adults who were born outside the United States. Of these 14,304 are men and 9,510 are women. The naturalized number 9,781, and of them 5,905 are men and 3,876 are women, while of those who retain their alien citizenship the total is 9,021, of whom 5,404 are men and 3,617 are women.

Washington has in its foreign-born adult population only 26,276 persons, of whom 14,042 are men and 12,234 are women. The naturalized number 14,711, or 7,786 men and 6,925 women, while those of alien citizenship total 6,323, or 2,842 men and 3,481 women.

It will be noted in the above statistics that the total number of citizens and non-citizens will not equal the total alien-born enumerated by the census bureau. This is due to the fact that in practically all instances there is a considerable number whose citizenship status is yet to be reported, or which was not obtainable by the enumerators.

With the exception of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, the number of foreign-born adults who have taken out their first papers have been eliminated in this article.

Mighty California on Trial Trip



The superdreadnought, California, one of Uncle Sam's most powerful sea monsters, soon to be commissioned flagship of the Pacific fleet, leaving her anchorage at Golden Gate, San Francisco, for a fifteen-day trial trip along the Pacific coast.