Evening Public Tedger

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ANOTHER MYSTERY LETTER

W HARRY BAKER may really be at a loss to explain the internal significance of the letter written to a person of his name and job by William C. McConnell, former Prohibition Director in this State, to explain why whisky permits could not be issued to a firm later indicted under a charge of big-time bootlegging.

But the question today is whether a man so lacking in imaginative perception can be either useful or ornamental as head of the Otate Republican Committee.

It is most unfortunate for Mr. Baker that the queer little missive was discovered at this time. For, of course, it must have been another W. Harry Baker, unknown and unrelated to the candidate for the Republican chairmanship, who intervened, if any body did, to help the Imperial Drug Company to get whisky which the Imperial druggists seem later to have sold at big profit to the thirsty of this and land. And it may be that this other W. Harry Baker was close enough to a Prohibition Director who didn't direct to be addressed by him affectionately as "My Dear Harry." Strange things happen in this world. The letter may have no meaning. It may be a bit of code or it may have been dashed off to kill a little of the time that hung so heavily on Mr. McConnell's hands.

But, as we said before, its discovery is unfortunate. There are many suspicious persors with a malicious turn of mind and generally sour-livered who will almost suspect that a respected public official occupying an extremely important position in the State Senate actually endeavored to use his influence to help get alcoholic liquids out of bonded warehouses. These dark-minded folk will be the more uncharitable in their view because the air has been thick with rumors of political co-operation in the bootleg business.

Every one knows that the high moral standard of the Vare Organization and the stern rigidity of its ethical code would make the thought of the act suggested in the Mc-Connell letter intolerable to Mr. Baker. But there the letter is, and Mr. Baker cannot for the life of him tell what it means.

A PROSPECTIVE MUSICAL BOON

THE project of giving orchestral concerts in the Park this summer is so obviously in accord with the sincerity of popular interest in music that it is not surprising that Councilman Pommer's admirable proposal is fast assuming practical form.

At the meeting of the Council's Finance Committee this week the suggestion was received with marked favor. Within a few days the measure, which carries an appro-priation of \$50,000, will be formally presented for action. The co-operation of the Fairmount Park Commission is assured in the queries already submitted concerning the probable cost of new sound-carrying shells at Belmont, Lemon Hill and Strawberry Mansion.

In Chicago the orchestra under Mr. Stock is an all-year-round affair. With the execution of the present program, the Philadelphia organization would in part be utilized in activities throughout the seasons

The intention is to obtain at least fifty of Dr. Stokowski's players for nightly programs through the week and a Sunday matinee. Conductors of distinction and ability can unquestionably be secured for the summer series of open-air entertaitments. devoted to compositions of high but not necessarily of austerely "high-brow" char-

The stimulus to the musical taste and pleasures of the community would be immeasurable. What is required new is prompt action to enable the attractive enterprise to be launched this summer.

WINGS IN THE NIGHT

TN PARIS and London they are gratified and a little excited because a passenger airplane flew at night across the English Channel, guided from take-off to landing by specially devised signal lights along the route of passage. The pilot is credited with a great achievement and his passengers feel that they participated in a historic event. and Europe is convinced that the future of commercial airplanes and air travel is much brighter than it was before.

Reading of all this, you would not be led to suppose that the terribly difficult science of night flying was advanced and brilliantly practiced years ago in the United States or that flights which make the Chancrossing seem like a minor incident were part of almost every day's work for pilots in the United States Aerial Mail Service. Fliers whose names never appeared in the newspapers thought nothing of leaps over the Rocky Mountains, where there were no lights to guide them in the darkness and where such lights would be of no use because of storms and snow. One mail pilot ook a plane in an emergency and flew at light half across the country upon an un-

femiliar course. The Mail Service did a great deal to per et methods and devices of night flying. ress did what mountains and darkness and the winter tempests could not do. It opped the airmen of the Mail Service who, fore their department was starved almost bof existence, did and risked more than other group of men in the world to airplanes and all the minor devices nerial navigation available for the r convenience and comfort of folk who safely upon the ground.

END OF A FARCE

ratification by the City Council of

had been found guilty of a technical offense in an anti-trust prosecution and had been

fined by the Court. The Judge had pointed out to him that he might claim immunity, but as he had been connected with the combination he refused to take advantage of the opportunity and elected to stand or fall with his associates. No question of moral turpitude was Men seeking to obey the law found that they had not been able to com-

punished. Mr. Armstrong is thoroughly qualified for the post to which the Mayor appointed him. He will doubtless demonstrate this before he has been in office a month.

prehend what the law was and they were

ARE MOTOR DRIVERS PEOPLE? ARE THEY REALLY RECKLESS?

The Negligence of Public Authorities Is a First Cause of Many Traffic Accidents

O'N MONDAY, as usual, the newspapers of the country will print on their front pages what has come to be called "The Week-End Toll of Automobile Accidents." Motor pienies will have come to grief. Amateur drivers will have made the usual attempts to pass machines in front of them without turning to the right or to the left. They will have learned that wings are necessary to overhead flight. And the dismal news will be accepted as ground for the assumption that gasoline is still a curse of sorts and that something stirring ought to be done about it.

Something ought to be done about it, of rourse. It should have been done years and years ago. The public authorities who make the laws of the roads should have awakened from their intellectual slumbers. They should have realized that motors will have to be dealt with not through methods of repression, but in a manner likely to facilitate their movement and improve their use-

Like the women who led the early fight for the vote, the drivers of automobiles have a right to insist that they are people and not aliens to the common order of society. They have a right to object strenuously to the manner in which they are crowded and ammed and jostled because of inadequate thoroughfares and rules that suggest little but futility and bad temper in the places of

Thus a few home-made street signals on the city streets, and on the country roads an occasional constable or squire like the cherished Yerkes of Millbourne, represent all the efforts made by public officials generally to meet the requirements of a universal, revolutionary and expanding system. of common transport.

No one ever seems to believe that motor accidents may be due to the recklessness of the public authorities, as a usual thing. rather than to the recklessness of motor drivers. Yet there was actually in the City Council a movement to prevent Superintendent of Police Mills from obtaining the money necessary to install really adequate traffic signals on the busiest streets in central areas. Meanwhile, the absence of such system has made motor driving unsafe for drivers and their passengers.

If automobiles continue to be used in the busier streets of cities it is because they have become indispensable to business and professional people, and not because there is any fun in maneuvering them about in the thickening and dangerous jam created by the inadequacy of the streets, backward police equipment and the forward movement of the motor industry.

A complete revision of official philosophy will be necessary to accommodate motor traffic in and out of cities and to make life safe for the people in and out of automobiles. Thus, while reports of motor accidents may seem significant, no one objects when a driver is killed at some death trap hat might have been made safe with an nexpensive police signal.

Some of the most dangerous corners and street intersections in this city are still not only unguarded, but without adequate illumination at night. The signals which the police are about to install on the central horoughfares will have to be extended in the very near future to every important thoroughfare, and, of course, the traffic squad will have to be largely increased. In the course of time similar safeguards for motorists and people afoot will have to be placed on open highways which now are coming to have the aspect of railroad- without an operating system.

Automobile manufacturers are making better and cheaper cars, and especially in this country the automobile is regarded as necessary adjunct to every sort of business. Motorcars carry more people than the railroads.

Progressive and constructive thinking is necessary in official quarters to reduce the motor-accident toll. Great highways when they are built must be properly policed. Laws, once they are made to govern motors, ought to be enforced. Speed limits should be fixed, according to the nature of the roads and the country through which they pass, and then maintained. And in cities the authorities should cease to believe that constant repression will solve what they call the motor-traffic problem. They will have to widen their streets and plan for great motor thoroughfaces and use every scientific method that will tend to make the movement of all wheeled traffic safe and easy. If they don't, then the multitudes that ride in automobiles will move gradually out of the nurrow streets to places in which, even now, wide and convenient highways are being prepared for them.

The time is coming when it will seem quite as foolish to shut out motorcars as it would be to shut out railroads or trolleys.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SUGAR

70 TWO families have been more closely N identified with the sugar industry in the United States than the Havemeyers and Oxnards. There is curious interest, therefore, in the death of a prominent member of each family on the same day this week.

John C. Havemeyer, who died at the age of ninety years, had not been actively connected with the sugar business for a number of years, but he was a descendant of Witliam Havemeyer, who opened a sugar refinery in New York in the early days of the last century, and he conducted the business

of his ancestor for a long time. Henry Thomas Oxnard, who died at the age of sixty-two years, belonged to the third generation of Oxnard sugar men. The family originally was engaged in the refining of cane sugar, but sold out to the that he protection for the result make it pendile

to compete with foreign producers. Men beyond middle life will recall how he was denounced by the free traders for his alleged efforts to enrich himself at the expense of

the poor working man. But it was through the efforts of Mr. Oxnard that the production of beet sugar grew from less than 2,000,000 pounds in the eighties of the last century to more than 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1921. He created a new industry and provided a market for a new crop raised on the farms, and the effect of his efforts has been to keep the price of sugar down to a reasonable figure. When he began his campaign for beet sugar the United States produced two or three hundred times more cane than beet sugar. When he died the production of beet sugar was

more than five times that of cane. The increase in world consumption of sugar within the lifetime of Mr. Oxnard is astounding. The total world production for 1865 was less than 4,500,000,000 pounds, The consumption in the United States alone last year was nearly 9,000,000,000 pounds. The per capita consumption was between eighty and ninety pounds. What was once regarded as a luxury has become an everyday necessity. Indeed, refined sugar was originally regarded as a drug and was administered as medicine on a physician's prescription. This was two or three hundred years ago. When the Nation was put on sugar rations during the war every one thought he was suffering a great hardship, whereas, there was more sugar available for every one than there was in the seventies of the last century.

It would be easy for a student of social progress to write an essay on the state of civilization in a Nation as indicated by the consumption of sugar. The backward nations use little. Their arts and industries are undeveloped. As their prosperity increases their consumption of sugar increases along with the development of the arts. It could probably be shown that the consumption of the honey of Hymettus by the ancient Athenians reached its maximum at the time when the Athenian State was mos distinguished for intellectual activity.

OUR LIVING LITERATURE

DISTANCE, either in point of time or space, familiarly lends enchantment to exhibits of the creative impulse in art. This is one of the reasons why we have classics. works which, in literary form, Mark Twain described as "books which people praise but don't read." Classics as a rule are old or imported, sometimes both.

At the present time there exists little disposition to deny that American literature not so long ago. yet nevertheless in the past, was once flourishing. Within the memory of persons not yet venerable is that period of native production of which Howells, James, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Aldrich. Joel Chandler Harris. Marion Crawford were conspicuous figures. They are all dead, though some of them but comparatively recently.

For pens that have passed there is no shortage of reverence. Nor is respect lacking for what contemporaneously is produced in other lands. Britain offers Barrie, Galsworthy, Conrad, Chesterton, Beerbohm, Maugham, Belloc, Hudson-these among many deservedly admired.

There is brilliant representation for Ireland in Shaw, Stephens, Moore, Russell. France offers France, Bazin, Claudel, Rolland, leaders among a galaxy highly extolled. Foreign literatures are always thriving, at least for purposes of serving as supposed inspirational examples. Artistic humility is not intrinsically

harmful. It sharpens the critical sense and may, indeed, prove of tonic worth. The glance abroad reflects appreciation. Not infrequently, however, it begets myopin at home. Reactions to the present activities of

lineators of the life around us may be submitted in evidence. It is not that these gifted writers, whose average age is not high, are unappreciated individually. The sales of their penetrating and entertaining works offset any such conjecture.

It is relatively seldom, however, that they are regarded collectively, as denoting an authentic movement, as exemplifying, without apologies. American fictional literature. The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is fortunately enabled to present the situation in a definitive and vivid fashion.

On each successive Saturday for twenty three weeks this newspaper will publish short stories from the talented pens of contemporary writers at home, comprehensive emonstration of the wealth of inspiration. raftsmanship, character-drawing, sincerity f purpose and interest-whetting gifts of a that is neither distant nor deschool

The list of contributors includes Booth Tarkington, whose opening tale, "Us," appears elsewhere in this issue: Willa Sibert Cather, Joseph Hergesheimer, Henry Sydnor Harrison, Theodore Dreiser, Irvin S. Cobb. Julian Street, Rupert Hughes, Dorothy Canfield, Zona Gale, Charles G. Norris, Joseph C. Lincoln, Samuel Hopkins Adams. Alice Duer Miller, Henry Kitchell Webster Ellis Parker Butler, Mary Stewart Cutting and James Branch Cabell. In their interpretations of America here is the staff of an American "Comedie Humaine." a reading of life which cannot but reflect credit upon the new trails blazed in the literary artistry of the Nation.

RUSSIA'S FALLEN HELMSMAN

TT MAY be that the besitancy of allied statesmen at Genoa to enter into any important treaties with Russia, as well as the equally conspicuous unwillingness of international bankers to bank heavily on concessions proffered so liberally by the Soviets. was due to foreknowledge of the retirement of Lenine, who, according to all reports, is seriously if not fatally ill. The withdrawal of Lenine, who for years

has been the one cool mind in Moscow, would almost certainly bring swift changes in Russia and perhaps another revolution. Trotzky, next in command, is little more than an embodiment of hate and passion. His chief associates are dreamers or destructionists. Lenine, whatever he lacks of workable political philosophy, has a mind tempered by study, experience and contact with the facts of industrial organization.

There is much evidence to indicate that the evolution of Russian thinking toward a more practical system than communism had its source in Lenine, and that Lenine himself was moving swiftly toward republican convictions against the opposition of the powerful group which he headed at Moscow.

How can a poor Presi-dent be expected to solve the problems of the tariff or the bonus Frivolous! when he has to rasp his mentality over whether Major General Summerali rank Rear Admiral Simpson or Rear Admiral Simpson takes precedence of Major General It is more than should be re quired of the Chief Executive. or why shouldn't the Summerall-Singson question be put in reverse and be tried

William Allen White asks Emporia, Kan... city authorities if they don't know that any boy who would for a quarter take a stra " " to the bound to be killed ought to be killed himself. The inference is that they don't. And William White doesn't know it either.

MODERN POLITICS TAME

The Presiding Officer of the Pennsylvania Senate Once Ran for His Life-The Story of General Harry White-A State . Historian Needed

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN HERE is a great piece of work awaiting some trained mind and inspired brain. The history of Pennsylvania remains to

Not the history of our times, but a history that will embrace every important fact, from the first settlement in its wildernesses by the Swedes in 1638-and even beyond that-down to the very day of its publi-It would have to be, necessarily, more than a history. It would be an encyclo-

No historical document, no map, no biog-raphy, no description, nothing that could lend authenticity or add to its interest should

Its volume should not be limited.

A lifetime's work would be involved in There is a vast amount of material already in print awaiting the hand of the artificer who undertakes the job.

THERE is no complete history of this L imperial State, such as I have described. in existence.
Partial histories are numerous.

Fifty years ago there was a rage through the State for the publication of county his-Some of them were valuable. A few of them were uninteresting. Most of them were pudgy volumes, abounding in steel plate engravings of wooden-faced farmers or small town business men with flowing hirsute

unpendages. In every instance these publications were financial enterprises got up by New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland or Cincinnati pub-lishing houses, who farmed out the literary and historical work to some local historian or member of the bar, while the concerns' solicitors combed the county for biographies and photographs that were to be inserted at

a good round price per head. They contain much material. Not only this State, but England, Sweden and the Netherlands' archives, and local histories, should be placed under contribu-

Time is passing. Great events in their day in Pennsylvania are rapidly losing their value in the rush of mighty modern events.

MONEY would be required.

Pennsylvania apparently has ample funds for all sorts of political purposes. It has little or none for the commemoration of its great men, its great events, or the preparation of its great history.

Its most pitiful fiasco in this latter re-pect is now on exhibition. At the first session of the Legislature fter the armistice a bill was passed with small appropriation creating a Historical Commission to prepare a history of State's participation in the World War.

The grass was yet green and the poppies were brilliant above the graves in France and on Flanders Fields. sob was still in the throat of the people for their dead. A commission of eminent historians-with an exception or so-was appointed by Gover-

gathered material. It went out into the highways and byways and collected let-ters, orders, diaries, maps, names and every scrap of matter that it could find on the Already the commission has ceased to

function Dust has settled on its desks. The result of its brief labors is filed away in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The Legislature has forgotten the war in

its haste to waste.

The Historical Commission has ceased to function because the Legislature refused to give it an appropriation.

WHEN Speaker Robert S. Spangler was deposed in the closing days of the last ssion and Major Samuel A. Whitaker, of Chester, was named in his place, it was nailed as a remarkable procee Had there been a history of Pennsylvania

such as I outlined the correspondents at Harrisburg might have told with thrilling interest of an episode in the House of Representatives that for dramatic interest and political importance-at the time-had the Spangler-Whitaker episode beaten a thou-I refer to what was known for a genera-tion after as the "Buckshot War."

Talk about the ruthlessness of modern politics. The politicians of eighty years ago had the modern breed beaten to a frazzle.

FACTIONALISM in the preceding election and in the House of that year of our Lord 1838 ran like a mill race. The Whigs and anti-Masons formed a coalition and elected a Speaker named Cun-

ningham.

The Democrats named as their choice member named Hopkins. It was then that the unique spectacle presented of two Speakers trying to run the House from the same platform.

The contest became so bitter that the Senate was drugged into the maelstrom. Partisans of each official gathered from all the surrounding counties and undertook to mob the Capitol.

Pandemonium reigned. Threats of vio-nce were freely made. Finally the situation reached a point where the presiding officer of the Senate, Charles B. Penrose, in order to escape the mob, jumped out of a window twelve feet above

the ground, after which he shinned over a fence seven feet high. In the end Governor Ritner called out the militia and the threatened insurrection was suppressed. Speaker Hopkins was finally recognized as the legal presiding officer, and the trouble

WILLIAM P. SNYDER, president pro-tem, of the Senate and afterward Auditor General, was fond of recalling another incident of historical importance that has

faded completely into the background of our legislative history. In 1864 there was a deadlock in the Senate.

General Harry White, of Indiana, who died within the last decade, a member of the

Senate, was engaged at the front with his He had in the meantime been captured by the Confederates and sent to Libby Prison. He was desirous of resigning, but under the conditions could not do so. His resignation would, of course, break

the deadlock.

The deadlock continued until well into February. Finally his resignation reached the Senate, and the way it did so was by his writing it on a piece of waste paper which

had obtained in prison and sending it by one of his discharged comrades to Harris-TTOW many present-day legislators know H that originally there was only one legis-

Two separate bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives, were created by the Constitution of 1790, and they have been n existence ever since. in existence ever since.

The first Senate assembled in this city, which remained the capital until 1799.

It was then removed to Lancaster.

In 1808 a committee of the Legislature

was appointed to select a site for the perma-When the Legislature of 1809 convened the committee reported in favor of the selec-tion of Northumberland as a site.

The Senate, by a vote of fourteen to ten,

struck out the word Northumberland and nserted the word Harrisburg. The House refused to concur in change.

The situation was deadlocked until the next session of the Legislature, when Harrisburg, having exerted the greatest influence on the members, was chosen as the



SQUALLS AHEAD

BUNCOMBE BONUS

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MISS EMMA ROBINSON ENGLE On Children's Work in Public Libraries THE work of the Public Library, in so far

A as children are concerned, while a modern development, is rapidly assuming great proportions, according to Miss Emma Robinson Engle, who is in general charge of this phase of the work in the Philadelphia Free Library.

"In the twenty-nine branches of the Public Library," said Miss Engle, "there are now children's departments in all except one reference branch, and we have thirty-four centers of administration. The first children's room in Philadelphia was at the West Philadelphia branch in 1898, and as work for children in libraries was then in its infancy, it was regarded as an experiment. Up to that time children not allowed at all in most libraries, and, realling that time, there is an institution in New York which still bears the old sign. Children and dogs not allowed.

"In the West Philadelphia experiment separate room for the children was set aside provided with low tables and chairs, and put in charge of an assistant interested children. Before that time the Philadelphia Free Library had purchased a few chil-Before that time the Philadelphia dren's books which were placed in positions inconvenient to adults in case a child

The Experiment Successful

"The experiment here was successful from the start, an increasing number of children using the library each year, and the au-thorities became satisfied that it was filling a real need. The following year a room was fitted up on the ground floor of the Chest-nut street building in order to get the children out of the main library. It was opened in May of that year, and the wisdom of eparating the children was manifested when they used more than 62,000 books during the remainder of the year, flocking there in great numbers.

work needed specialists; persons trained to know the child, to know the best methods of approach, and, even more important, who knew children's books. So, in 1903 it was decided to make the children's work a separate branch, and it has continued so ever since, with constantly growing interest manifested.

"As soon as the children's librarians were trained and quarters found, children's departments were opened in each of the then fourteen branches of the library. The lection of the proper books was one of the first things to be considered, and then we had to find persons who had the right sort of inspiration in dealing with the children

First Act of Citizenship "Another problem was to attract the chil

dren to the right books. The child usually comes to a library in his leisure moments and because he finds something there which he needs and wants. In many cases the signing of a library application eard is his first act of citizenship. The children are always allowed to select the books which they want, and the only supervision, if it may be called this, is an attempt to direct selection, unconsciously to himself, into the proper channels. "The Philadelphia Free Library was one

of the first in the world to make a separate department for children, and also among the first to take up group instruction. The to hear stories told to them from the best literature, and thus to encourage an interest in the best books. This introduction to the best literature, we have found, is seldom made when the child's thoughts are un-guided, and not I per cent of the children who visit a library come to it directly from their homes.

"The story-telling method has produced splendid results in reading. The old classies, folklore, fairy stories and the like are the chief material used. These the will miss if he has to get it himself from the books, owing largely to the difficulty of the names. Modern stories are never told to them. Lectures with stereopticon views were also used for a time, but this was soon abandoned. The movies did most of this

Cannot Look and Listen Together "A child rarely looks and listens well at

the same time, and now we regard a picture us a direct interruption to a story. At any rate, the pictures are not necessary now,

rate, the pictures are not necessary now, as the stories are so much better told.

"Still another means of opening the best books to children was the Library League, which did a remarkable work. We found many children and young people aimlessly turning the pages of books, and yet they resented the suggestions as to what they resented the suggestions as to what they have the suggestions as the state of the suggestions are the suggestions as the state of the suggestions are the suggestions as the state of the suggestions are suggestions.

forming rending clubs, which worked as organizations self-governed. Debating clubs were an outgrowth of this, the subjects of thing you know that guy will have fanned.

the debates being directed to such as de-manded reading from books which were at hand in the library. Recreational Reading Small

"In a well-organized children's departthe amount of recreational reading matter demanded is comparatively small. Our work with the schools is along the pro-jection method of t ching. The children are sent to the library for reference reading outside of school hours, and this unconsciously educates the child into a knowledge of the whole work of the library.

"In order to teach the children how to use the books, they were brought to the library during school hours, accompanied by the teacher, and they were instructed ho to use the catalogues and the simpler reference works. In the last year 211 groups of children, accompanied by their teachers, risited the various branches of the library for this purpose. We try to get the teachers to suggest subjects requiring reference reading in books which we can supply, as it s discouraging to a child to try to get a

book which we are unable to furnish The interest which the children of the city take in the library may be shown by the fact that last year there were 1,656,414 books taken out by children, and 43,206 children not hitherto on our books applied

No Theft but Much Mutilation

"Children do not steal the books any more than do adults, but there is considerable mutilation of the volumes, although not so much as formerly. During the craze for scrapbooks the library books suffered severely from children taking such things as they wanted for their scrapbooks from the books owned by the library. Also when there was a large number of children waiting for the same reference book for some school work, the temptation of one of the earlier readers of the book to cut out what he wanted and put it in his pocket proved at times too trong to be resisted.

"An important phase of the work of the library with children is the Americanization work among the foreign-born parents of children. It is easier to reach these par ents through their children than in any other manner. In the sections of the city where the foreign element is large, we have put in many short American biographical works, and we find that these, while taken out by the children, are largely read by the parents also. There are many other phases of this Americanization work which we are doing with excellent results.

"We are in touch constantly with every agency in the city which is doing any work with children, and we try to teach the chil-dren the real uses of a fibrary just as much as to furnish them with recreational reading.
"Our chief need is for more books. At "Our chief need is for more books. At times the demand is so great that the shelves devoted to books for the children are nearly bare, all the books having been taken out. The place of children's librarian calls for highly specialized training, and it offers a fine field for those who desire both to express themselves and to teach the recess press themselves and to teach the young There is no trash in the children's depart ment of the library; everything there well worth reading. The output of bo for children is now so large that experts to select the right kind of books for

What Do You Know?

Who was George Innes?
Who was Pandora?
What is a pinnace?
What is a pinnace?
Who wrote "The Wrecker"?
Who was Oyama?

Who was Oyama?
Date Thomas Dekker.
What is a lama?
Why is a lasso described as a lariat?
Who was the father of Judas Iscariot?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 The Nina was the smallest of Columbus's three ships.
 The spots upon a pack of cards are technically pips.

3. A cog-wheel in a larger one is sometimes

A cog-wheel in a larger one is sometimes termed a pinion.
 Australia is a Commonwealth; New Zealand, a Dominion.
 The Empress Zita lately moved from Funchal to Madrid.
 The Spanish national epic is the poem of the Cid.

7. An act provocative of war is called a "casus belli." 8. The capital of India has been transferred to Delhi.
9. The Norse believed their pantheon inferior to fais.
10. The House of Stuart ceased to reign in

SHORT CUTS

Germany continues to play a loan hand.

He's a wise bird, is Billy Magee. Which explains his swing to Pinchot.

June, the practical joker, continues to take a rise out of the thermometer. Lenine has had his second stroke. First

And in the interest of public illumina-tion, what, my dear Harry, is "the proper a light"?

Nobody expects McCumber's trick mule o pull any load. Its chief stunt is to kick up a dust.

It is now feared there has been a misread "four uncertain persons."

The principal trouble with the

is that nobody can possibly observe it. Apart from the fact that Harvey has lost his breeches, absolutely nothing, old top, is happening in dear of Lunnon.

enberg College eight-hour-a-day study rule

times turned on Chestnut street serves to encourage if not to justify jaywalking. The Adam and Eve of the Maine woo

The threat of a moving-picture producer to spend \$20,000,000 on a series of films showing the horrors of war simply

may consider their venture a complete success. They got all the publicity expected.

really isn't fair. Now that Ambassador Harvey has graduated into long pants the United States Senate ought to treat him with more respect

Lists from all over the country cause one to wonder if what the Chilean lady asked for were the names of the twelve hundred greatest American women A Federal Court has sustained the contention of the Government that out is boards are sporting goods. Is the honorable court

trying to make game of the spirits? nave said about war he couldn't possibly have been referring to what it would do to the Sherman law and yet-and yet-

By and by it will sonk into the inner consciousness of the gang that when Pinchot wishes to drop a bomb he'll be able to drop it without a preliminary oration.

One thing that never fails to arouse enthusiasm for the Fair in any group of citizens is the likelihood that both sides of the Schuylkill will be cleared up and beau-It took more then a plumber to stop,

What leak? we asked innocently. To which he answered idiotically, "Beleaguered Beleaguered I have a scheme for raising the money, for the soldiers' bonus, said Demosthenes McGinnis, quite as good as any yet sug-gested. It is to borrow the money from the

gested. It is to Moscow mint. The determination of Mr. Hays to give moving-picture patrons something finer and better must not be construed as an attack on General Hokum. That justly popular producer will continue to delight his thousands.

The Hotel Association of New York, alleging the liquor traffic in restaurants has increased under the Volstend act, has asked President Harding to make New York really dry. One wonders if this be simple faith or

That chess game by wireless between London and New York is going to be terribly hard on traffic cops; for, of course, it will mean that excited throngs will pack themselves around bulletin boards everywhere will be the property of the pight. until all hours of the night.

guished private citizen of Italy had been visit.

might have said all that Ambassador Ricci could have wished him to say concerning the tariff and there would have been no international complications. What endears a Ambassador to his country and to the catry in which he sojourns are his retices.

He should see to it that he has a proxy this loquacities.