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### Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 11, 1922 A MYSTERY SOLVED

WHILE it is good to know who is the responsible head of the police department, Mayor Moore's official proclamation to the effect that it is Director Correlyou will go down in municipal history as one of the oddest ever issued from City Hall.

Unless Mr. Cortelyon drew his salary for merely looking pleasant, he has been head of the police department since the day of his appointment. That is his job. It is not anybody else's job.

If anybody else Captain Tempest, for example—had reason to believe that he and not Cortelyou was the true and only boss of the police, who was to blame? The City Charter names the Director of Public Safety as the man who shall have "the care, management, administration and snpervision of police affairs." Naturally the Mayor was familiar with the terms of the Charter. Captain Tempest could not have exercised or usurped the power and functions of the Director-his chief-for a single day if the Mayor had not wished it.

'It is unfortunate that the Mayor in his announcement saw fit to attach a string to It by emphasizing the fact that all appointments, promotions, removals and so forth must be submitted to him. This is as unnecessary as the proclamation should have been. Of course, the Mayor has this power over all his directors, but accenting it detracts from the effect, so far as Mr. Cortelyou is concerned, because it restricts the free exercise of his own judgment as di-

### A TRIBUTE TO BRAZIL

LATIN AMERICA has long been responsive to visible artistic symbols of the good will of her cordial Northern neighbor. It can hardly be questioned that the dignity and beauty of the Pan-American Building in Washington have been a potent agency in cementing international friendships in this hemisphere. The Monroe Palace, which adorns the sea boulevard in Rio de Janeiro, is another effective reminder of Western World sympathies:

The latest project of this kind involves the erection of an allegorical monument on Rio Bay as a tribute from the people of the United States to Brazil, to be displayed as one of the conspicuous features of the cen- operation of the trains. Their perishable tenary of the great South American republie and to serve, after the exposition has run its course, as the reminder of a community of ideals in much the same way as the Bartholdi statue in New York harbor has represented Franco-American relationships.

The undertaking, which was originally launched by the various American Chambers of Commerce in Brazil, is additionally supported by a North American committee and has won the indorsement of Secretary As the undertaking is privately conducted, as distinguished from the governmental support of the Brazilian fair exhibited in the Federal appropriation of \$1,000,000, subscriptions from individual citizens are earnestly solicited.

Support of the project calls for an appreciation of sentiment as an instrument of peace and progress and a broad conception of patriotic Americanism.

If responsibilities of that type are realtzed, the money can be raised for a concrete testimony of the harmony of Brazilian American ideals and of an inspiring record of honorable friendship between nations animated in the main by common purposes.

## POMERENE'S CHANCES

SENATOR POMERENE is dombtless aware of the fact that his availability as the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1924 is dependent on events over which he has no control. Therefore, he cannot have been unduly elated over his informal nomination in the Senate the other

His availability is contingent on his ability to secure re-election in Ohlo this If he can carry his State in November and defeat the Republican candidate be would at once be lifted into such prominence as a vote-getter that his party wound

have to consider him in 1924.

Ohio is President Harding's own State. He carried it in 1920 by a handsome majority. Unless all recent precedents are to be disregarded, he will be the Republican candidate in 1924. Now a Democrat who beat Mr. Harding's party in his own State

would become a national figure. The Ohio Republicans are as well aware of this as are the Democrats in the other States. Mr. Harding himself is aware of Therefore, Mr. Pomerene will have to make a stiffer fight than he has ever made in order to come within sight of victory, Consequently, he is likely to postpone all consideration of what he will do two years from now until he knows whether he is to retain his seat in the Senate after March 4.

## POLITICS IN GERMAN MARKS

THE German marks have a long way to fall before they reach the depths where the Russian ruble is floundering. It takes re than 20,000 rubles, normally worth 50 cents, to be worth a cent today. Yesterday the German mark, normally worth 23.8 ats, was quoted at eighteen cents a hundred, or a little more than five for a cent.

A French economist, writing in Le Journal, of Paris, has lately charged the Germans with deliberately reducing the value of the mark. They are keeping their print. ing presses going, and last week they in creased their paper currency by 11,250, ON,000 marks. At the outbreak of the war there were only 4.234,000,000 marks in circulation. The present total is 160.185... There could be only one result of such wild inflation, and so long as the infation continues the mark will continue to cline in value.

here is no other plausible explanation it is foolisis to a transfer, as some ob-

servers have done, that the slump in the value of the mark yesterday was due to the political assessinations in Germany and to the possibility of an approaching revolution.

If Germany should set about deflating the currency the value of the mark would begin to rise and the ability of the country to meet the reparations payments would increase. But there is a widespread suspicion that Germany is deliberately reducing the mark In order to create the impression abroad that the nation is bankrupt and is unable to pay

### "THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED" HAS BEEN SAID TOO OFTEN

the war indemnity.

Industrial Peace is Dependent on the Official Assertion of the Supremacy of Public Interest

TWO fundamental principles are involved in the coal strike and the railroad strike which cannot safely be ignored.

The first is that the public is the chief party in interest in each case and the second is that every man has a right to work for whatever wages are offered without molestation from those who are unwilling to work at those wages.

President Harding's suggestion to the coal operators and miners that they submit their differences to a commission composed of six of their representatives and five representatives of the public indicates his belief in the preponderating interest of the public. There would be three represent :tives of the miners and three representatives of the operators on the commission. If the five representatives of the public agreed on a plan of settlement it would take the vote of only one of the others to carry it.

Unfortunately, however, the interest of the miners and the operators is opposed to the interest of the public. It is possible that the six men on the commission would combine in opposing any plan conceived primarily for the benefit of the consumer. The only way that the preponderating interest of the public can be protected is by giving to the public sufficient power in the commission to enforce its will.

Indeed, the time should come when commissions created to adjudicate disputes between employers and employes in essential industries will be composed entirely of representatives of the public. When a case is tried in the courts it is not tried before three Judges, one representing each litigant and a third representing the public. The Judge is supposed to be impartial, with no interest save the establishment of justice. He is not supposed to bring about a compromise between conflicting interests regardless of the

We are on the way to the establishment of the theory that coul must be supplied to the consumers at a reasonable price. If the miners and the operators fall to produce the coul then the Government will step in and see that it is produced. The only thing that can check this movement is the abandonment of the present attitude of mind of those connected with coal mining, an attitude resting on the assumption that the public has no rights which they are bound to respect.

The situation is substantially the same in the railroad industry. The public is dependent on the uninterrupted operation of the trains for its daily supply of food and fuel. There is not a large city in the country which would not be on the verge of starvation within a week after the cessation of the operation of the railroads. And the producers are just as dependent on the crops must be got to market expeditiously or

Formers in the neighborhood of this city have already been holding meetings to see what they could do to get their crops to market in the event of a railroad strike that would rie up the trains. Their peaches and their summer apples must be shipped as soon as they are picked or they become valueless. and their market is beyond the reach of automobile trucks.

So much for the interest of the public.

If the right of a man to work were universally recognized, as President Harding has said it must be, the danger of interruption in these essential industries would be much less. But strikers or their sympathizers sometimes assume to deny to any one else the right to take the jobs which they had filled.

The Government cannot permit a condition to continue which makes it unsafe for any man to accept a day's work where it is offered. It has asserted itself on several occasions, but on other occasions it has permitted matters to drift until there has been a violent outbreak.

It was laxity on the part of Government that made the Herrin massacre possible. That trouble was brewing was known for many days in advance, but the local politicians in charge of the peace officers did nothing. Timely precautions would have prevented the trouble, just as they prevented it in the Gary steel strike when General Leonard Wood was sent to the district with Federal troops.

The general announced that he was not concerned with the dispute between the employers and the employed, but that he was concerned with the preservation of publie order and the protection of life. The strikers might hold all the meetings they choose, they might parade in the streets if they wished and they might engage in conversation with any man at work in the steel mills, but he said he would hold the men personally responsible for any disorder that arose because of their acts. There was no disorder thereafter and the strike was soon

Nearly every instance of industrial disorder has come about because those responsible for it have counted on the inactivity of public officials who had a chocolate relair where they should have had a backbone. When public officials do not insist that the public interest is supreme it is not surprising that the employers and employes

igrore it in their disputes. There has been incipient violence already in the railrond strike, and National Guardsmen have been ordered out in Illinois and are under arms awaiting orders in several other States. The disorder will not stop if the impression gets abroad that this exhibition of force is a mere political gesture.

## THOSE SPURIOUS HOLIDAYS

BUCOLIC poetry, rural romance and the spirit of the great outdoors have no illusions for the modern health expert. Dr. Lin oin C'. Furbush's distrust of unguided nature continues to be profound, and this summer he repeats the warning promulgated last year against the insanitary dangers of Temper The daworth, nor Robert Prost,

nor even Robert W. Service can fool the realistic Director of Public Health in Philadelphia. It is plain that he will entertain suspicions of bards until they can show that running brooks through pleasant meads are not infected with typhoid; that country food is well prepared; that country milk is pasteurized and properly handled, and that seaside or pastoral plumbing reflects something of the metropolitan progress of science. Not even woodland camps are exempt from his indictment, issued to safeguard the city

against the perils of holidays.
"In the fall of each year," asserts Dr. Furbush, "there is usually an outbreak of typhold fever in this city, due largely to infections contracted by vacationists.'

While his admonition is unlikely to balt that migratory army financially fit for the experience of an out-of-town sojourn. home dwellers, who, despite the annual exodus are numerous, may find his views worthy of philosophic consideration.

Philadelphia in summer has its drawbacks. It is often hot, muggy, noisy and, in some respects, dull. But the superlority of its hygienic and sanitary equipment over non-metropolitan areas is manifest. Philadelphia weather is too well policed to be

#### GERMANY'S PLEA

THE appearance in Paris of financial ex I perts from Berlin, who have appealed for two years of grace in the payment of money indemnities due to France, brings to mind again the peculiar situation created in Europe.

In Germany people are busy building railways, machinery, ships and factories. They work long hours because the sweeping defeat of their armies, the full of their Government and the universal nature of the national misfortune gave them a common interest and a common purpose.

The Germans are not permitted to have more than the skeleton of an army. But their children are being drilled in marching clubs. Multitudes of them are on the roads every day-carrying knapsacks with camping equipment.

The French cannot be blamed if they feel that Germans who are asking for a moratorium of two years are in reality asking for an opportunity to gain time for recuperation and two years in which boys now below the military age may grow up.

#### KINGS IN PARIS

DEACEFUL and picturesque is the phalanx of dusky monarchs that has invaded Paris. With characteristic capri ciousness the city of light has long played the gracious host to those who wear the shadowed livery of the burnished sun, but never in its history have so many tropical potentates appeared there en masse.

The two dozen swarthy Kings now rapturously received are reported as magnificently compliant with sartorial conventions. Exquisitely fitting formal clothes, top hats and swagger canes are conspicuous in the official delegation, members of which hail from Senegal, Dahomey, Guinea, Morocco and the Niger country. But it is not exclusively in a piquant

sensation that Paris rejoices. Times have changed since those Gilbertian three rulers of Chickersboo, Pacifico, Bang-Bang, Pop-Chop, who exclaimed one terribly sultry day, "Oh, let's be Kings in a humble way," were regarded as objects for mirth. France has stripped the native chieftains of her vast equatorial empire of real authority, but she is no longer rash in forfeiting their good will. The old process of exploitation has been

shorn of something of its crudity. The French are looking to those dusky hordes over which the republic's authority has been extended as a line of defense and as an offset to diminishing population returns at home Placation and the amenities of friendship

are now firmly fixed as concomitants of French colonial policy. General Lyantey, has been exceedingly efficient in Moslem lands where the tri-color waves on the southern shore of the Mediterranean.

The problem is perhaps more complex in the heart of the African tropics, where barbarism confusingly rules shoulders with alleged civilization and where even the culture of Islam only superficially prevails.

The assorted monarchs in Paris will undoubtedly have a good time shown to them. Everything will be done to prevent them lamenting what they have lost and to persnade them to appreciate the glittering glories of "liberty, equality and fraternity.

## BLACKMAIL: A NEW BUSINESS

CURRENT news from Atlantic City. Where police interference saved an unnamed "rich Philadelphian" from the clutches of a blackmailing gang, like many of the recent headlines in the New York newspapers, tends to show organized blackmail is becoming a business in the underworld. It isn't necessary to ask how rich men away from home manage to fall into the net spread by well-dressed yeggmen who apparently, couldn't make enough money out of drug peddling and highway robbery. But some of them fail, because the members of the gang just broken up at the shore had extremely luxurious motorcars to get about

You couldn't call a blackmailer a dog without offering an ugly insult to the beast, The laws devised for the punishment of this particular crime are too lax. One of these days a blackmailer of the new type will be caught and convicted. Then it may seem that the whipping post was abolished too

under a politer name-made a new man of Lord Curzon, according to the account of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs himself, who was alting before a French specialist happened along to give him what the hol pollol would call "treatments." We know what ailed Lord Curzon. He was the crowned prince of British standpatters. If really a new man the French diplomatists in Paris ought to demand the return of their clever countryman for service to the Government.

John D. Rockefeller permitted newspaper photographers to make pictures of him after they had agreed to pay by going in his company to church. John D. always was a shrewd bargainer. Somebody is always taking the joy out

of life. Penches are ripe. The corn is up and ready for the butter. And the farmers are finding that their shipments may be de layed by the rail strike It may be true, as Chancellor Wirth maintains, that "the Allies handicap Ber-lin," but considering what happened in

1918 there is little novelty in that procla

Kegs of beer, whisper the wires, have been carried openly into the House office building. If this be true, no wonder Congressmen are willing to vote "dry."

If precedent means anything the an-nouncement that Charles W. Morse, the promoter, must stand trial is equivalent to stating that he is "a very sick man.

You will admit, of course, that the pre-liminaries of the fair of 1926 at present suggest not a Sesqui-Centennial, but a Donnybrook sort-of affair.

## THE ROCKEFELLERS' STORY

John D. Has Traced the Family Name Back to 949 A. D. In France-A Gold Rock in Its Coat-of-Arms-Curious Facts

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE Rockefellers have been continuously in the eye of the world here and abroad for a generation or more.

John D. Rockefeller, at the age of eightythree, celebrated his birthday last week by playing a round of golf on his estate. The matrimonial prospects of Mathilde McCormick, his granddaughter, are keeping

society of two continents on its tiptoes. William Rockofeller, millionaire brother of the Standard Oll capitalist, died a few weeks ago. It is a far cry, as fears go, from John D.

and William, and the rest of the present

generation, back to Johann Peter Rocke-

feller, the German miller and farmer, who founded the family in New Jersey 202 years Johann Peter, however, was not the first of the name in this country, although he was the ancestor five times removed of the

THE first record of a Rockefeller in the western world is found in the registry of West Camp Lutheran Church, at West

Camp, New York.

The yellow pages relate that Anna Margaret Rockfallin was a communicant there on August 20, 1710. Nothing more is known of this individual

Johann Peter Rockefeller landed in this country at Philadelphia in 1720. He was accompanied by his two sons, Peter and He was born in the Rhine Palatinate about 1680. He died in Amwell, N. J., on an uncer-

tain date between the writing of his will on December 6, 1763, and the proving of it August 16, 1766.
The first notice of the Rockefellers in New Jersey appears in the records of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Raritan,

near Sommerville. They show that on June 17, 1724, Ann daughter of Johann Pieter Rackervelser and Elizabeth, his wife, was baptized. These were John D. and the late William Rockefeller's forebears.

AS THE final development of a patseries of remarkable changes.

For many years Mr. Rockefeller employed Aaron R. Lewis, an exceptionally able and painstaking genealogist, to trace the family

in Europe.

The trail led to France and Germany.

In this country the history has been care-

The name is derived from the French "Roquefeuille." It means rock and field, as depicted on the cont-of-arms of the family. In France it was spelled in a variety of ways—Roquefeuille, Roquefeil, Rockevallier, Roquefeuil and Rockefolle.

On the records of the Revolutionary War

a far wider diversity is displayed, as: Rock-enfeller, Rockafelow, Rockefellow, Rockefeller, Rockifellow, Roackaffalter, Rockfallow and Rockfellow. In the last half century it has been uniformly spelled Rockefeller, though there are some descendants who spell it Rockfeller, Rockfellow and Rockefellow.

TOHANN PETER ROCKEFELLER'S ancestors in the old country, according to A. R. Lewis, the genealogist, were French Huguenots driven into Germany by the revo-cation of the Edict of Nantes. In a statement made in 1912 at a meeting of the Rockefeller family, Mr. Lewis

said: "The first of your family originated in France, down in the southern part in the province known as Languedoc.
"I have been able to trace the name back

as far as the year 949 in the ancient town of Lodeve, near which they owned a charge. They were titled people.

The name Rockefeller originated the old French name of Roquefeuille. "They had money (coins bearing their

name) in circulation of your kindred married into the family of Le Teil, or Le Theill, and this marriage no doubt furnished the name he Mr. Lewis referred to the corrupted name

of Diell, which is common among the Rockefellers of the last century. The Rockefeller genealogist also had long correspondence with Count Robert de Roquefenille at Rennes, France, who spent lifty years trying to perfect the genealogy

A ROMANTIC feature of Mr. Lewis' work was the discovery about fifteen years ago of the Rockefellers of parish Rheinbrohl, Germany,

It came about through an American In 1906 John D. Rockefeller erected a monument to the memory of his ancestor. Johann Peter Rockefeller, near the site of his old home in Hunterdon County,

Newspapers of this country gave considerable space to a history of the family and a description of the monument. One of these fell into the hands of the pastor of a Protestant church in the valley of the Rhine, Germany.

He at once wrote the pastor of the church

at Ringoes, N. J., where the monument is erected, that his parish register contained the names of Catherine Rockefellder, 1688, and Lorenz and Peter, children of John Rockefeller, miller at Herringholler, and Anna Veronica, his wife.

The pastor's letter was forwarded to John

D., who passed it along to his brother William, who died the other day, William Rockefeller sent Aaron R. Lewis over to Germany at once to look up the

result was a rich find in genealogy of the Rockefellers.

ONE period of family history needed clear-ing up. Were the Rockefellers among the German Palatines whom Queen Anne hired and sent over under contract to her American pos-sessions in 1709-10?

Mr. Lewis dug around among the old documents in the Colonial record office in London for several weeks.

He finally uncarthed the original payroll of the Palatines hired by the Queen, but nowhere did he find the name of Rocke-

Neither did he find the name among any old documents around those years. Whatever conclusions may have been reached that the early Rockefellers came to America with these contract-bound Pula-tines, based upon the fact that they settled among them in New York, there is nowhere any record showing that they were of them,

TT IS singularly striking and appropriate in view of John D. Rockefeller's distinction in the world of finance, that the coat-of-arms of his ancient French ancestry are quartered, the first and fourth quarters representing a gold rock on a field of red. The second and third quarters carry hunter's horn upon a silver field. The border of the cont-of-arms is of gold, over which the hand-knotted cordelieres, a

decoration peculiar to the period of the cru The motto, suggested by the gold rock doubtless as the original emblem of the family, is "God is my rock."

The addition of the hunter's horn, which

was the insignia of a collateral ancestor, caused the motto to be changed to "None more faithful" about 1250 A. D. THERE are two branches of the Rocke Those descending from Johann Peter set-tled in New Jersey. The descendants of Diell, who arrived in America in 1733, set-sled in Ulster County, New York.

DOG DAYS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

who cannot obtain it himself.

student what he really requires.

umes until they were returned.

it may be necessary to get it.

get something of value out of it.

"One of the greatest elements of value i

a library is the freedom of access to the books, the actual examination and handling

books, the actual examination and attendant of them on the shelves, with an attendant

at hand not only to give information when

needed, but to go far afield to get for the

"An interesting case, which will show

what I mean by ultimate service, occurred

at Harrisburg while I was State Librarian.
A resident of one of the counties in the

center of the State came to us, saying that

he was to take a trip to Sumatra an

Borneo and that, in order to get the required

information, it would be necessary for him to go to Washington, Baltimore,

Boston and some other cities to get the

books he wanted. In the end, we sent to

those libraries and got the books for him.

which he was permitted to examine at his

own home, we acting as trustees for the vol-

All Reading Beneficial

"This, of course, was an unusual case, and it was a service not to be expected by the patrons of a library, and not always

lieve that the great point is to get people to read; if you can do this, they will all

"The library is a great stimulus in the

This is one of the developments

search for knowledge. In the modern library, people can find what they want, or the librarians can tell them where it may

of the modern library, as in the old days it was sometimes impossible either to find what

was wanted or to find out where it could

More Money Needed

for more money to get books. It is far easier to get money to put up library build-

ings than it is to get money for the con-tents of the building. The building seems to be regarded as a sort of stationary monu-

ment to the donor, quite apart from the fact that the building is useless without

donated for the purchase of them now only

go about half as far as they did a few years

ago. Bindings, too, are expensive, and so much lower in quality that the con-

scientious librarian must think twice as to

the volume's worth before he orders a book

"An important thing in the developmen

merly there were many of these; now there

are only a few, and, therefore, it is much easier for the library patron to find what

he wants. There are actually only three or four classifications used in libraries of the better kind, and the systematic cata-

loguing has been thoroughly worked out. The dictionary catalogue is generally used.

so that any person can go into any one of, say, 100 libraries and know exactly how

to use the catalogue. We, who have been continuously interested in this matter, which

is really one for all the people, may look

forward with confidence to a much wider provision of all that is worth while, whether

of the library is the classification.

"Books are so expensive that funds

the contents thereof.

"The great need of all public libraries is

ssible for the library to give. But it il

DR. THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY | from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 volumes a On the Development of Public Libraries supply the demand. THE development of the public library Real Value of a Library "But these statistical figures have noth-ing to do with the real value of this peo-ple's university. The tremendous increase in attendance at all the colleges and the with its increasingly large use by the

American people has been one of the outstanding features of the civic and cultural life of the United States during the last I schools of the United States furnishes ample fifty years, in the opinion of Dr. Thomas evidence of the appreciat Lynch Montgomery, formerly State lic of all avenues of instruction and information. The proprietary institution has its place and should be supported liberally by those who have ample means, to provide rian for eighteen years, and now librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "My own interest in library work," said for the collection of literature and i which is unnecessary in any private library, material which is required by the scholar

Dr. Montgomery, "began in my college days, when I found by bitter expertence how difficult it was to get material which was actually needed along the line of the humane studies. The student of those days in search of such material would be kindly treated by the employes of the libraries, conducted on the proprietary system, and allowed to use such books as he was able select from the catalogued entries. After the seeker for knowledge had given a certain amount of trouble in the search for the things he wanted, frequently, without success, he thought he had asked enough and often went away without the information for which he came,

Libraries of Fifty Years Ago "There was at that time no institution in Philadelphia where he might roam and choose for himself, except the old Apprentices' Library at Fifth and Arch streets." and the City Institute at Eighteenth and hestnut streets. After my graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, I became associated with the former of these institutions, and was partially instrumental in changing the classification, the catalogue system and the charging for the books in that useful corporation, which, at the time. irculated more books than any other library

"Shortly after this, I became librarian at the Wagner Free Institute of Science, and there drew together the books which had been collected by Prof. William Wagner, the founder of the institute. This was entirely a reference collection, as the deed of gift of William Wagner did not allow an circulation of books.

"When City Councils set aside the sum of \$15,000 for the establishment of free libraries in the city, through the agency of the Board of Education, I brought to the attention of the trustees of the institute and to the members of the Board of Education that each had what the other wanted and needed for the better development of the plan; the Wagner Free Institute had the space and the librarian for such work, and the Board of Education had been given the money which was needed.

## The First Library Branch

"The suggestion was adopted in the mat er of opening the first branch of the free library system of Philadelphia, and it was opened in the quarters of the Wagner In-"It is unnecessary to follow the develop

ment of this institution (the Philadelphia Free Library), which increased its branches to six in number before the amalgamation took place with the corporation founded under the will of George S. Pepper, and the additional growth provided by the gift of Andrew Carnegie, through both of which has become one of the mostly widely known and popular institutions in United States. Philadelphia always has been a leader

in the public library movement. When the Wagner Institute was circulating books at the rate of two a minute during twelve-hour day, representatives were sent from a number of other cities to see how such a work could be accomplished.
"I have always been firmly of the opin-

"I have always been firmly of the opin-tion that there is really no limit to the usefulness of such a public service as a library provides. When the late John Thomson became proud of the circulation of the Philadelphia Free Library, of 400,-000 volumes. I told him that the books should be circulated at the rate of 2,000,000 a year, and, when that figure was reached not such a long time afterward, I predicted a circulation of 4,000,000 volum a circulation of 4,000,000 volumes a year within a short time as a reasonable growth.

The short time as a reasonable growth.

The trend of the philadelphia Free Library coulds circulate rection.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS! Life for President Harding is just crisis after another.

It may be stated without reservation that Philadelphia is simply mad over the Sesqui-Centennial.

As in medicine, so in industry, there is nothing which an operator so abhors as an operation on himself.

SHORT CUTS

The Mayor is doubtless better pleased with the barrel of olives given him by the City of Seville than with the crate of lemons which Council hands him every week.

laurels that hereafter it may be necessa to give the name of the Secretary of Com-The Senate's ruthless determination to tax foreign-made eggs recalls Mark Twain's expressive description of "soft-boiled spring chicken in the shell."

Midsummer is almost here, and the annual sea-serpent story is as yet unfolded-a circumstance quite as difficult to credit as the conventional details of that familiar

Five persons were drowned while bath-ing in this general vicinity on Sunday. Now the excitable people who are forever de-manding new and stricter motor laws ought to arise and shout for new regulations to govern the ocean and streams

# What Do You Know?

1. Who was the famous English poet where grave contains only his heart, his body having been burned in a funeral pyre on the seashore?

2. What is the highest shade temperature ever recorded?

3. Who was Allen G. Thurman?

4. Where is the Island of Tobago?

5. What was the real name of Tom Thumb?

6. What is sororicide?

7. What is the origin of the word casino?

8. Why is a merry-go-round called a carronsel?

lustrates what I mean; the ultimate in service is not to let any one fail through 9. Who was the goddess of war in Romas mythology? 10. How are etchings made? lack of information, no matter whence "All reading, whether recreational or in-formative, has value. I have never dis-counted the recreational feature, as I be-

## Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Attic salt is elegant and delicate wit.
Salt, both in Latin and Greek, was a
common word for wit or sparkling
thought well expressed. The Athenians were noted for their wit, and
hence "Attic salt" means wit as
pointed and keen as that of the Athenians.

nians.

2. Gibraitar takes its name from Gebelal-Tarik (Hill of Tarik), after the Arabchieftain who invaded Spain in 711 and erected near the base of the famous rock a fortress, a part of which still exists.

3. Suttee was the name given to the Hindu widow who immolated herself on her husband's funeral pyre. It is also the name of the custom requiring such sacrifice.

name of the custom requiring such sacrifice.
The old rhyme about "the lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown" refers allegorically to England and Scotland. Since 1603 the English lion and the Scottish unicorn have supported the royal arms of Great Britain.
The horse latitudes is the name given to a region of calms in the ocean be between 30 and 35 degrees north. The region is said to have derived its name from the fact that ships laden with horses bound for America or the Wellindles were sometimes obliged lighten their freight by casting horse overboard when calm-bound in the latitudes.
Whipping boys were boys kept to be whipped in the English court and also in France when a prince deserved pusishment.

ishment.
"The golden bowl is broken" means death
has supervened. "Or ever the silver
cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be
broken, or the pitcher be broken at
the fountain, or the wheel broken at
the cistern, then shall the dust reture
to earth as it was."—Ecclesiastes, zil-

to earth as it was."—Ecclesiastes, ill, 6 and 7.

8. The word martinet, meaning an escessively strict and tyrannical disciplinarian, originally alluded to the Marquis of Martinet, a young colona in the reign of Louis XIV, who remodeled the infantry and was slain at the siege of Soleburg in 1672.

9. An army is called a host from the Latia word "hostis." which meant army.

10. Henry Percy, an impetuous, gay, jesting and fiery-tempered nobleman, son the first Earl of Northumberland, was called "Hotspur." He was promise in a revolt against King Henry and was billed in the Battle.