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Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 6, 1922

THE DOPE RING

THOSE who have not forgotten the 1 "Izzy" Ginsberg case and the scandal arising from the parole of Ginsherg through the efforts of former Judge Patterson and John R. K. Scott will do a lot of thinking when they read that a Harrisburg drug addict has told Judge Monaghan that George Ginsberg, brother of "Izzy" and one of the men who had told Judge Patterson that he would be responsible for "Izzy's" good behavior if released from prison, is one of the men who sold drugs to her.

The woman contracted the drug habit five or six years ago and since then has been "bled" by the dope sellers in this city of between \$17,000 and \$25,000. When she was arrested here as an addict lass week and released on bail she says she was followed to Harrisburg by lawyers' runners, who got \$1000 from her.

The ramifications of the dope business are of far-reaching as to astound people who have had confidence in the honesty of their fellow men. The enormous profits to be made seem to have broken down whatever moral fiber the men engaged in the business may once have had. And it does not seem to have been difficult for men engaged in this illegal and nefarious traffic to find lawyers willing for a consideration to exert themselves to help them escape punishment.

Judge Monaghan is sugaged in a sightcous work, which it is hoped he will keep up until the head devils in the drug ring are be-

PRIZE OF BEAUTY

ONE thing is certain, and that is that the award of the golden mermaid to the winmer in the beauty contest at Atlantic City will not have such dire consequences as remilted from the famous decision of Paris, son of Priam.

Venus, it will be recalled, got the prize, which was a golden apple, contributed by Discord. Juno and Minerva each wanted it and, because they were disappointed, contrived that Paris should go to Greece and carry off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus provoke a war.

Helen was the possessor of "the face that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium," one of the great beauties of all time, though Venus, to whom Paris made the award, was probably more

would first be diverted from the household markets by the readiness of some of the larger industries to bid against each other for the supplies they need. If bidding once started there is no telling where it might end. The industries themselves would suffer as much as any one else and only the profiteers and the speculators would benefit.

The anthracite-carrying roads are not seriously hampered by the shopmen's strike. But the less expertly organized and administered roads in the bituminous fields are far below the point of normal operating effi-ciency, chiefly because of defective or deficient rolling stock. There is already an obvious tendency in some industries to use anthracite coal in place of the bituminous that is not always available. It is clear that the speculators who could get hold of great quantities of hard coal would profit immensely by the usual method of furtive

auctions. Since the anthracite mines will resume operations almost immediately, and since there is little or nothing to prevent free movement of fresh supplies from the Pennsylvania fields to retail markets in this area, quick and efficient action on the part of the State Fuel Commission is about all that ought to be needed to avert in this and neighboring regions the danger of a fuel shortage in cold weather.

HEAT WITHOUT LIGHT? YES! SEE DAUGHERTY OR COMPERS

Each Seems to Have Been Overwhelmed by Emotion in the Affair of

the injunction THE fat. a lot of people are saying tremulously, is in the fire through the combined energies of Attorney General Daugherty and Samuel Gompers and their joint enthusiasm for wordy rumpuses. "We're going to get you!" said the Attorney General dramatically to the aggressive unionists, and Mr. Gompers rose grandly to his feet with thunderous "Come

on !! Which, murmur the alarmists, will back down first? Is Mr. Daugherty going to call out the army and fill the air of autumn with the music of bugles? Will the president of the Federation of Labor really attempt to carry out his implied threat to austerely and with a word deny to about 100,000,000 people the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness through de-

liberate paralysis of key industries? This is a funny world. The oddity of some of its moods is inexplicable. But it isn't nearly so funny as it seems in the eves of the people who assume that Mr. Daugherty or Mr. Gompers should be interpreted literally at this crux of affairs.

The 100,000,000 people whose lives and interests are being drawn deeper and deeper into the row between organized capital and organized labor aren't foolish enough to suppose that any such edict as Mr. Gompers darkly hinted at ever would be issued. and Mr. Gompers himself isn't so foolish as to suppose that they are foolish enough to leave themselves at his mercy.

Mr. Daugherty, on his part, suffers neutely from a deficient literary style. It is more charitable to take this view of him than to presume that he said all that he meant or meant all that he said in his application for a Federal injunction against the striking shopmen. He is not an intellectual marvel at best. Few people will let their minds run all the way with his in any event. But it is worth observing that emotion probably had as much to do with the application for an injunction as it had to do with Mr. Gomments on the matter.

What we have been witnessing, there fore, is the liberation in two consulcuous quorters of great quantities of heat without the normal accompaniment of light. The light will come later when the formal hearing of the injunction application is held. That will be next Monday, Meanwhile the country will be wise if it refuses to get excited or upset over anything that Gompers or Daugherty may do or say, Good-natured people will give them both an opportunity to cool off. They are like a great many other people concerned directly with the rail and coal strikes. They have been getting into water too deep for them. Their outeries cannot decently he interpreted as declarations of policy. They are expressions of anger and discomfiture

the non-combatant third party, an injunction would be justified legally and morally. Mr. Daugherty may be able to show that this is the case. But he will have to think and write and talk more clearly and explicitly than he has been doing thus far.

THE OTHER SIDE

IT IS dramatically strange, to say the least, that fate should project into the midst of a dry and relentlessly statistical discussion of wage scales in the coal region slow, measured and progressive narrative of the realistic side of miners' lives such as that which is coming over the news wires from Jackson, Calif. At Jackson men are buried alive 2300 feet below the surface of the earth and other men are trying to dynamite a way to them before they die.

Any one who knows the anthracite region of Pennsylvania will perceive at once that an old story of the coal fields is being retold in the West. Coal, like gold, is often mined at great depths. And there is no way in which the grief and terror of underground catastrophes can be weighed in the balances of boards of wage arbitration. Yet, even though mine accidents are growing fewer through the operation of better laws, the hazards of the work are great and disasters. when they occur, wear aspects of peculiar tragedy because they are set against a background that is utterly cheerless and among people whose reactions to life and death are those of the incurably faithful and the simple of heart.

The first news of a mine disaster seems to travel silently upon the very air to the towns and villages miles away. The doors of little houses are opened and women stand staring toward the hills before the first dusty ambulance makes its way through the streets and up the black, uneven roads to the colliery. It is still the instinct of women used to old country ways to snatch up their children in any sudden danger or emergency. And women with shawls over their heads, carrying bables against their shoulders, are usually first in every procession that moves. with the exhausting speed of fright, to the mine where there has been an explosion or what miners call "a fall"-that is, a huge descent of coal or rock that may cut off the escape of a company of men or displace bodies of explosive or sufficienting gas, and drive it upon defenseless squads laboring in areas normally safe.

Over The Company on such occasions a transformation comes. All the corporate consciousness of its representatives slips away, leaving only resourceful, tireless and compassionate men. Miracles of engineering have been accomplished overnight, fortunes have been spent and mine officials have lost their lives in efforts to save one inarticulate workman trapped a thousand feet below the surface and threatened by advancing fire or rising gas. But it is at the mouth of the mine that you will encounter drama in unforgettable forms.

In the event of a great accident in the workings the entrance to the shafts is roped off and guards are stationed and ambulances are waiting, and the women and a great many of the men of the region are on their knees before the first definite news of dead and injured and survivals has come up out of the dark. The eyes of the crowd are fixed upon the big sheaves, enormous grooved pulleys over which the cables run to the cage," the elevator-like arrangement on

which men and coal are carried between the mine workings and the outer world. When, after long suspense, the wheels begin slowly to turn every one knows that

the living or some of them are being brought And when the landing is made there will be a stir in the crowd and a strangled erv or two, and a shocked or weakened miner with a face blackened to the color of iron will use the last of his strength to stoop and lift up the body of a woman who fluthe her off through the line of guards and fainted before she could get her arms about his

shoulders. It is only by a process of elimination in these first hours that the people on the surface can know who is lost and who is saved, and who has been merely hurt. The mine officials invariably lead the work of rescue. They are not unlike the captains of MILLINE: They are the last to appear at the surface In the course of time some bodies, wrapped in blackened and oily mine canvas, will be brought up and laid on the dusty earth. The loctors will be forcing sedatives upon the women who remained with their whimpering oldidren. And the miners who escaped alive the men who, with Greek courage, wore themselves out in the desperate work of rescue, the "foreigners" of whom you hear m much, will be upon their knees in the oal dust, members of an incomparably lonesome company, saying the prayers for the dead.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

It is Only an Occasional Machine That May Be Adjusted for Either Quick Writing or Slow Writing

By SARAH D. LOWRIE ASKED a man who is nowadays a recor-I nized authority, perhaps the recognized authority on Big Business from a journal-istic point of view, how he came to take up that side of writing.

After a natural hesitation over unloading his past—for the interviewers of others are canny men—he told me briefly the steps of his life that led to his present point of view, which is well above the heads of the crowd.

There was not a writer in his family— they were all builders of one kind or another, chiefly of bridges and of things that needed engineering. But when he came along the strain for that sort of energy was exhausted. Tools were useless in his hands and con-struction did not interest him in an objective

His father, died when he was twelve, and a brother of his father educated him up to his senior year at a small New England college; after that if was understood he was to "fend" for himself. His teachers, finding him apt along the line of economics, advised his taking a post-graduate course and getting a degree and becoming a teacher. sort of enthusiasm-very temporary--for being a minister overtook him and made him hesitate, and then passed him by. In its place came an even stronger enthusiasm to write and at the same time learn the business of reporting.

So HE went to New York armed with let-Sters of introduction and got a reporter's job for \$15 a week on one of the big dailies. It cost him all of \$15 a week to live. I do not know quite how he managed to pay for the other accessories of life beyond food and a room; it was essential to him but not to the story he told me, so he passed that struggle over with a wave of his hand. After about six months the alter aditor

After about six months the city editor came to the conclusion that he was better at writing up things which needed accuracy of detail than the things which needed pic-turesqueness of detail; for instance, he wrote a very good story about the opening of a bridge and not so good a one about a bur-glar in a bedroom. So the city editor sent him down to Wall Street to look about. It so happened that just at that juncture the financial editor was ill and the new hand had it pretty much his own way for his

browsings among the capitalists and the bears and bulls of the stock market. Figures and the rise and fall of prices, the ground-floor investors and the porch thieves of Wall Street came under his swift, birdlike glance. Before he was thirty he was known to finan. clers and to his editors as a man who could find out the facts of things and jot them

down accurately. It was the beginning of muckraking, too, of the higher order, and he wrote some star-tling articles "on the side" for a weekly paper on express companies. His spotlight on the "doings" of some of these wellorganized fortune makers drew the attention of the Federal authorities to what was going on, with a result not relished by the express companies. This place of work and some other con-

tributions that he made for the financial page of another daily gave him the nerve to get married on his increasing income. All went well with that venture except that the added pressure for money made for later hours and for more uncertain meals and for a continued accession of work wherever it offered to pay well. The life began to tell on his nervous system. And he just plain broke down!

OF COURSE, the big nerve specialist ordered rest and a Southern trip. And when his patient demurred on the ground could not afford either, he assured him that two or three months would do the trick, say a voyage to Italy and several months there with his wife. Surely he had capital for that. Well, he had just and no more!

So he took the trip, leaving two children, mere babies, behind with some kind soul to see them through and carry on the house-

Two months of Italy were good for the mind but not for the nerves, and he came back to the excitement and rack of his life





Got soaked in more ways than one in European resorts, are-



Going to discover when they get home that they've missed the most beautiful and gorgiferous summer we've ever had in these parts

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!	SHORT CUTS
Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best	Germany doesn't care in what language delay comes. Wildwood is proving that all the re- men are not on pennies.
MARTHA L. COPLINOn Philadelphia Library's Public DocumentsDocumentsTHE Free Library of Philadelphia owns one of the largest and most complete ollections of public documents in this coun- ry, according to Miss Martha L. Coplin, ry, according to Miss Martha L. Coplin, 	losing its life by violence. Austria's need may yet show the way for Europe's rehabilitation. Registration for voters tomorrow. Registration for school children the day

ject. Many of them are extremely scien-tific and technical and intended for study in some particular line, while others are

Uncle Sam Gompers. As Henry Ford only has \$160,000,000 cash in hand, one can understand his hesi-tation about buying coal. subject of public utilities. We aim to get every document issued by the State of Pennsylvania, especially those of the Service Commission and those of Public simila

coal strike.

How many legs has a fly? I'll tell you

after the S C-2 reaches Brazil, says the

Mr. Everybody will now dig down in his jeans for the two billion dollars lost in the

chief of the Department of Public ments. Pending the completion of the new library building on the Parkway, the department is temporarily located in the branch library at Seventeenth and Spring Garden

streets. "Our collection at the present time." said Miss Coplin, "consists of about 400,000 documents, officially published by the United States Government and those of other coun-tries, as well as those of States of the Union tries, as well as those of states of an and various cities. The department is now about twenty years old. It began with the efforts of one person, who gathered together a collection of public documents from different sources, both organizations and inof hurry a little worse off physically and with all his capital gone. He went to up to its present size.

popular in form. The scientific papers of the Bureau of Standards are very technical and scientific, while many publications of most of the departments at Washington are popularly written, being intended for the house-wife, the school children, the dressmaker, the

Rumor has it that the former German Kalser is to marry again. To be brought to trial at last. We mention, just casually, that Ameri-cans do not yet think of their country teacher, the farmer and pretty nearly the whole catalogue of American occupations. "We consider that we have the finest collection of documents in the State on the

The defeated candidates in the Atlantic City contest have not the nower to make trouble which those other goddesses. Minerva and Juno, possessed. To some of them the honor of having been selected to compete will be sufficient.

But what the cynic would like to know in these days of feminism is why women should prize beauty so highly. It could be understood in the old days, when it was regarded as an asset of the woman who wanted to make a successful matriage. It attracted men to her and made her destrable. But the feminists are telling us that women can set along without men, that they are to de the wooing when they wish a mate and that the men must do as they are bid.

We are to have more women doctors and lawyers and women are to go to Congress and the State Legislatures, and are in time to be Governors and Presidents. They are not to be compelled to exercise their charms upon men. So why should they prize them so highly? Can it be possible that there is an instinct born in a woman which is stronger than any of her negulied faculties and that it subconsciously dominates her thinking?

A RICKETY THRONE

GREEK reverses in Asia Minor, defeats which actually imperia the safety of Smyrna, bristle with dramatic possibilities For some months it has been no secret it Athens that the security of King Constantine on his throne was largely dependent upon the maintenance of Hellenic authority in the great Aegean seafort.

The war against the Anatolian Turks has been increasingly unpopular. In many political circles in Athens the recent threat against Constantinople was regarded as theatric and preposterous. Criticism of extending the Asia Minor campaign far into the hinterland has also been bitter,

On the whole, however, there have been no two opinions about Smyrna, a metropolia predominantly Greek in character and peopled mainly by members of the Hellenic race. The possession of Smyrna has been the irreducible minimum in the program of Greater Hellas. Its loss, should that occur, will endanger not only Constantine, but the entire dynasty.

The Venizelists, who were dazed, disorganized and curiously sulky in the amazing and somewhat hysterical election following the death of King Alexander, have fast been recovering their old prestige. Many of them, especially those of the island of Crete whence the brilliant Venizelos himself emerged, are openly favorable to a republic. The structure of monarchism in Greece is exceedingly rickety. The surrender of Smyrna would almost certainly constitute irreparable blow, bringing the whole fimsy edifice to the ground.

FUEL PROSPECTS

OF IMMEDIATE interest to the general public in this part of the country is the conference between Secretary Hoover, the Federal Fuel Distributor ; Mr. Spencer, and the Pennsylvania State Fuel Commission held in Washington today with a view to the establishment of a priority system calculated to protect householders from the danger and hardship of even a temporary lack of coal. Mr. Hoover seemingly desires to prevent ; resort to competitive bidding in the fuel markets. If such a thing were permitted it is almost certain that vast quantities of coal

Court injunctions opposed, or seemingly opposed, to the rights of men to talk to one another or communicate about their affairs or engage pencefully in the methods common to all human organizations formed for legitimute purposes have an unpleasant aspect at best. Such things aren't wholes some. And no one knows this better than average Judges in a Federal Court. Moreover, even in an emergency like the one that has arisen on the railroads, it seems hardly fair to deny to one group the rights of or-

and little else.

retains. We may be wrong, yet we venture to believe that the fault with Mr. Daugherty is a fault of technique rather than of intention. The terms of his application were enough to make Gompers rage. As a good many of his critics assert, he outlined a series of restrictions which, if they were sanctioned by the Courts, might actually make a settlement of the strike impossible by forhidding any further discussion of terms,

ganized action which the opposing group

As for the injunction itself, it need not be viewed as so revolutionary or horrible or destructive a thing as Mr. Gompers would make of it. Whether it is justifiable or not remains to be seen through detailed evidence and argument. Corporations are enjoined every few minutes for one thing or another. In this instance the point of difference is that while injunctions against corporations are supposed merely to limit material rights the injunction sought by the Attorney Genernl is intended to restrict human rights supposed to be guaranteed in all our philosophy of government-that is, the rights of all men to be guided in their personal life and relationships by their own will.

There is a point, however, beyond which a man's own free will may not be permitted to take him, and that is the point which all current social and economic discussion is intended to define. It is not yet clearly defined, but it will be, largely because of the stresses through which we are now passing. Thus if it is apparent that men are organized and active in ways antagonistic to public interest; if, in other words, it were demonstrated that the shopmen were deliberately aiming to strike through the body of the public to reach the rail corporations and were careless of the suffering of

LAFAYETTE-MARNE DAY

DOPULAR conservatism regarding holi-I days will probably operate to defer for some years celebration of the Marne anniversary by legislative enactment. There is a lack at present of that historical perspective necessary to give full significance to epochal events. Nevertheless, the meaning of the Marne is rapidly undergoing the

process of clarification Joffre, Foch, French, Von Kluck are among the principals in the engagement whose records and recollections are forming a mass of material, with which a definitive design may be made.

The technique of the battle, once rated a "miracle," is becoming intelligible. It is known now that Gallieni's dramatic conference with Joffre had much to do with the strategically vital movements of Manoury's army, which surprised and fought off. although it failed to destroy. Von Kluck on his southern flank during four critical days. The three other major achievements of the French were the terrific, daring and completely successful drive of Foch through the attenuated German center, from Fere-Champenoise to Chalons-sur Marne, and the magnificent resistance of Serrall near Verdun and of Castelnau at the Grand Couronne de Naney.

That Europe and America will eventually agree on the precise date to be formally observed is unlikely, owing to a rather remarkable coincidence of history. The child who was to become the Marquis de Lafayette, champion of liberty both in our own country and his, happened to be born on September 6, 1757. The claims of Lafayette-Marne Day are thus irresistibly pertinent.

The French perhaps will be inclined to select September 9, the day when Foch, at bay, struck and overwhelmed the Prussian guards, as the date of holiday caliber. There is no doubt that on September 6 the battle had not "ripened."

But Lafayette, despite his birth and his signal accomplishments in his native land, is enshrined in the American national pantheon. Marne day in this country cannot he dissociated from his memory, and the epic engagement nearly a century and a half later is viewed here as a logical working out of his ideals and faith.

When the Legislatures make the holiday. the style will inevitably be American, not European.

Movie star is suing his employers because, he alleges, they have not been giving him sufficient publicity. Looks like a bid for free advertising.

another nerve specialist, a more human one than the last, who talked it all over him, told him plainly that he "was going out to seal very fast, and that it was the life that was killing him and that no mere temporary rest would put him in a safe haven.

SITTING in the office of his doctor talking those twenty minutes or so, he came to a big decision to which the physician gave his blessing. He would become a "half-timer" at journalism, i. e., take his meals at home, do his writing at home and keep the ordinary hours of a normal man. H would no longer write on time, but take time to write. That is, he would write for weekly papers or monthly papers, but no longer do reporting on a daily basis; and, last of all, he would get well before he did basis; and. anything.

FTHERE is a slight hiatus just here in my I mind as to how the money for that re-spite came. He looked gratefully over at his wife and nodded to her when he came to that part, and she smiled back. When I asked him if he worried while he was resting in a sanatorium and getting well, he answered: "No, not for an instant! M wife took that part of it!" So we left i M at that

When he came home he had to begin pretty much all over again with only the slight connection with the editors of his express company articles on any magazine And it was very rough going for a year ; but he kept to his schedule, left New York. went to live in a quiet town as remote as possible from the talk of money and made his forays on big business from that safe vantage place once and so often. Eventually he narrowed his output down to one or, at most, two big weekly publications, with some editorial writing of a special character

thrown in. He has not yet written a great book, but he is a great authority on the financial operations of today and yesterday and tooperations of today and yesterday and to-morrow in America, so at least I am told by those who know. All of which was why I was curious to know straight from him how he "got there." He was very modest about having "got there"; in fact, until he writes a book I suppose he will not feel— "there." But what struck me about this brief outline of his author's progress was his and his wife's pluck to cut loose from a paying job before he had foothold on the real work of his maturer years. Of course,

his ill health pushed him over the brink into the larger field and the bigger vantage place, but one knows lots of men who are afraid even when they are pushed from behind to dare poverty for their families for a year in order to buy a home on Easy street for a life. And maybe they are right! Maybe the

ones who do not dare never could succeed. and would have to face a world of relations and elderly employers who say, "I told you

BUT certainly in the writing business few men can write a thing that will live under the daily pressure of writing things that are meant to die. If you give your best to quick writing you are not at your best for the other slow writing unless you change your stride and write on quite other subjects and with a perfectly different style. William Sharpe changed his style, changed his subject and, indeed, changed his sex when he wrote as Fiona MacLeod.

I always thought that being a good tent-maker was no drawback to St. Paul's being maker was no drawback to St. Faul s being a good writer of theological letters. But it takes a great vitality! A Hawthorne in the customs house by day and at "The Scarlet Letter" by night; Charles Lamb a drudge in a Government office by day and "Ella," the writer of essays, by candle light—it takes vitality of mind, a push of the spirit greater than the fatigue of the mind and body. It takes genius!

A Government Repository

"The relations of the department extend all over the world. We are constantly in close touch with the great foreign countries. such as Great Britain, France, Austria ; and these relations are not confined to the Con-tinent of Europe, but extend all over the world, Japan, for example, sending us many official documents issued there.

"Our department is the official repository f the United States Government for this district and to us the Government sends its official publications once a month in bulk, and they are coming all the time by mail. The United States Government is the most prolific distributor of documents in the world, and the officials are very generous in seeing that we get all the copies that we require in our work. We have had hearty co-operation from the Washington officials as well as from Senator Pepper in the matter f special requests.

"The publications in our collection include those of other countries, other States and a number of the leading cities of the Recent municipal material is kept in the municipal reference division on Locust As many of the documents are in foreign languages, it is necessary for some members of the staff to have a knowledge of these languages in order that the documents may be translated for those persons who wish to use them, but who are unable to read them in the original tongue. We have a great many Dutch documents issued from the home capital, from the Dutch East Indies and from South Africa.

"Many of the documents in the collection are of great historical interest and value. Those of the United States Government date back to the Colonial period, and those of what is now Pennsylvania State go back as far as the latter part of the seventeenth century, the first settlement within the present limits of Pennsylvania being made in 1642. So the record for the State is pretty

"Among the interesting and rare docu-"Among the interesting and rare docu-ments of the Federal Government which we have here are the Colonial documents, the reports of the Continental Congress and the first consus of the United States, taken in the year 1700. Our collection of the docuthe year 1790. Our collection of the documents of the State of Pennsylvania, as I have said, is very good and, perhaps, next to that in the State Library at Harrisburg and that of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the most complete one in existence.

Constant Care Required

"Much care is required to see that no im-portant documents which are issued are verlooked, and we watch in many places for the appearance of such pamphlets of r bulletins. We have arrangements with all the sources of such documents to have them sent to us of their own initiative, but occasion-ally there will be a slip somewhere and then we have to send for the missing one in order that our collection shall be as complete as

"We compile statistics for business houses, for banks and many other organiza-tions and institutions. The statistics of products of all sorts from almost every coun-try in the world, including our own, both as a whole and in its component parts, are one of the things which are in greatest de-We get about fifteen telephone calls mand. a day for information from the various documents and each call may mean from one to two or more hours of work for the members of our staff, though usually it is possible for us to give the information without keeping the inquirer walting more than a few

were last year about 6500 persons who came here personally for information which were able to supply them. A great deal of patent work is done here. Instead of engaging a patent attorney, a large number of persons interested in getting a patent on

nature. We get the reports of the State Railway Commissions from all over the United States. Most of these are sent to us free, although we have to pay for a few

The Collection of Maps

Geological Survey are especially useful These are used a good deal by persons con-

templating long traveling tours, by automo

bilists and by persons interested in purchas-

ing farms in various sections of the

buildings.

Th

Stufe

They are used a good deal by

have in the new library

being marine maps.

some day.'

10. What is raffin?

10. An integer is a why divided quantity.

markets for American goods.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

How old is the game of golf? Who was the last Bourbon King of France?

What is the present total membership of the House of Representatives?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

degrees Fahrenheit. 6. Lignite is a kind of brown coal, showing traces of ligneous or woody structure. 7. The "lex tallonis" is the law of retalia-

Company.

The American delegation to the Third such corpora-Assembly of the League of Nations is again tions as the Philadelphia Rapid Transit in the visitors' gallery.

Conscienceless One.

The man who believes he knows mushroom when he sees it will now proceed to make work for the doctors. "We have also a very fine but limited collection of maps, but we hope to enlarge this when we have more room, as we shall

There would be more cause for jubila-tion if the coal strike had been settled instead of merely compromised. topographic maps issued by the United States

> Viscount Curzon is suffering from insemnia. Evidently hasn't been spending much time in the House of Lords.

and the country. The State and Federal geological maps also are used a great deal. New Jersey's white potato crop is unusually large this year. There will, there-fore, be no shortage of filler for fish cakes "Not long ago one of the best known organizations in the city wanted to locate a and hot dogs. summer camp in a nearby county, and sent

to us for information as to the highest point The hay feverites hopefully take note above sea-level in that county, which we were able to give them from the maps in of the fact that the worst month in the year, September, is eventually followed w our collection. We have also all the maps issued by the United States Coast and

Rose O'Neil says women may now de-vise many pursuits to which the slugging consciousness of man has not been alive. Geodetic Survey, most of these, of course, "The publications of the Bureau of For-Kewple chasing, frinstans, eign and Domestic Commerce showing the commercial and economic conditions in for-

eign countries are largely used by manufac-turers and business. These are of especial Every day is Labor Day with the mole, and the biological survey says it puts in a straight twenty-four hours. But that value for giving the condition of the foreign doesn't make the golfer love it.

"We have a fine collection of documents issued during the World War, both by for-Sioux City, In., bootlegger pours whish into watermelon and peddles it as Georgia cocktail. The whisky-and-water-melon may eign Governments and our own. They include thrift, food conservation and every be followed by a brandy-and-soda-mint. subject upon which a pamphlet was issued and will be extremely valuable historically

Seventy - two - year - old Federalsburg Md., woman attributes her good physical condition to daily rides on her bicycle. Nominated herewith for the Atlantic City pageant.

Taftville, Conn., reports the capture of a seven-and-a-half-foot lamprey eel. Cor-respondent forgot to mention that captor used it to replace punctured tire on his automobile.

 What is an epiphyte?
 In the reigns of what English Kings did Shakespeare, in his historical plays, place the famous character of the fat knight, Falstaff? The election of a Chilean to the pres-dency of the Assembly of the League of Nations may be the occasion of interesting comment from Secretary of State Hughes 6. Of what countries is the Himalaya range of mountains a frontier?
 6. Who was Taglion!?
 7. What is the correct pronunclation of the word falcon?
 8. Why is a rake or roysterer called a roue?
 9. Why is a rake or roysterer called a roue? now that he has arrived in Brazil.

Drug addict thinks Judge Monaghan should get after the lawyers' runners as well as the drug peddlers. It is asking a good deal of one man with a big job on his hands, but perhaps he will get around to it.

When the nations of the world gathered at the Mandate Soda Fountain in the League Concession and John Bull took a Nauru phosphate they didn't know, it would now appear, what a kick there was in it.

Secretary Hughes in no way exaggerated the importance of the new cable connecting the United States with the east coast of South America. First thing you know we in the North will have some faint idea of what is happening down there.

Word comes from Tar-In the Air They'll lac, Northern Luson, Soon Be Dancing Philippine Islands, the homesteaders have killed

 The "lex tailonis" is the law of retailation—an eye for an eye.
 The Berbers are an aboriginal white race in Northera Africa, especially in Algeria, Morocco and Tunis, and the name of which was Barbary.
 Only one change has been made in the Cabinet of President Harding since March 4, 1920. Hubert Work succeeded Will Hays as Postmaster General.
 An integer is a whole number—an undivided quantity. three landlords who tried to drive them from their holdings. But the march of the men of Tarlac led to the jail, as ninetees of them were pinched. As the bard might

have put it : Men of Tarlac got no glory From their foray wild and rory. Commonplace is now their story. They were forced to yield.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
The expression, "The glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Bome," is from Edgar Alian Poe's poem, "To Helen."
New Zealand has been called Antipodal Britain because of the shape and situation of this dominion, its analogies in its north and Scotland and because of some climatic similarities.
Fifty-one nations are members of the League of Nations.
There are 6282.66 feet in a statute knot and 6080 feet in the British Admiralty knot or nautical mile.
Ison will melt at a temperature of 2786 degrees Fahrenheit.
Lignite is a kind of brown coal, showing traces of ligneous or woody structure.

"Besides these calls by telephone, there

nearly as complete as it can be.