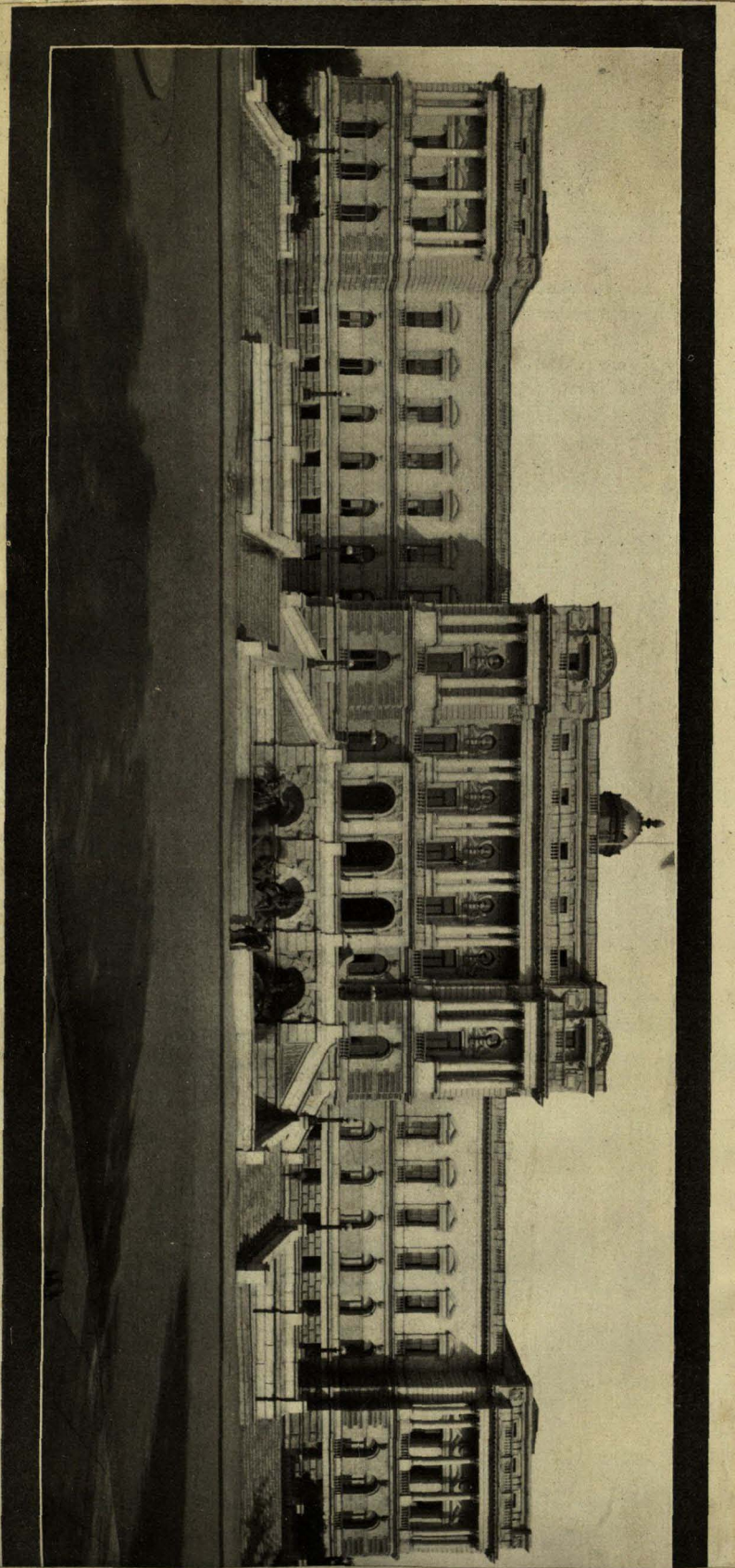
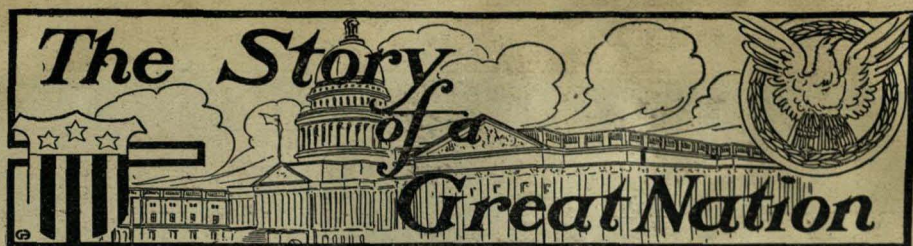


WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Photo



THE NATION'S GREAT LIBRARY

By HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

THE activities of the federal government, of which these articles treat, are conventionally classified as legislative, executive and judicial; but within the executive there is a sub-classification necessary to distinguish those activities which are purely administrative or regulative from those which are scientific. The main field of the scientific bureaus of the government is the laboratory.

But not only the laboratory, for in so far as it depends upon the study of nature, it requires also the museum, and in so far as it depends upon the recorded observations, it depends greatly upon the library. The museum furnishes to it an accumulation of objects indicative of the products of nature. The library furnishes not only the *record* of man's study of nature and its processes, but also the record and expression of man himself. Both museum and library are necessary to government scientific work. A library, however, is in

addition necessary to all the other work of the government.

These needs are practically recognized by our government in the National Museum and the National Library.

There is, indeed, no institution bearing by law precisely this title, but there is an institution which performs the function, although still carrying the title under which it was established—Library of Congress. When the library moved from the Capitol twelve years ago, it ceased to be a library merely legislative; it now undertakes all the functions undertaken by any of the national libraries abroad, together with many others that other national libraries do not find practicable. It is, for instance, a *library of record*; as such, seeking to secure and

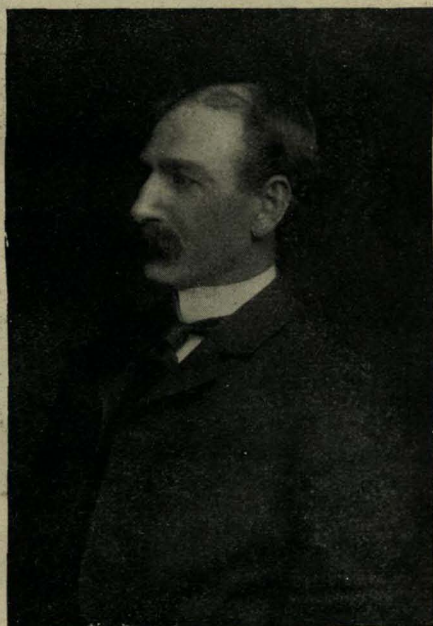
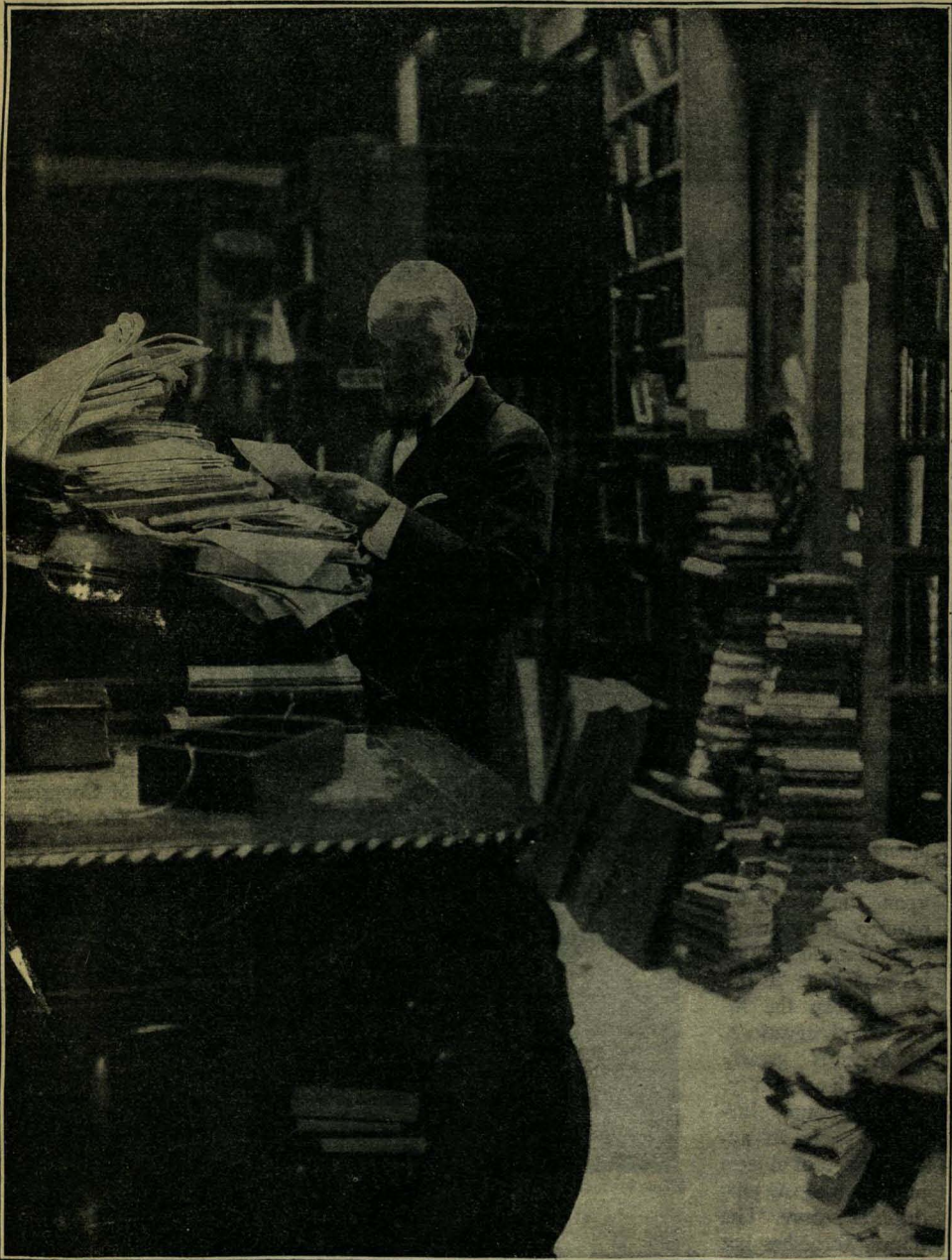


Photo by Bachrach

HERBERT PUTNAM

preserve the fullest possible evidence of the literary activities of the United States. Its ability to do this is superior to that of any other library, from the fact that for over one-half a century it has received, without cost,



DR. A. R. SPOFFORD
Late Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON

copies, not merely of books, but of other articles (maps, prints, etc.) deposited to perfect copyright; and since 1870, it has been itself the office of copyright for this country. It is not indeed, as many people assume, thereby assured a copy of every book *currently published*, because the requirement extends only to books copyrighted within the United States, and many books currently issued are not entered for copyright here, even if published here, while, of course, there remains outside a great mass of publications currently issued in other countries.

The Library of Congress includes the Law Library for our highest judicial tribunal—the Supreme Court of the United States.

It recognizes still its duty to serve Congress in the freest, promptest and most ample way in connection with subjects under discussion there, as well as to serve individual members in their particular and individual investigations. It renders this service not merely by the answers to particular questions and the issue of particular books, but by compiling lists indicating the best authorities upon subjects under discussion in, or likely to be dealt with, by Congress.

To the executive departments of the government it renders a constant service, which has also had to become a varied one in proportion as the United States has become a

“world power” and the Federal administration has included the administration of distant and alien peoples and involved novel and complicated international relations.

Each scientific bureau of the government maintains a special collection of books necessary as laboratory tools for its scientific experts. These collections are so considerable that their aggregate (a million and one-half volumes) equals that of the printed books and pamphlets in the Library of Congress itself. But no such collection completely suffices for the investigations undertaken, and from every such laboratory there has to be incessant recourse to the great general collection which is in the Library of Congress. Upon the ampler funds of this library also the scientific bureaus must depend for the acquisition of monumental and fundamental works, whose cost puts them beyond the means of the bureaus themselves.

If, however, one were to attempt to visualize all that should be embraced within our term “national library,” one should include besides the Library of Congress—the great central library—this score and one-half bureau libraries; an entire system.

Since, however, I am to describe particularly the Library of Congress, I shall use the term “national library” in its narrower sense as applied particularly to it. Now, being na-

tional and not merely federal or governmental, the service of the library does not end with the service to the government. It extends to the community at large, but with stipulations and limitations, which are kept quite distinct.

It is not a library for the more general reader, except as, subject to the convenience of the investigator, such a reader is permitted to use its material upon the premises. Even less is it a library for the education or cultivation of the young. The service to the general reader and to the young through the issue of instructive or recreative books in the domain of general literature is left to libraries of a different sort—the academic libraries and the municipal reference and lending libraries. Only when it comes to the student somewhat more mature is the National Library concerned. Nor is it primarily to aid one pursuing studies merely for his own personal instruction or cultivation. It is a library of research; but research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, and thus to benefit the community as a whole, not merely to satisfy the interest or pleasure of an individual.

* * *

To the aid of research of the former class, however, it bends its resources vigorously and without cavil. It of course welcomes the investigator to the direct use of its collections, providing for him not merely conveniences unexcelled in any other library, but a freedom of access unparalleled in any other research library. The investigators who take advantage of its opportunities are numerous, including especially members of the faculties of various institutions of learning in this country and abroad, who utilize their vacation periods for a tour of investigation to Washington. But the library does not stop with these. Any book in its collections required for serious research may be borrowed by an investigator at a distance. There are certain stipulations: the book must not be one which it is the duty of the local library to supply; it must be a book which can at the moment be spared from Washington; the application must be made through the local library—the loan is in form made to that library, and the expense of transportation is borne by the borrower; but the essential thing is accomplished—the investigator gets his book, and perhaps it may be a book

without which his conclusions would be impossible, or his investigations absolutely blocked. Under this policy the library is sending volumes all over the United States, from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Texas.

The disposition to aid is one thing, the ability may be a far other one. Were the National Library today in its collections and equipment merely the Library of Congress of twenty years ago, the most amiable disposition might accomplish little; for then the collections, while quite considerable, were undigested and were the result in part merely of copyright, in part of sporadic purchases from meager funds, which never exceeded \$10,000 per year; in no case were they the result of systematic purchase. They formed also, not a library in the modern organic sense of that term, but rather an undigested mass—a mass whose contents were recorded in a slip catalogue, but this imperfect, and only under authors.

Today the collections comprise nearly two and one-half million items—one and one-half million printed books and pamphlets, and nearly one million other articles (manuscripts, maps, prints and music)—by all means the largest collection on the Western hemisphere and perhaps the third largest in the world. They are increasing at the rate of about 70,000 books and pamphlets and 50,000 other articles yearly. The resources for their increase include still copyright; international exchange (of official publications with foreign governments); miscellaneous accessions through various other government departments and bureaus and with other institutions, including the results of exchange by the Smithsonian Institution with other academies and institutions; and \$108,000 a year towards the actual purchase of material. With these resources it may not compete with private collectors whose purses know no bottom, nor with certain endowed institutions (like the Lenox and the Carter Brown) able to concentrate large funds within special areas; nor to catch up with institutions like the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, whose collections represent the accumulations of centuries and include material that will never again come into the market—but it can and will develop here collections that will advance the opportunities for American investigators



MAIN READING ROOM IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

in every branch of science which has a literature, whether its literature be book, map, print, music, or in the case of American history (for I am using science in the larger sense) manuscript originals. Manuscripts already in institutions the Library cannot hope to acquire; but where it cannot get the document in its original form, it may get the

substance of it in a reproduction, and in the case of manuscripts abroad relating to American history, it is doing so in transcript, and where necessary, in facsimile. It is pursuing the same course with music, where the only existing score is not published or not procurable commercially, but exists only in manuscript, and under special restriction against

commercial exploitation. Permission to reproduce such is obtainable by the library as representing the United States government and a scientific purpose, where it would be refused to an individual, or possibly to an ordinary institution; and would certainly be refused for any commercial purpose.

In general it is thus the substance rather than the form which the Library of Congress is at present emphasizing in the development of its collections; and, in selecting for present emphasis one field or department of literature rather than another, it considers the resulting advantage to American scholarship in general. It avoids for instance, for the present, large expenditures in departments already well represented in other American libraries, and feels on the other hand justification in a considerable expenditure within a special field, from the fact that this field is one within which other American libraries have as yet done little. It regards itself in every way as complementing them rather than paralleling them, and it certainly does not propose to substitute itself for them.

* * *

This present choice of specialties does not mean that it does not propose ultimately to become a library of general scope or that its own field is less than *all* literature. It means merely that in its present purchases it is considering the convenience of the present generation. In the case, therefore, of a department of literature in which there may be serious investigation of importance for which the resources of other American libraries are defective, it does not hesitate to make an effort in this field, even though it be one outside of the course of its routine development and far outside the needs of Congress, or the immediate needs of the government generally. An example of this policy was its acquisition of the great Judin collection (some 80,000 volumes) of Russian material—an acquisition which, although in major part a gift, ranked as a purchase.

Apart from a few such collections, the special strength of the library at present is in Americana, society publications, other serial publications, official documents, history, law, and political and social science; but the library includes four departments of a size and significance unparalleled in any other American library. These are manuscripts, maps, music and prints.

The manuscript collections (which include great masses of material,—the papers of the Continental Congress, and of Washington, Madison, Jefferson, etc., transferred from the State Department, together with various other collections, the result of gift as well as of purchase) are now indispensable to the student of American history in search of sources. The total number of pieces in the collections cannot be stated with precision, but may be guessed from the fact that a single small group includes some 25,000 pieces.

The map collection is one of the largest in the world, exceeding 100,000 maps in sheet form, together with an extraordinary collection of atlases.

The collection of music exceeds one-half million pieces of music in sheet form, together with thousands of volumes of bound scores as well as general literature. The development of this collection under expert advice during the past six years has made one of the famous collections of the world. It includes, for instance, over 1,000 scores of modern operas, and, by recent acquisition, over 12,000 opera texts. Its aim, like that of the other collections, is to aid serious research. It has sought, therefore, always the full orchestral scores of any orchestral composition rather than a piano or other merely popular arrangement.

The collection of prints, numbering over 200,000 items, although in bulk composed largely of the cheaper forms of reproduction, such as lithographs, photographs, etc., includes thousands of pieces representing the more exquisite processes of engraving and etching. Most of these latter have come by gift, and others represent loans.

* * *

Now, the opportunity to make its collections serviceable may take various forms; the simplest form is of course the direct issue of a book, print or map to the reader coming to consult it. But in the case of a collection so nearly comprehensive in scope, there is another service of high importance that can be rendered without the issue of a book. This consists of bibliographies—that is to say, lists of existing material on a given subject—compiled from an examination of the collections. Such lists in varying degrees of fulness and accuracy are of course compiled by most libraries; but their fulness depends

upon the completeness (approximate completeness—an absolutely complete collection does not exist) of their collections; and their accuracy depends upon the scholarship and bibliographic knowledge of the men who undertake them, for the work requires experts. This library, with the collections, and including a bibliographical apparatus upon which no pain or expense is spared, has also the experts. And it is issuing lists which, while quite full, are even more serviceable in being “select”—that is to say, discriminating. These lists, distributed without charge to other libraries and institutions as well as to Congress, help to save them the expense of undertaking such work independently. They may be had by individuals at the nominal cost (five to fifteen cents each) of paper and press work.

Such lists anticipate inquiry and deal with it in a general way. The library is, however, hospitable to particular inquiry, and is glad, within its abilities, to deal with this in a particular way. Such inquiries come to it as to other libraries in the direct appeal of resident readers and investigators, but they come to it also as they are not apt to to other libraries, by letter, from all over the country and from other lands. This is natural from the fact of its prominence and the advertisement of its resources, which has been constant in connection with the splendor of its building, but also because it is the national library maintained at the general expense, with therefore an assumed duty to the entire country. From ten to fifteen thousand letters a year bring to it requests for information; the main, of course, for bibliographic information; that is to say, information as to the authorities upon a given subject; but many also are addressed to it, in the first instance, because the writers are ignorant of the proper source of information or are shy of addressing it directly. Both classes of inquiry the library tries to answer, but it is only the former as to which, of course, it feels a particular duty as a library. And as to this it has necessarily to draw a line; it can indicate sources of information, but it cannot undertake to do the actual research. Even with these limitations, however, its possession of great collections and a corps (in a sense a “faculty”) of experts enables it to render a service of moment, the dimension and significance of which are enlarging very rapidly.

It is thus in bibliographical matters becoming a sort of bureau of information; but back of all this service as a bureau of information, it is rendering a national service of a different sort—a service of interest to libraries. For it is a central cataloguing bureau. It has become so from a combination of opportunities which is unique: it is the largest collection on this hemisphere; it is increasing more rapidly than any other library; it gets immediately upon publication and without cost the current publications that are entered under the copyright law; it is buying largely; it has a large force of cataloguers whose work is accepted as authoritative even by libraries punctilious as to their own catalogue; it has a printing office of its own within the building efficient in reducing to print the products of its cataloguing work, and it has a duty to the entire country. A book received by it is catalogued for its own uses. To multiply copies of the catalogue cards produced is a merely mechanical matter. It does multiply them beyond its own needs: first, to supply certain libraries (about a score and a half besides the governmental libraries) with a complete exhibit of its own resources, in a depository set of the cards furnished without charge; and second, to supply at cost a copy or copies of any cards desired by other libraries or by individuals to save themselves the expense of the most costly part of the process involved—that is to say, the work of the expert cataloguer and the work of the compositor. For four cents, a library can buy five copies of such cards—enough, that is to say, to provide for the “author entry” and the “subject entries” in the case of the average book. The cost of producing such a card independently might be forty or fifty cents. The libraries now subscribing to cards exceed 1,000 in number, and the saving to them as against doing the work independently would probably exceed \$100,000 a year; this in the cards that they are now currently purchasing, but the dimension of the work is increasing steadily. It differs from any other such system of centralization that has been attempted on a large scale, in the fact that it involves no obligation to purchase the entire series of cards issued, but leaves free to the subscriber to select as he chooses. In this way, it interests the town or village library and the great municipal and research libraries.

Most accounts of the Library begin with

the building. In this statement I have purposely refrained from doing so, because, after all, the library proper, the organism itself, is the thing, and the building is merely the shell or habitation. Nevertheless, as this new building (completed in 1897) in itself not merely emphasized and promoted, but rendered possible the development of the library from a Library of Congress to a National Library—the building in this case signifies to a degree paralleled by few others. Particular description of it is no longer necessary, for it has been widely exploited. In relation however to its service, with which these statements deal, the points that may be recalled are that it is not merely a sumptuous building, striking as an architectural monument, but a spacious one—in fact, the largest library building in the world, covering nearly three and one-half acres of land and including over eight acres of floor space. Also, that in its arrangement it is a convenient building, well adapted to the uses to which it is being put; and that it has now equipment and apparatus especially competent to meet numerous and specialized needs. For its collections, the building will of course never be finally adequate; no library building is, and already a book stack is in process of erection in one of the interior court yards which will add 900,000 volumes to its shelving capacity, already nearly 2,000,000. But for readers (of whom it can accommodate 1,000 at a time) and for administration, its capacity will be ample for an indefinite time to come.

In comparing it, therefore, with the national libraries of other countries, while we have to admit that its collections offer and can offer far less of distinction, we can emphatically claim for them utility, and a provision for rendering them serviceable in divers ways far superior to that of any library abroad.

To one interested in administration its organization is very suggestive, for this is elaborate, including, besides the divisions concerned with general administration, the purchasing and receiving division (technically called the order division); classification and cataloguing division; the various reading rooms, including the periodical reading room and the reading room for the blind; and the various special divisions devoted to documents, law, manuscripts, maps, music, prints, and the Smithsonian Deposit (society publications). There is an

amply equipped printing office with five linotype machines, and a bindery,—these two both branches of the government printing office, having a personnel of over ninety employes—and there is the Copyright Office. The work of this latter has an important and varied interest; but as it is a work distinct from the ordinary service and function of the library as a library, it is not treated here. The routine of the office is administered under the Register of Copyrights, who is appointed by the Librarian, and the office is under the general supervision of the Librarian, but as a rule matters come up to the latter only on appeal. The connection with the office important to the library consists in the privilege of the library to draw on the deposits under the copyright law for material for its collections, a privilege resulting in important accessions not merely of books, but of maps, music, and prints.

The total number of employes in the library proper is now about 235, in the copyright office, 70; in the bindery and printing office, 90, and in the force (under the Superintendent of the Building and Grounds) which takes care of the building and grounds, 127; an aggregate of over 500 persons having some relation to the care or administration.

The total annual expenditure on account of the library now exceeds three-quarters of a million dollars, but this includes \$202,000 which is an allotment for printing and binding (that is—leave to have such work done at the government printing office or the library branch), from twenty-five to forty thousand for furniture and \$108,000 for the increase of the collections (both of these permanent improvements) and about \$100,000 for the copyright office and the card section, which is offset by fees covered into the treasury. A considerable portion of the remainder (apart from the cost of maintaining the building and grounds, which is necessarily considerable owing to their size and the nicety of the attention which they demand) is chargeable to the work of cataloguing accumulated material brought over from the Capitol, which constitutes an arrear; so that the total sum expended for what would be called administration proper (including maintenance of the reading rooms and the service to readers) would be but a mere fraction of the total.

WOMAN PUBLISHED BOOK 241 YEARS AGO



It is 241 years since Mary Clark printed the book which Miss Marie Young, book store saleswoman, is pictured showing to an interested customer.

The old book, which is large and bound in calf, is excellently preserved. The pages are only faintly yellowed. But the publisher's quaint notice brings back a day long since past. It says:

"Printed by Mary Clark for Anne Mearn. To be sold at The Sawbridge, at the Three Flower de Lucas, in Little Britain."

Nobody among the book publish-

ers in Cincinnati knows anything about Mary Clark and whether or not she was the first woman to publish a book. Anyhow, it was interesting for "Anne Mearn," this "Life of Henry the Eighth," of which "The Right Honorable Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury," was the author.

Edward Lord Herbert does not omit any of the many marriages of King Henry Eighth and his descriptions are both piquant and picturesque. The book is the property of Miss Mary Katherine Neely of 220 Sterrett avenue, Covington. It is one of an old collection made by her father, the late Winfield Scott Neely.

UNCLE SAM'S BOOK SHELF EXTENDS FOR 102 MILES

There are libraries large and libraries small, public and private, but there is only one Library of Congress, and that library is a growing and expanding institution, writes

Uthai V. Wilcox in the November St. Nicholas.

Twenty-six years ago on the first of November, its present building was opened to the public. Then there were 350,000 volumes from

which to draw for study and reference. To-day there are more than 3,000,000, among them some rare and marvelous books, to say nothing of valuable documents. And as for size, there are more than one hundred and two miles of shelves! A look into the stack rooms shows aisles of books as far as the eye can see, until one is almost overwhelmed with the number. The shelves holding bound volumes of newspapers would reach half-way from Washington to Baltimore.

This building is the third to be occupied by the Library of Congress, which was established in 1800. For the institution has been burned out three times—first in 1814, during the

war of 1812, when it contained some 3,000 volumes. It was re-established in 1815 and obtained the library of Thomas Jefferson, some 6,700 volumes, for a beginning. There was a second fire in 1825, which damaged the collection. There was a third fire in 1851, which burned about 35,000 books, including about two-thirds of the valuable Jefferson collection, and left but 20,000 volumes untouched. At this time it was located in the capitol building itself. Some of these books are on the shelves to-day, and many are very valuable indeed. Among the library's treasures are the manuscript messages of the Presidents; the papers of George Washington, making 302 bound volumes; the Jefferson papers, and a complete account of the first constitutional convention, in the handwriting of James Madison. The latest volumes of a special nature to be received are the papers of Ex-President Taft. The late President Roosevelt personally delivered his state papers to the library several years before his death.

There are only two other institutions in the world that surpass our Library of Congress in the number of volumes on hand; the British Museum in London, now the largest in the world, and the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, which goes back to the fourteenth century. The Library of Congress is, however, the largest in the Western Hemisphere.

NOVEMBER 14, 1923—

THE USES OF A LIBRARY.

CLOSET room is precious to the housekeeper, and few indeed are the women who are blessed with all the closets they desire. But the wife of a millionaire, who recently spoke the decisive word in the purchase of a new house, saw an opportunity where others might have failed to do so, and made the most of it. She was showing an admiring friend over the place the other day, and told her about it.

"It was the library that decided us," she explained, complacently. "The minute I saw it, I said to Joseph K., 'This clinches it. We don't look any farther. A library for me!' So we bought the house; and out came those library shelves, fast as the carpenters could rip 'em, and in went books and hangers, and now—my dear, I brought back twenty trunks from Paris this season, but there's room for every gown! With silk inside the leaded glass, the room's as good as ever for receptions when I want the extra space; and with a little private stairway run up in the corner there to my dressing-room, it's perfectly convenient for Mariette to bring me my things and put them away again. There's nothing like a library, believe me! It always sounds well, and it's really useful, if you've sense enough to use it."

She had "sense" enough to use her library as she wished to use it, but not without a lingering pretense to higher uses. A franker and simpler woman, although of higher station, also found an unconventional use for a library. The famous Duchess of Danzig, wife of one of Napoleon's marshals,—a man honorably risen from the ranks, where he had been a soldier and she a washer-woman,—went house-hunting one day in the fashionable Paris of her time. She was shown over the stately mansion of a nobleman, who had been a scholar as well. Coming to the library, she inquired of the agent, "What's that?"

"Madame la duchesse, it is a library."

"What's the good of it?"

"To hold books, madame."

"Goodness me, what trash! My husband don't read books, and no more do I, so I'll make this my fruit room. I can't do better."

"Certainly not, madame," assented the polite agent. "Food for the spirit or food for the body, what matters? They are equally important."



Books in Oilcloth.

When packing books line the boxes with table oilcloth. You will preserve the volumes in this way from damage during long journeys or from mold and mildew if left in a damp storage house.—Good Housekeeping.



A RARE TIBETIAN PRAYER BOOK. One of the oldest prayer books in the world, said to be more than two centuries old, and measuring two feet in length and eight inches thick has been received at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington.

NOVEMBER 3, 1929

Big Libraries.

In the matter of numbers the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris is generally accounted the first library in the world, with over 3,000,000 volumes. The British museum stands second with 2,000,000, and the Imperial library of St. Petersburg has about 1,500,000, which also are the figures to be assigned to the library of Congress at Washington. The New York Public Library, according to some authorities, is in the same class as the big library at the national capital, and there are several libraries in the United States that display on their shelves more than 500,000 volumes.—*Harper's.*

Morgan Book Treasures Still Open to Scholars

Library to Admit General Public, But Not to Extent of
Crowding Out Research Workers.

A scholar's paradise still is the Pierpont Morgan library in New York city, says the Literary Digest International Book Review. Men of letters are not crowded from its gates by the hosts of the general public. The announcement recently made by J. Pierpont Morgan with regard to that great treasure-house of literature erected by his late father was interpreted by newspaper headline architects to mean turnstiles and lines of sightseers. The collections are more accessible than they were, of course, but the time is not yet ripe for the making over of the building as a museum or general reading room.

The library was built in 1907 under the direction of the elder Morgan. Neither he nor his son intended that this assemblage of precious tomes and manuscripts should be used merely by the owner. Noted authors, most of them connected with the leading universities, obtained admission to the building and were privileged to pass days, months or even years in examination of its contents. Under the trust, access of the learned world to the collections is guaranteed for a century; everything now in the repository is to be kept intact until 2024. There had sprung up a belief that special personal influence was necessary to consult the books for scholarly work. To remove any such impression and to make the material as available as possible under present conditions, the trust was formed, says Miss Belle Acosta Greene, the librarian.

Professors and investigators from leading educational institutions throughout the world have invoked the aid of this thesaurus of learning. Since the announcement, many hundreds of letters have come from all quarters of the globe asking for permission to examine this or that manuscript or rare book. Students writing theses for degrees, publishers planning the issuing of new editions of standard works, ambitious members of women's clubs, prolific writers of papers, and scores of persons who are art amateurs and first-edition votaries are among the applicants. Although most of the medieval volumes in the Pierpont Mor-

gan library have stood the test of time better than the yellow journals of yesteryear—for they were produced before sulphite and wood-pulp made for literature—they still are regarded as having too delicate

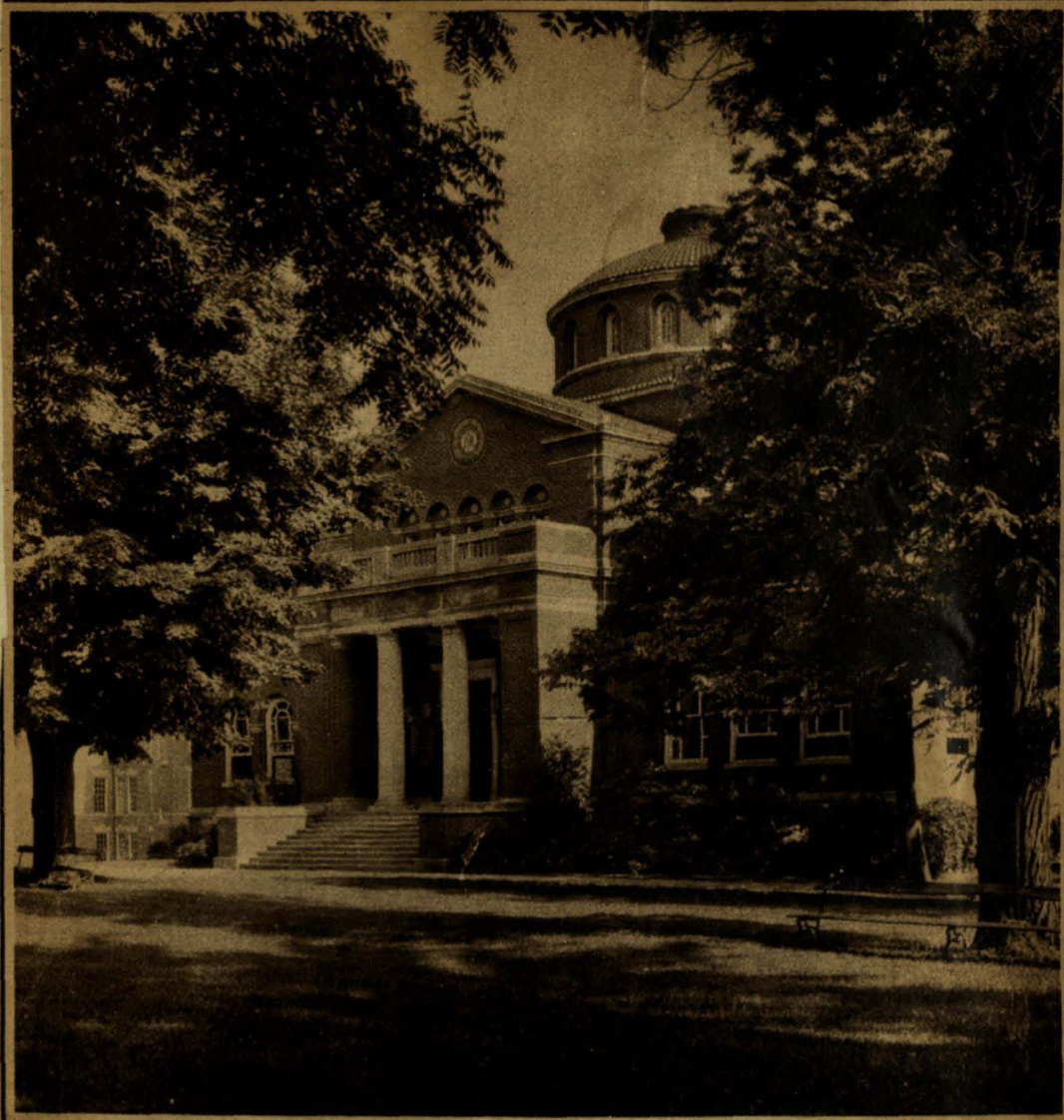
constitutions for the handling of the sight-seeing public. They are very valuable letters and manuscripts, such as parts of the Washington correspondence, which would be in danger of dropping to pieces if their promiscuous use were encouraged.

For all that, those who can show that they are conducting researches or are planning to use the material in a creative way, can, in time, have what they need. Probably two or three times as many persons will work in the library as did so before the recent statement of Mr. Morgan. After their applications have been granted, readers make their studies under the direction of one of the staff, or while an attendant remains with them.

The general public is to be served also, but not in the same way, because there would be no space in the building for such service.

For 13 years, the Coptic Gospels in the Morgan library have been studied, and photographs of them distributed to leading libraries throughout the world. The Pope was an earnest student of these early records of the Egyptian Christians when he was Monsignor Ratti.

So varied are the treasures of the collections, that at least the 100 years mentioned in the deed of trust would be required to reproduce them through the media of the camera and the press. Their riches are being assimilated slowly for the benefit of the world, and are passing to posterity through many channels. In view of such a dissemination of the harvest which the elder Morgan garnered, the \$8,500,000 valuation placed upon it seems small as compared with its intellectual and spiritual appraisal. The \$1,500,000 fund, from the income of which the expenses of administration are to be met, will serve as a means of casting bread of learning upon the waters, to return again and again through the centuries.



MIAMI LIBRARY at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

SEAMEN'S LIBRARY

Donated By Mrs. Moses Wadley as
Memorial To Mrs. Wilson.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

New York, November 16.—A memorial to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in the form of a traveling seamen's library is en route from New York to San Francisco on the steamship Honolulan, which cleared from New York recently.

It is announced that the library, "No. 11,916" in the records of the Seamen's Friend Society, was given by Mrs. Moses W. Wadley as a memorial to the late wife of President Wilson.

The Honolulan carries a crew of 65 to enjoy the library. It is commanded by Captain Greene.

For Young Moth-ers.

[Pearson's Weekly:] In the literary columns of a contemporary there has been a discussion recently on library catalogue blunders and mistakes made in ordering books by their titles.

Only one of the instances seems really new. It is the case of a small boy who collected moths and was in search of a text-book on the subject. After studying the catalogue of the local library for some time he applied for and obtained a book which, he thought, would be the very thing he wanted.

It was "Dr. Blank's Advice to Young Mothers!"