

AN AMERICAN LIBRARY IN ATHENS

MOUNT LYCABETTUS ON ONE SIDE and Hymettus peeping over the horizon stand as guardians over the newest Carnegie Library, only it will bear a Greek name. It is another link in friendship's chain between America and Greece, and the Gennadeion, as the new library is called, will form an integral part of the American School of Classical Learning at Athens. Scholastic and literary emissaries have only just returned from the dedicatory exercises which occurred on April 23. The President of Greece, members of the Cabinet and other public officials, Dr. and Mrs. Gennadius, and the rector and staff of the University of Athens joined with the officials of the Carnegie Corporation and representatives of leading educational institutions in the United States in this

international event. The *New York Times* gives this account of the Greek donor:

"The Gennadeion takes its name from the father of Dr. Joannes Gennadius, for forty years Greek Minister to London and the donor of a library collection unequaled in the classical field. This collection also includes a variety of material bearing upon modern Greece, the Byronic period, the lost records of its history under Turkish rule and the early Christian era. Dr. Gennadius, a bibliophile of the first rank and a patriot of ardent sympathies, gathered the collection over a long period of activity at home and abroad. In 1922 he presented it to the American School upon the condition that a suitable building be erected to house his books. That condition has now been fulfilled.

"The Gennadeion stands upon a site commanding the attention of every visitor, at the head of Howe Street, which might appear to be an odd name for a Greek thoroughfare. But it was so named in honor of an American, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, whose efforts in behalf of the Hellenic State are well known. This site was presented to the school by the Greek Government, and the Carnegie Corporation supplied \$250,000 for the white marble building, a rectangle adapted from classical models.

"In approaching the Gennadeion along the easy grade of Howe Street the visitor may see storied Mount Lycabettus just behind. On the horizon rises that other celebrated mass, Mount Hymettus, and in the city near by is the Acropolis, crowned by its ruins. Around the base of the great rock excavations soon will begin in the Agora, the ancient market-place. A monastery formerly owned most of the area surrounding the Gennadeion, but the Government granted a part of these lands to the American School in the middle '80s. Substantial additions have been made for the library, adjacent to the school."

It might have given added interest to build the library of marble quarried on Mount Pentelicus, whence came the stone for the Parthenon, but practical difficulties prevented, and the quarries upon the island of Naxos supplied the building material:

"With a supply of marble assured, work began. Athenian masons and numerous refugees were employed for the rougher labor. Greece was heavily burdened by outcasts from Turkey, and this library construction brought numbers of them a livelihood.

"Seen from the ascent of Howe Street, the Gennadeion compares not unfavorably with the old temples. Phydias himself might have approved its situation, looming white against the dark mass of Lycabettus. Entrance is by iron gates leading to a walk



Courtesy of the Hellenic Information Bureau

AN AMERICAN GIFT TO ATHENS

The Gennadeion, a Carnegie library building to house the collection of Dr. Joannes Gennadius, with Mt. Lycabettus rising behind and Hymettus in the distance.

which rises by flights to the steps of the building. Sunken gardens lie on either hand and there are driveways for cars. Residential wings are connected to the main building by colonnades.

"Nine steps lead to the portico with its eight Ionic columns. Originals on the eastern façade of the Erechtheum were used for models. The scale is a little larger. Instead of the customary pediment an attic has been substituted owing to the long façade. An original and unexpected touch is the red stucco front wall behind the columns, buttressed by marble at the bottom. This red stucco, surrounded by white marble, corresponds in a measure to the painted temples of ancient days. It is the dash of color that emphasizes the Hellenic fancy. Narrow windows with bronze grills further carry out the ideal.

"The interior has been arranged with attention to utility as well as beauty. Modern library equipment of approved type will facilitate the work of students from all over the world. The 50,000 items presented by the donor it is believed likely will increase rapidly. The school and supporters generally will seek to make available in the Gennadeion such an array of classical material

as will provide the answer to almost any problem of research. It will be immediately available

to workers in the field when most needed—a means of comparison and authentication always at hand."

The Gennadeion is a fitting structure for the treasures it will house. In his offer to Professor Capps, of Princeton, Dr. Gennadius told something of his purposes and his collection in these words:

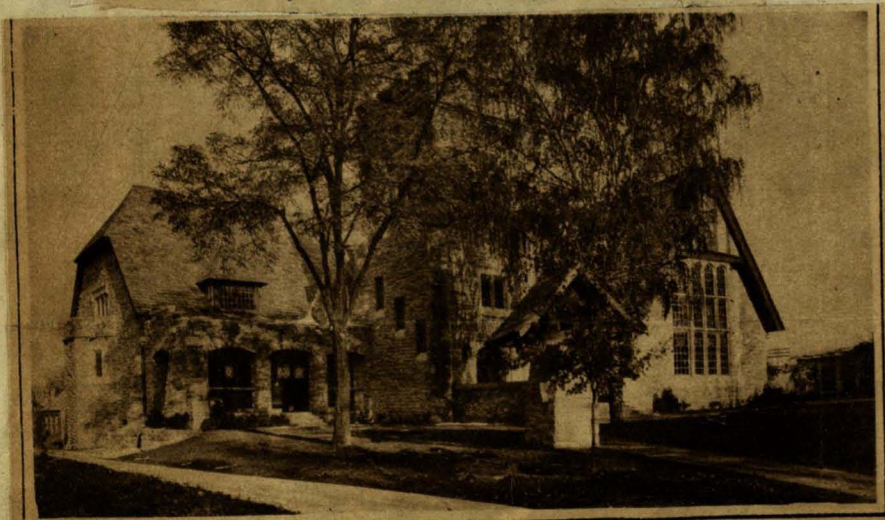
"My wife and I make this presentation in token of our admiration and respect for your great country—the first country from which a voice of sympathy and encouragement reached our fathers when they rose in their then apparently hopeless struggle for independence; and we do so in the confident hope that the American school in Athens may thus become a world center for the study of Greek history, literature and arts—ancient, Byzantine and modern—and for the better understanding of the history and constitution of the Greek Church, the mother Church of Christianity, in which the Greek fathers, imbued with the philosophy of Plato, first determined and expounded the dogma of our common faith.

"The sections of theology, of geography and travels, of pamphlets relating to modern Greece, of the works of Byron, and of the history of the Greek War of Independence, are already cataloged by me, in a minute systematic subject plan, with indexes of names, etc. The catalogs of these sections, which consist in all of about 10,000 items, can now be consulted. Of the other sections, portions are cataloged in the alphabetical card system. The library consists of . . . volumes, varying from Atlas Folio to the smallest sizes."

Of what the library is designed to house we read:

"The American School already owned about 10,000 items

when the Gennadius collection was placed at its disposal. Dr. Robinson calls the collection one of the most complete in existence upon any subject. Thus the American School will take rank with the first learned institutions of Europe, a unique distinction for the only strictly American institution of its kind on European soil. Scholars everywhere are eagerly awaiting a first catalog."



WAGNALLS MEMORIAL LIBRARY at Lithopolis, birthplace of the late Adam W. Wagnalls, book and magazine publisher. It was erected by Mrs. Richard J. Jones (Miss Mabel Wagnalls) in memory of her parents, both natives of the town. —Tobias Studio.

A LIBRARY AT LITTLE COST

By WANDA BARTON.

EVERY one has or should have a hobby. We are naturally anxious to own all the books possible on this subject in which we are so interested. Unfortunately, books cost money, and many of us do not feel justified in spending much money on what we or others may call a whim. Of course, the libraries are always stocked with books bearing on almost any subject, but we may be busy persons and night may be the only time we have in which to consult the books. At night we are likely to meet with obstacles such as lack of time, great distance, bad weather and social obligations to prevent trips to the library. So it is obvious that if we are to run our hobby to earth we must have our own reference library.

Did you ever realize the cost of news-gathering? Do you know what your Sunday and daily papers cost their makers? Without compunction the papers are thrown away with never a thought of making clippings and a scrap book of information. The paper is a thing of a day, the magazine is at hand the better part of a month. How few of us realize what valuable things we pass by with but a casual glance!

A long pair of shears and a discerning mind are all that are needed with which to clip understandingly. A jar of paste and a scrap book of convenient size take care of the product. Once the habit is formed, it is astonishing what can be done. An hour now and then spent in looking over newspaper files in the library will show us which papers carry articles along the line of our own hobby. The same is true of magazines. We then have a series of publications to watch. Soon the material we want will begin to come to our attention. Large manilla envelopes will do for a short time to house the clippings before they begin to assume scrap-book proportions. Though we are quite convinced that the hobby is peculiarly our own, it is wonderful from how many different angles it may be seen by different writers. These views give us a better and stronger grip on our subject and give clippings great value for us.

The woman who cooks and is interested in the subject may clip many things that will be of use in her work. But there is one word of advice she should heed. That is, clip, then test before adding a recipe to your collection. It may be good or it may be incomplete. After a trial you will know just what it is. Then if you think it worthy of perpetuation add it to your collection.

The woman who is interested in interior decoration may get valuable hints on materials, color combinations and curtain hanging. Clip these suggestions and put them in an envelope or scrap book now, else they will elude you and when you need them they will be gone. How to make over pillows and mattresses, how to buy linens, valuable information on china, glass and kitchenware, utensils and brasses—all these subjects you will find are covered in your clippings.

Cleaning hints for everything in the home get away from us if we don't clip. No book in the world will ever contain the valuable things we have seen and lost. We must clip with discretion, though most of the stuff worth while is collected by writers, who know or go to reliable sources for their information.

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Dictionary in Making Forty Years

The present edition of the Dictionary of the French Academy was started in 1880. A glimpse given by Sainte-Bouve of the academician's mode of dictionary making helps to explain this tardy progress. "The whole expanse of French literature from the Sixteenth century onward is passed in review apropos of a single word. As the afternoon wears on we become more and more discursive, until at last we forget the subject that started our discussion. Then we break up, and as we stroll home we think to ourselves: 'The Academie is still the one place of France where the best literature is most frequently discussed and where the finer things of life are most enjoyed.'"

A LITTLE FLOWER OF COURTESY.

THE patient and pleasing young woman at the desk in the branch library looked up at the approach of a breathless person. The Boston *Transcript* thus describes what followed:

"I want to write a paper on 'The Old Cities of Florida,'" said the breathless person. "I wonder if you can tell me if 'The Confessions of St. Augustine' is the best book to begin with, or are there better ones?"

"There are better books for that purpose," replied the patient and pleasing young woman, with perfect gravity, and she saw to it that the inquirer got the "better ones" without experiencing the slightest wound in her feelings.

"Service to the Greatest Number," Library Motto

Sending of Books to All Sections of State for Use of Citizens of Communities Has Grown Into Important Function.

By LARRY C. GREEN.

The purpose of the state library has been very aptly summed up by Librarian George E. McCormick in the phrase "the greatest service to the greatest number." With this present-day motto of the institution in mind, it seems a far cry from the earlier days of very restricted lending policies to this day of almost unrestricted borrowing.

It was stated in the first of this series of articles that the first "traveling library" sent out from the state institution was sent in 1896 to Mt. Vernon. It was confessedly an experiment and was shipped with considerable misgivings on the part of the authorities.

PROVED PRACTICAL.

It proved practical, however, in a very brief period of time, and those charged with responsibility for the library lost no time in putting the traveling library idea into practice so far as facilities at that time would permit.

From that small and experimental beginning the policy of sending out

books to all sections of the state for the use of citizens of communities has grown until today it is the most important function of the state library.

Books sent into communities that have no libraries have proved to be a boon to the schools, to clubs whose members are following reading courses, to granges composed of farmers who are looking for better farming methods and who are anxious to keep abreast of the rapid progress being made by the agricultural industry, and to the reading public in general. The library sent to Mt. Vernon contained only a few volumes.

1875 LIBRARIES.

Today there are 1875 libraries in the hands of organizations and schools in Ohio communities of which number 500 have been sent out since July 1. In September alone 28,000 volumes were sent out into the state, and so far in October 2500 others have been shipped. Another 2500 will be sent out before the end of the month.

Nor does the traveling library department of the state institution yet give the volume of service that it

will in the near future. Mr. McCormick explains. The department is even now in the process of re-organization, with a special staff making up what is known as the state circulation department. Modern business methods and practices are being introduced; the books are carefully checked and replacements and repairs made promptly.

The volumes in the individual libraries, all selected with a view to furnishing reading matter to suit every taste, are packed with great care by experienced hands, and are shipped promptly. It is the librarian's aim that every book be readable, though, of course, this does not mean that every book will interest every person.

UNRESTRICTED BORROWING.

The books are sent out with the understanding that the borrowing privilege be unrestricted—that every citizen in every community be permitted to borrow the books in accordance with library rules. If only persons belonging to one organization or the pupils of one school have the use of the library, it is obvious that about 50 per cent of its usefulness is lost.

October 25, 1929.

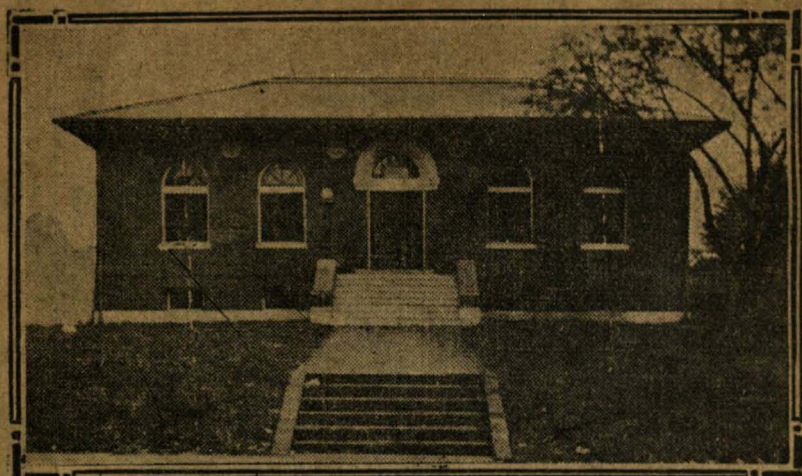
BOOK 250 YEARS OLD IS PRESENTED TO LIBRARY

Among the latest gifts to the Cincinnati Public Library is a volume 248 years old. It is a copy of Holyoake's Latin-English Dictionary, published in 1677.

After having been kept in good condition for almost two centuries and a half, it was recently thrown out of a Cincinnati home as junk.

To prevent a similar fate overtaking other valuable books, Librarian Hodges will send a representative to look over private collections before they are disposed of.

Beautiful Sutton Library Is To Be Dedicated Today



Special Dispatch to The Commercial Tribune.

AURORA, Ind., Oct. 12.—The Sutton Library, erected through a bequest of the late Miss Georgiana Sutton as a memorial to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. George Sutton, is completed and will be formally dedicated to the city of Aurora tomorrow evening.

Located on a sloping elevation in the center of a lot 106 feet square, the building presents an attractive and imposing appearance. It is constructed of tapestry brick, with roundels of Rookwood pottery, and has a slate roof. Besides the main building, which is 34x67 feet, there is an addition 14x22 feet.

In the lower story a large, well-lighted assembly room has been arranged, while the upper story is devoted exclusively to library purposes.

Beautiful in its finishing, the arrangement and furnishing bespeak harmony and good taste, and present in every detail a most inviting interior. Aurora citizens are justly proud of this handsome memorial, and grateful to the one whose beneficence made possible its erection.

In bequeathing \$10,000 for the founding of a memorial to her parents Miss Sutton did not expressly stipulate as to the manner in which the money was to be applied. However, she was known to favor the library idea, and this plan appealed also most favorably to her brother, Dr. H. H. Sutton, and their wishes have found embodiment in the substantial structure.

Dr. Sutton will make the presentation speech, and the response in behalf of the citizenship of Aurora will be by Prof. J. R. Houston, Chairman of the Library Board. Demarcus Brown, State Librarian, will deliver an address.

OCTOBER 13, 1914.



WHY BOOKS HAVE PREFACES...

EARLY PUBLISHERS REQUIRED AUTHORS TO WRITE PREFACES WHICH WOULD INDUCE PEOPLE TO BUY THEIR BOOK...THESE READ SOMETHING LIKE THIS: A RIGHT MERRIE AND WITTIE INTERLUDE, DELECTABLE, PITHIE AND RIGHT PROFITABLE TO READ...THE PRACTICE IS HANDED DOWN TO US.—

JOURNALIST AND LIBRARIAN



DEATH has removed from participation in national activities a figure which for nearly forty years has been prominent in public affairs. John Russell Young was one of those typical Americans, whose keen interest in current events and power of vigorous expression bring them in touch with the millions of their fellow-countrymen. He was a born journalist, to whom the events of the day were full of meaning and significance. Even as a school-boy in the New Orleans high school, he edited a journal issued by the pupils, which he filled with the news most interesting to his readers. In the troubles of 1861, he was one of the first journalists to go to the front, and, throughout the war, his pen was one of the most brilliant and trenchant in the scene of strife. Afterwards, he drifted to New York, where on the *Tribune* and the *Herald* his articles exerted a potent influence in shaping public opinion. In 1877, Gen. Grant invited him to accompany him on his round-the-world tour, which gave him the material for his two descriptive volumes of travel. Later, at Gen. Grant's suggestion, he was appointed minister to China. The same post was offered to him subsequently under the Harrison administration, but Mr. Young held diplomatic honors poor compensation for exile from the country he loved, and he declined the offer. Probably the most congenial office that could be offered to him, was that which President McKinley tendered him in June, 1897, when he appointed him Librarian of Congress. The great national library was about to have a home worthy of it, in the magnificent building just completed. Mr. Young willingly accepted the office, placed expert librarians in charge of the various departments, and made plans for the development of the Library on a scale appropriate to its national character. Nearly a million volumes had to be arranged and made accessible to legislators and students. Mr. Young's executive ability was called into full activity in this work, and it is feared that it proved too severe a strain for his over-wrought constitution. His death at the age of fifty-eight causes profound sorrow to a host of friends who hoped for many more years of his genial companionship. It is difficult to think of this man, whose interest in the events of his time was so keen, passing so completely out of all participation in public life, but the sensation is a very old one and has oppressed men of other times:

The dead know not anything, neither have they a reward. As well their love as their hatred is now perished, neither have they any more a portion forever in anything that is done under the sun (Eccles. 9: 5, 6, R.V.).



THE LATE JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG

RARE VOLUMES GIVEN COLLEGE

Five-Year World-Wide Search
of Shops Results in Gift
of 900 Books.

(By The Associated Press.)

GALESBURG, Ill., March 24.—Completion of a five-year search of the book shops of Paris, London, Edinburgh, New York and elsewhere has resulted in the gift to Knox College of nine hundred volumes in French and English giving new and hitherto unassembled facts on the history of the Northwest.

Edward Caldwell, New York, an officer of a large publishing house, is the donor. The collection contains first editions of Samuel Champlain, published in 1632, Father Marquette, Nicolet and other early explorers. Long forgotten chapters in the history of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky, Florida, Louisiana, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and Canada are recalled by the histories and journals of the collection.

The collection was suggested by "The French in the Heart of America," recently crowned in translation by the French Academy. It is a book by John H. Finley, former Commissioner of Education of the state of New York. The books will be known as the "Finley Collection of the History and Romance of the Northwest."

Dr. Finley laid the foundation for his book, and indirectly for the collection, when as a student at Knox he read a volume of Francis Parkman and decided to make some day a study of the history of the Northwest from its early beginnings.

MARCH 25, 1924.



THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLEDGE

Is Broken By Libraries

**Founded in Ohio By Carnegie,
C. W. Park Tells Delegates.**

**Custodians of Books, Holding Annual
Session, To Discuss Literature
For Children.**

"Carnegie libraries in Ohio have fallen short of their pledged annual income for maintenance," said Clyde W. Parks, University of Cincinnati, last night, in addressing delegates to the twenty-second annual session of the Ohio Library Association at the Gibson Hotel.

"Twenty-seven Carnegie libraries out of 82 in Ohio have failed to make good their pledge to the Carnegie Library Commission, and for this reason no more Carnegie libraries will be established in this state until the record of Ohio is cleared."

"Many municipalities which have failed to contribute their share to the maintenance of Carnegie libraries take recourse to a mere subterfuge, the Smith one per cent law, though they have pledged themselves to make an annual contribution of 10 per cent of the sum donated by Mr. Carnegie. Budget Commissioners are not authorized to pare library appropriations, yet the record of 27 Ohio cities indicates pledges to the Carnegie Library Commission have been broken."

The speaker added, however, that 21 of the 27 delinquent cities, on being notified by the Ohio Library Association made reparation.

Prof. Parks, who is President of the Ohio State Library Commission, declares it is not compulsory on the Commissioners to supply the Cincinnati Public Library with books. For the year ending June 30, 1916, 1,340 Traveling Libraries were distributed. Traveling Libraries are not needed in Hamilton County, so complete is the library system, said Prof. Parks.

The session, which will continue until Thursday night, opened yesterday afternoon with a visit to the libraries of Cincinnati. A business meeting will be held this morning. Later the session will divide into two sections. Literature for children will be discussed at the Gibson Hotel. The college section will meet in the Van Wormer Library, University of Cincinnati.

N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian, Public Library of Cincinnati, yesterday made an address of welcome. C. W. Reeder, Ohio State University Library, and Miss Laura Smith, President, Ohio Library Association, made responses.

OCTOBER 4, 1916

Valuable Calf-Bound Classics Destroyed as Book Shop Burns

THE MORNING of April 18, 1929, found an excited crowd on Broadway, not a stone's throw from Yale university at New Haven, Conn., watching the flames as they rose higher and higher over a badly gutted book shop and the prized acquisitions of ten years' careful and discriminating search.

Strangely enough, this shop grew out of a famous saloon, where it was "always fair weather." That is to say, when prohibition hit Ed Tuttle, the popular proprietor of the bar, he was complaining one evening about the falling off in business to Arthur and Wilfred Head, two former Liverpool lads, who continued to frequent the place. He didn't see any sense in keeping up the tremendous room which once was the most popular rendezvous in the town.

ESTABLISH BOOKSHOP.

It was here that the Heads conceived the idea of taking over half of the place, including a large room right overhead, and establishing a bookshop. At that time Arthur, a man who includes among his talents bookbinding, illustration and wood-carving, was working at the Yale library, and Wilfred at a book store. Will had accumulated some business experience, which fitted him to handle the financial end of the business. The combination, then, was an ideal one and the shop grew from a tiny idealistic scheme to the tremendous shop which was destined to become a landmark of the city.

There was one particular feature about this shop which is almost unique in this day of commercialism. That was the atmosphere that pervaded the place. To quote an English professor of the university: "These boys have accomplished something that doesn't exist. Their shop has atmosphere. Something that others have tried to build with money they

have nurtured because they haven't any."

If you wandered into the shop any day toward dusk this scene would greet your eyes: Students sprawled on comfortable divans in front of the huge old fireplace reading. Perhaps a chess game in progress. Customers browsing through the shelves of seventeenth and eighteenth century books, which in other shops would be concealed in cases under lock and key. One or the other of the brothers Head would greet you kindly and

if you had no particular request to make of him you might browse to your heart's content among the rare old volumes without interruption.

So the shop grew, and what seemed at first a catastrophe may develop into a godsend, for the brothers Head have friends galore who have given sincere promises which should make their shop arise, like the phoenix, from its own ashes, when the boys buy the building they were in and renovate it to suit their own good taste.

May 14, 1929.

Newspapers in Library

AT least 1,500 people make daily use of the newspaper collection of the New York Public Library, which is one of its most important features. The war collection of papers from forty different European cities has been of deep interest to investigators and other readers. Of current papers there are 256 American and 73 foreign publications. The man at the information desk is a wonder in answering questions asked by visitors. To a delicate, weak-voiced woman he gives a paper in Greek; to an advertising agent a paper printed a hundred years ago with samples of advertising in that day; to a woman claiming to be heir to a large estate he gives the data asked for. And so out of the deep mine of his department he supplies treasures to the hundreds who seek his guidance. The "stack room" is the "behind the scenes" of the library and is closed to the public.

Here are practically complete files of all the New York City newspapers and a fair-sized collection of papers from other cities, both domestic and foreign. There are copies of the New York Evening Post for 1801, the London Times for 1805, the London Chronicle of 1757, the Journal des Débats, Paris, of 1841, and numerous others. In the rapid movement of our modern civilization, and in the easy and swift communication with all parts of our own and other countries, knowledge is greatly diffused. "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." (Dan. 12:4.)



One corner of the unique book shop at New Haven, Conn., recently gutted by fire, destroying innumerable old and valuable classics, purchased by brothers who scoured the world for the rare editions. Left, Arthur Head and Wilfred Head, owners of shop, engrossed in chess game, surrounded by old-world atmosphere redolent of comfort and good cheer.

American Sculptor.

Paul Wayland Bartlett, the famous American sculptor, will shortly send to this country from his Paris studio six heroic figures to adorn the New York Library Building. Mr. Bartlett is one of the American artists who are steadily adding to the reputation of art in his native land, although he resides abroad. Some of his mural work is being prepared for the San Francisco fair, and he is just completing a monumental work for the Capitol at Washington.

The figures for the New York Library are allegorical (four female figures), representing poetry, romance, religion, drama and two male figures as philosophy and history.

ON READING A CERTAIN BOOK

I TURN a page, read on, and on,
 A traveller up a pleasant road
 Where others have before me gone
 With brains that dreamed, with eyes that
 glowed.
 Unmindful quite of time I fare.
 From line to line my glances flit,
 Delighted and bereft of care
 By quip of humor, flash of wit.
 Sometimes I con a paragraph,
 Whose beauty makes me pause a while;
 A happy fancy wakes a laugh,
 An apt allusion lights a smile.
 And so a feast my journey seems
 Where I partake—yet leave behind
 A wondrous board whereon there gleams
 Untouched a banquet for the mind.

—SAMUEL MINTURN PECK

WHITMAN RELICS ON SHOW

First Editions, Manuscripts, Letters, Portraits of Good Gray
Poet Massed in N. Y. Public Library—Picture of House
Where He Was Born on Long Island Is Among
Most Interesting Exhibits.

by MARGUERITE M. MARSHALL.

Walt Whitman, the Good Gray Poet of Democracy, recently failed of election to the Hall of Fame on University Heights, but a most interesting and comprehensive Hall of Fame for him alone has just been opened in the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second street. In the big exhibition room directly opposite the Fifth Avenue entrance, where the marvelous Morgan collection of manuscripts was shown last winter, the Walt Whitman Memorial Committee of the Authors' Club and the Public Library officials have brought together a fascinating array of first and rare editions, manuscripts and letters, photographs, critical studies, personal relics of one of America's few world-famous literary figures. Not all Americans, especially those of us to whom verse means song, find Walt Whitman a great poet. But we admit that he is a commanding figure in our country's literary development and we know that many European critics consider him perhaps the greatest purely American genius.

New York should be interested in this exhibition of Whitmaniana because much of Whitman's life was passed in or near the city. He was born at West Hills, L. I., and the Public Library is showing a picture of the two-story frame house, set in country surroundings—perhaps "where lilacs once in a dooryard bloomed," to paraphrase the title of a famous poem of Walt's. He worked on the Brooklyn Eagle, and there are cases exhibiting his prose contributions to this and to other local periodicals. All the latter part of his life was spent in Camden, N. J., and there is shown a photograph of his room, with its little old-fashioned airtight stove and its disheveled litter of books and manuscripts—a broad-brimmed Whitman felt resting atop them.

New Yorkers also will be amused to learn that the author of "Leaves of Grass," who was suppressed and censored by the John S. Sumners and John Roach Straons of his day, nevertheless did his bit for prohibition. At the left of the entrance to the exhibition room, in one of the first cases examined by visitors, is a copy of a temperance novel written by Whitman and published in November, 1842, as a single issue of the New World, a weekly story paper brought out in this city by Park Benjamin. Here is how the story was announced:

"Friends of Temperance, Ahoy! Franklin Evans; of The Inebriate; a Tale of the Times. This novel, which is dedicated to the temperance societies and the friends of the temperance cause throughout the United States, will create a sensa-

tion . . . It was written expressly for the New World by one of the best novelists in this country, with a view to aid the great work of reform, and rescue young men from the demon of intemperance."

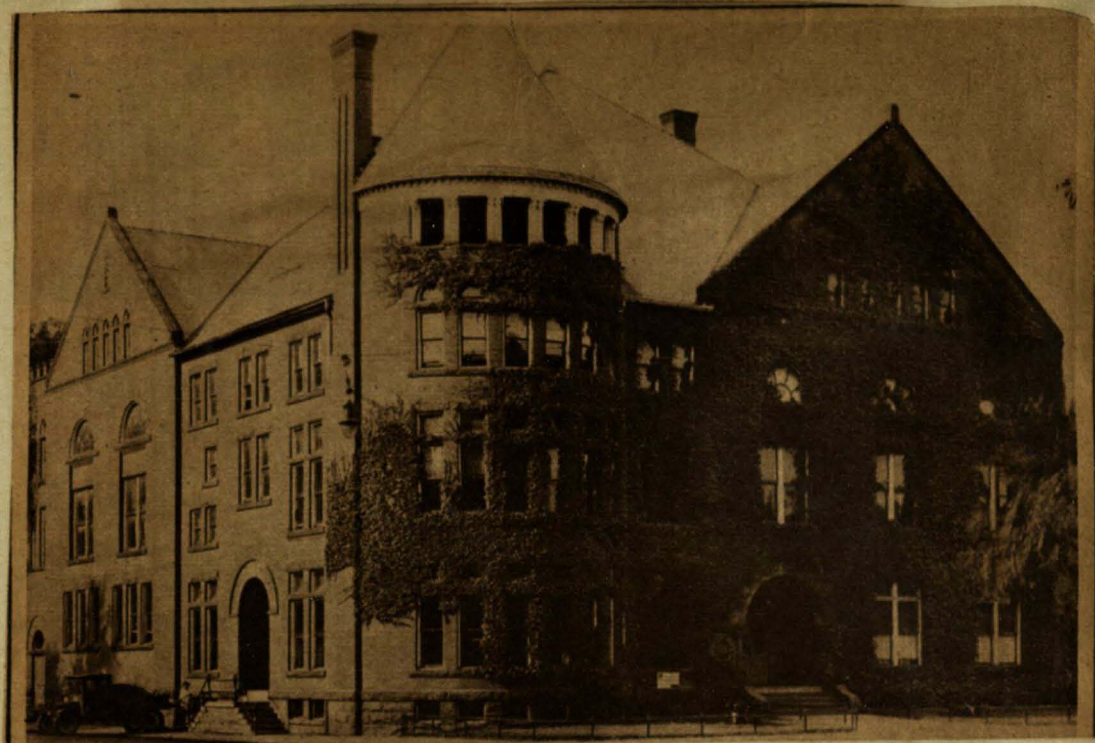
On the first page of the book the author announces that "It teaches sobriety, that virtue which every mother and father prays nightly may be resident in the character of their sons. It wars against intemperance, that evil spirit which has leveled so many fair forms before its horrible advances." Here, in brief, is the plot of the Whitman novel: A Long Island youth goes to New York to seek his fortune, takes a drink, becomes a bartender, marries, reforms, relapses, his wife dies, he falls lower, he is saved from jail, he signs pledge against ardent spirits, goes to Virginia, drinks wine, marries a Creole slave, becomes entangled with a white woman, is released from both by tragic fate, and finally signs the pledge of total abstinence.

Twenty thousand copies of the book were printed, but it is now a great rarity. A friend of Whitman's sought a copy, in the poet's old age, and he remarked that he "hoped to God" it couldn't be found. According to one account he wrote "Frankline Evans, or, The Inebriate," in the reading room of Tammany Hall and also in the "Pewter Mug" on Spruce Street, with the aid of gin cocktails. According to his own recollection, he wrote it in three days "with the help of a bottle of port or what not," because he was so hard up, and he looked back on it ruefully as "damned rot."

Among the especially interesting manuscripts and editions of Whitman on view at the Library is the edition of "Leaves of Grass," published in 1881-1882 by Osgood & Co. of Boston and withdrawn from Circulation under threat of prosecution by the District Attorney. Like many other items in the exhibition, this has been lent by Carolyn Wells. There is the poet's manuscript of a "Passage to India," the poem he considered most autobiographical, and a page from his notebook showing in his own "ragged and rugged" handwriting his first thoughts on the theme. (His handwriting is extremely bad, and many of his personal letters are a mass of interlineation and correction).

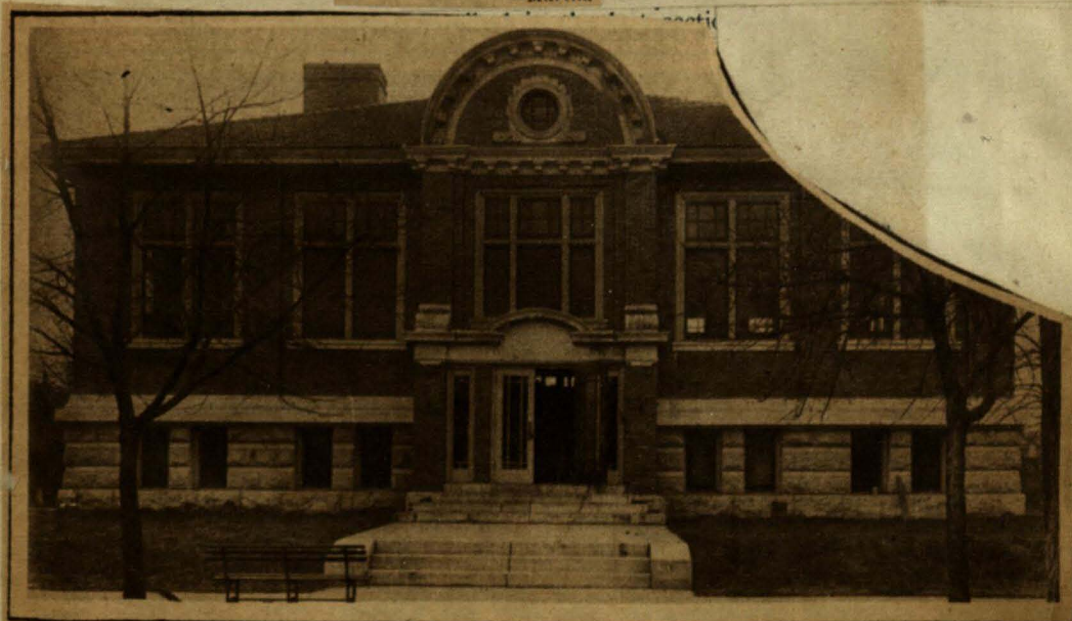
Walt Whitman recited his poem, "After All, Not To Create Only," at the opening of the fortieth annual exhibition of the managers of the American Institute in New York in 1871, and what is perhaps the most interesting copy of his poem is now at the Public Library—the copy inscribed "To Alg. Chs. Swinburne from the Author."

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MEMORIAL HALL
and the Circleville
Library.

—Martin.



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING in Findlay Park on East Fifth street.

THE PLACE AND VALUE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MR. JAMES H. CANFIELD, LIBRARIAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

MADAM PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION: It is a great pleasure to be your right hand man even for a few moments, and it is a greater pleasure to have opportunity at last to express directly to the members of the General Federation what I have so often tried to express to those who represented the various component parts of the Federation; my sense of obligation, personally and officially, to the work of women's clubs throughout the Western States. If you imagine for a moment that there are not thousands of men, even "mere men," throughout this country who understand what you are doing, who appreciate what you are doing, then you are very greatly mistaken. I know of no one power, no one influence, which has accomplished more for education in this country than the organizations known as women's clubs in the various states of the union; no one force upon which educators always feel that they can rely so implicitly without a shadow of turning, without a

shadow of wavering from the line of loyal support and maintenance, one who for more than thirty years has known the work that is being done in the higher institutions of the country, I am very glad, indeed, Madame President, of the opportunity of expressing this sense of obligation this morning.

You will please try to follow me while I find the public library, and I hope I shall have better success than the young attorney who said to the judge, during the progress of an argument: "I hope your Honor follows me?" To which the Judge replied: "Well, I have thus far, but if I was sure I could find my way back, I believe I would stop now and go home!"

When I ask you to follow me as I try to find a Public Library, I don't mean that I think it is lost. I take the somewhat devious way to come upon it in order that possibly we may see it in a new light. There are some magnificent cathedrals in Europe, which you see again and again with a new thought and new admiration, because you come upon them from a new point of view. I would like to bring the Public Library to you this morning from a new point of view.

What are we undertaking to do in this country in the way of civic and social organization? What have we undertaken to do through all the past? What are the fundamental, underlying principles upon which we get together in civic life and in social life? Well, if you will pardon me for making it so very simple, the fundamental principles in our civic and social life are co-operation and participation. It is in co-operation and participation as we have accepted it, as we have enforced it, as we have made use of it, that we differ from other nations. We have created a great civic undertaking, which is nothing more or less than a great business enterprise; nothing more or less than a great civic corporation in the strict sense of the word. Let us look at this just a moment and see if this assertion is not correct.

We all contribute to the creation of the common fund by a process which we call taxation; and we contribute with the largest possible justice and equality, or something is wrong, and we talk about it right away. Let it never be forgotten that this is a public fund, for public purposes, and never for private benefit. We all share in the distribution of this public fund thus