

Depew To Issue Book on Birthday

New York's Grand Old Man To Reverse Custom and Send Volume as Present to Friends Next Month—He'll Be 92 April 23 and Book Will Contain Some of His Recent Talks — His Sunny Philosophy.

By MARGUERITE MOOERS
MARSHALL

Chauncey M. Depew, that grandest of old-young men in New York, is about to have another birthday—the ninety-second, on April 23. To celebrate it he will reverse the usual custom and send birthday presents to his friends. The present which each will receive is an interesting and inspiring book, "Marching On; Miscellaneous Speeches on the Threshold of Ninety-two."

Mr. Depew has had collected and privately printed in this well-bound volume thirty-seven of the many delightful addresses he has delivered in recent years. The book not only illustrates his notable charm as a speaker and the youthful clarity and vigor of his thinking, but also summarizes the shrewd yet sunny philosophy of a distinctively American mind.

The following extracts from "Marching On" present Chauncey Depew's conclusions on such important topics as Americanism, Newspapers, Party Government, Labor, Living Long and Happily, Age, Faith, The Future.

On Americanism: "We are an intensely idealistic people, and our distinction is that we are also most practical. Three elements conquered the wilderness, settled the continent and built up sovereign states to add to the strength and power of the federal union. These three elements were idealism, practicality and individualism.

"Our safety, our development, our prosperity, our peace and our happiness are in America with American ideals and government by Americans. They are the protection, as against Socialism, Bolshevism and anarchy, of those precepts and practices of American liberty and individual opportunity which have made the United States the admiration and the hope of the world.

"With our American standards of liberty, law and representative government, with our free schools and independent pupils, with universal suffrage and a free press, no Lenin and no group led by a Lenin and Trotzky will ever be able to engineer in the United States a Communistic revolution, and we never will need or accept a Mussolini."

On Newspapers: "While we are all on the farms, in the factories, in the professions, in the railroads and in merchandise giving our minds and time to the affairs of our families

and ourselves, the newspapers are largely our thinking machines, like the prayer wheels of the inhabitants of Thibet.

"As the world is becoming more unified by the cable, the telephone, the wireless and the radio, the present difficulties which are threatening it with chaos and anarchy will be settled and must be settled by an overwhelming public opinion. The newspapers, which create and guide this majestic force and power, occupy one great editorial room with adjoining desks by means of these marvelous methods of communication. They must create public opinion, acting and reacting without regard to national boundaries, and to that must be added in some form

an interlocking method for promoting world peace, civilization and liberty."

On Party Government: "American democracy has successfully solved its problems, carried on its government and made its success in every element which constitutes for a people progress, development, liberty and prosperity by the two-party system. The two-party system is founded upon human nature. Broadly, men and women are temperamentally divided into different degrees of conservatism and radicalism. To draw an illustration from the horse period, it was the traces which pulled the load uphill and the breeches which prevented it running to destruction downhill. Both were absolutely necessary. In the practical operation of the two-party system each checks the other."

On Labor: "The greatest and most beneficial change which has occurred in our time is the improvement of the relations between capital and labor. In the early days all industry belonged to individuals, and there was a constant struggle between the owner and his employees as to the share to which they were entitled. Labor, to protect itself, rushed into unions and legislation. Then the smallest of wage earners and the poorest paid were labor. Today there is an extraordinary change. A skilled mechanic earns more than the average storekeeper, lawyer, doctor or minister. He has a surplus which he invests in a home which he owns, in the industry in which he is employed, and in labor banks."

On Living Long and Happily: "Franklin was always healthy, happy and had a good time. The lesson of his life was of varying one's occupation. It is the most valuable lesson for continuing in-

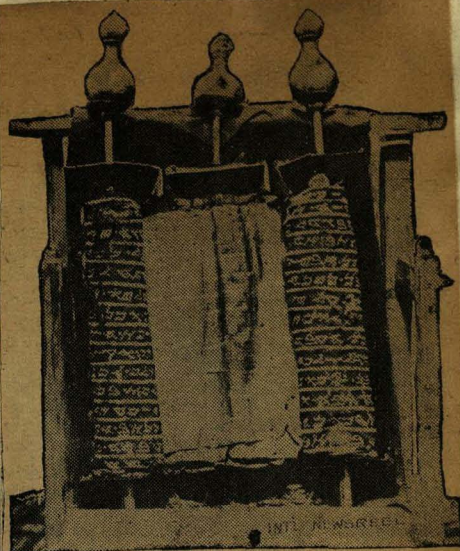
tellectual and physical vigor and for success in the career which you have selected for your life work. The man who gives his days and nights wholly to his business or his profession, without any change of work or proper recreation or play, does not live long and his talent deteriorates."

On Age: "Age is regarded curiously at different periods of life. I do not think a woman ever wishes to admit her age. With a man, until he is 40, he tries to appear much older in order to secure confidence, and after that, until he is 75, he tries to appear much younger, but when he has reached 80 and from there on he brags about it."

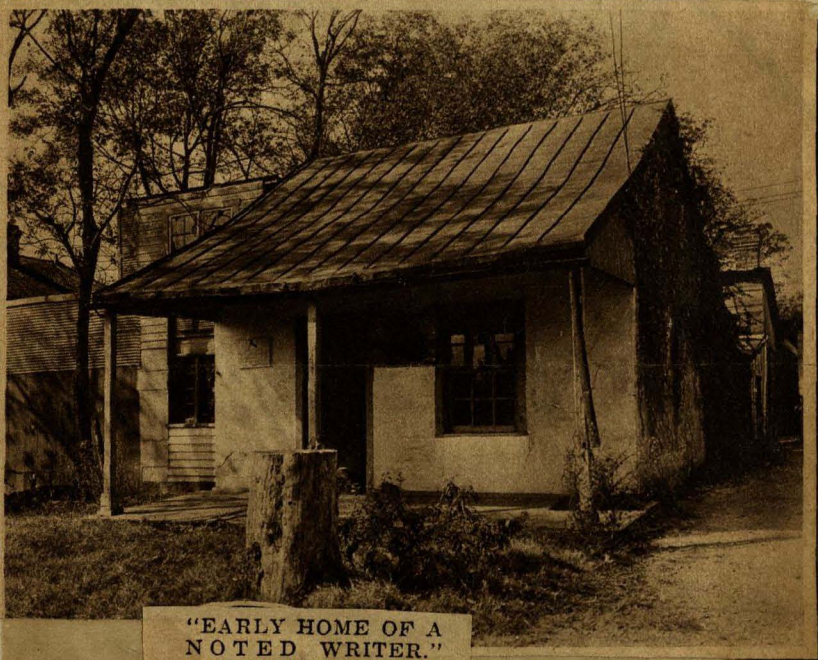
On the Future: "I have no fears for the present or the future. On the contrary, I believe that the next ninety years will experience a peace among nations, a mutual helpfulness, a revival of industry and international commerce beyond anything known in the past. I am not disturbed by the religious excitement or controversy which is shaking the land. It all leads to discussion, discussion leads to light and light leads to truth. Publicity is the solvent of most ills. . . . I am more firmly convinced than ever that this is a mighty good world to live in, inhabited by mighty companionable and lovable people, and I want to stay here as long as I can."

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MARCH 16, 1926.



Above is shown what is claimed to be one of the oldest books in the world. It is the Samaritan Scroll of the Pentateuch which belongs to the Samaritan sect living in Nablous, Palestine. The sect now numbers only about 150 and is fast dying out. The book is carefully guarded and very few persons not Samaritans have ever been permitted to see it. Tradition says that the scroll was written by Abichua, a great-grandson of Aaron. It is 70 feet long.



"EARLY HOME OF A NOTED WRITER."

This little hut, still standing at San Antonio, Texas, was the home of O. Henry, famous writer of short stories, and the scene of his early literary labors until he won public recognition.

Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Library

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard, promised to name books that could be contained in a three-foot shelf library, whose careful reading for fifteen minutes a day would result in a good general education. He added two feet more to the shelf room and named the books, as follows:

Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin; Journal of John Woolman; Fruits of Solitude, by William Penn; *Bacon's Essays and New Atlantis*; *Milton's Areopagitica and Tractate on Education*; *Sir Thomas Browne's Religio Medici*; *Plato's Apology, Phaedo, and Crito*; *Golden Springs of Epictetus*; *Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*; *Emerson's Essays*; *Emerson's English Traits*; the complete *Poems of Milton*; *Jonson's Volpone*; *Beaumont and Fletcher's The Maid's Tragedy*; *Webster's Duchess of Malfi*; *Middleton's The Changeling*; *Dryden's All for Love*; *Shelley's Cenci*; *Browning's Blot on the 'Scutcheon'*; *Tennyson's Becket*; *Goethe's Faust*; *Marlowe's Dr. Faustus*; *Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations*; *Letters of Cicero and Pliny*; *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*; *Burns' Tam o' Shanter*; *Walton's Compleat Angler and Lives of Donne and Herbert*; *Autobiography of St. Augustine*; *Plutarch's Lives*; *Dryden's Aeneid*; *Canterbury Tales*; *Imitation of Christ*, by Thomas a Kempis; *Dante's Divine Comedy*; *Darwin's Origin of Species*; *Araucan Nights*.

It is said that some other books are included in the list. They are well suited to such a small library, but Dr. Eliot has thus far omitted two books that ought, in our opinion, to have been named also. The Bible should have been mentioned first, and Shakespeare should have appeared early in the list. We cannot understand how a man of Dr. Eliot's pre-eminent ability and superb character could have omitted the Bible. Professor Huxley, who invented the word "agnostic," and claimed to be one all his life, put so high an estimate on the Bible as a means of education for the young that he appeared before the school board of London and pleaded for its use in the public schools. Among other things, he said: "By the study of what other book could children be so humanized, and made to feel that each figure in that vast historical procession fills, like themselves, but a momentary space in the interval between two eternities, and earns the blessing or the curse of all time according to its effort to do good and hate evil, even as they also are earning their payment for their work?" As a human production, it is the greatest book in the world; and, with its divine authority, it becomes supreme in the educational, moral and spiritual development of the race.

Search the Scriptures: for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me. (John 5: 39.)

How many books are printed in this country annually?

It is estimated that the publishers of the United States now have 200,000,000 copies of books printed each year.

What per cent of book manuscripts are published?

It is estimated that only about two per cent of the manuscripts submitted for publication in book form are ever actually published.

CAREFULLY CLASSIFIED.

It is usually the ignorant or confused frequenters of a library who are responsible for amusing mistakes, but occasionally an overhaughty guardian of literature gives occasion for a quiet smile to those she serves. To a request for "Prometheus Unbound," one such replied, with chilling decisiveness, "We have no unbound books."

More recently, a school-teacher, wishing to extend her rather scanty knowledge of the stories of Edgar Allan Poe, in view of the centenary of his birth, inquired at the delivery desk of a rural library for "The Gold Bug," adding, "I can't seem to find it in the catalogue, but I'm sure you have it. A friend of mine had it out last week."

The librarian glanced at the card-catalogue drawer over which the teacher had been poring, and smiled a superior smile.

"No wonder, Miss Jones," she explained, with patient gentleness. "You're looking under 'Piction.' Turn to 'Entomology' and you won't have any trouble."

Smiling in her turn, a different and more genial smile, the teacher turned to "Entomology," and there indeed, duly classified with learned works on Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, she found the unscientific but fascinating insect invented by that master of mystery tales, who did not even know that a beetle is not a bug.

It was almost too good a joke to spoil; but instruction and correction become second nature to a teacher; and besides, there was her duty to the public. When she departed with "The Gold Bug" under her arm, she left an enlightened but crest-fallen librarian.

Oddly enough, a mate to this anecdote comes, at almost the same time, from the other side of the continent. The president of a Western woman's club, also brushing up her knowledge of Poe before writing a paper on his life, sought at the local library for that weird tale of horror, "The Pit and the Pendulum."

She was referred to the card catalogue, and advised to look under "Mechanics" or "Horology."

FORCHHEIMER LIBRARY

Will Be Delivered To Hospital Today—Gift of Widow.

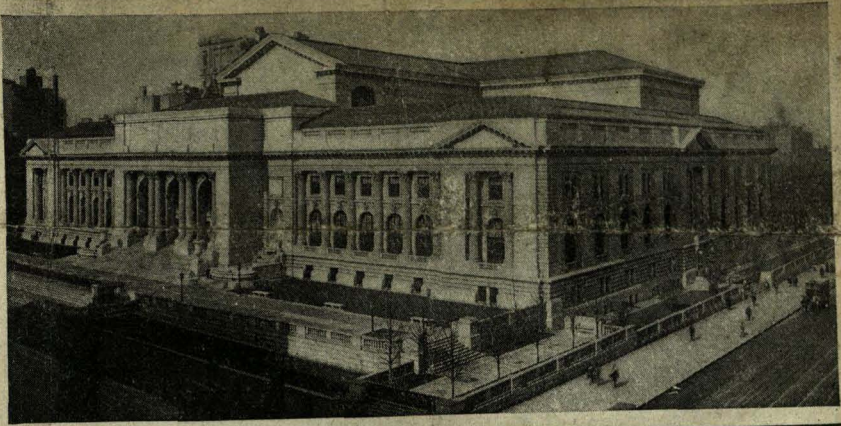
The private library of the late Dr. Frederick Forchheimer, specialist in internal medicine, which was presented by his widow to the Cincinnati General Hospital several months ago, will be delivered today to the institution. Mrs. Forchheimer had the books catalogued and the name plate placed in all.

The library contains more than 1,500 volumes, and will be a very valuable addition to the hospital library, which already contains 22,000 volumes.

Dr. A. C. Bachmeyer, Superintendent of the hospital, last night declared himself unable to even approximately place a value on the works of the late scientist. The books are on internal medicine and children's diseases, and are very valuable, especially those dealing with the latter subject.

"There are many of the volumes," said Dr. Bachmeyer, "which cannot be replaced. The collection is worth a great deal more than its mere salable value. Included in his library are priceless manuscripts of his own, made after years of research, and manuscripts sent him by other specialists in various fields of medicine. All these have been bound."

Dr. Forchheimer was Dean of the Ohio Medical College, and after its merger with the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, a professor in the latter institution.



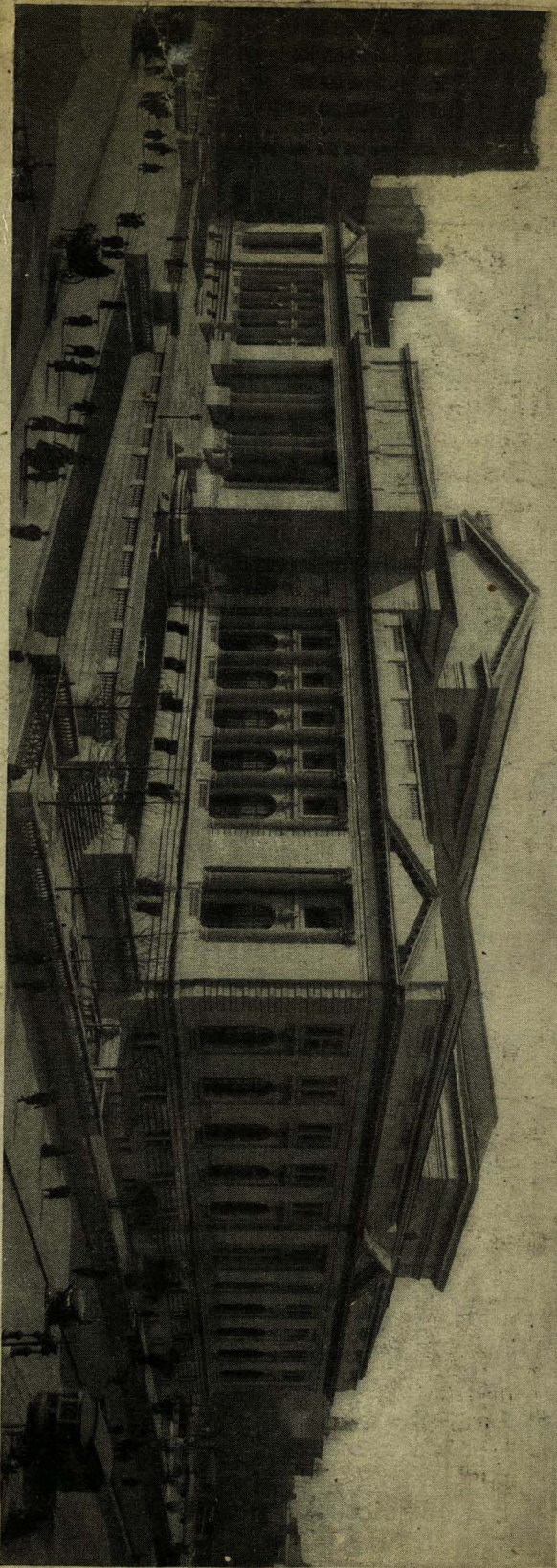
The New Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York

New York Public Library

THE New York Public Library is one of the largest libraries, and its home is one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in the world. The library is the result of the consolidation of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library, and the Tilden Trust, which occurred in 1895. The trustees determined that the institution should not only be for the use of scholars, but of the common people, and that it should be made a positive practical help to all who should care to share its benefits. In searching for a site for the great building, Bryant Park, on Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, the location of the old reservoir, was selected. By an act of the legislature the reservoir was abandoned and leased to the city for the purposes of this great library. The style of the architecture is Renaissance and the building is of white marble. The front is on Fifth Avenue looking east. Although the building was under roof in November, 1906, it is just now completed, and the books are being carried from the other libraries and placed on their shelves in the new building. No architecture could be more beautiful and no appointments could be more complete to the minutest detail in its furnishings. John Jacob Astor gave \$480,000, which founded the Astor Library. Among the officers and trustees named in Mr. Astor's will were Washington Irving and FitzGreen Halleck. These books are now being taken at the rate of 20,000 a day to the new building. New York City is rich in its sky-scraping buildings, in its factories, its stores, its banks, its ships, its railroads; but above all these are the treasures of written truth that shall adorn the shelves of the great literary palace and enrich the minds of the citizens who may thirst for knowledge. Our God is omniscient and good books are the emanation of his mind and the choice treasures of his children's hearts. Paul in his instruction to Timothy recognized the necessity of clothing for the body, and also that of books and documents for the mind and soul, as he said:

The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest bring with thee, and the books, but especially the parchments. (II Tim. 4:13.)

, May 10, 1911.

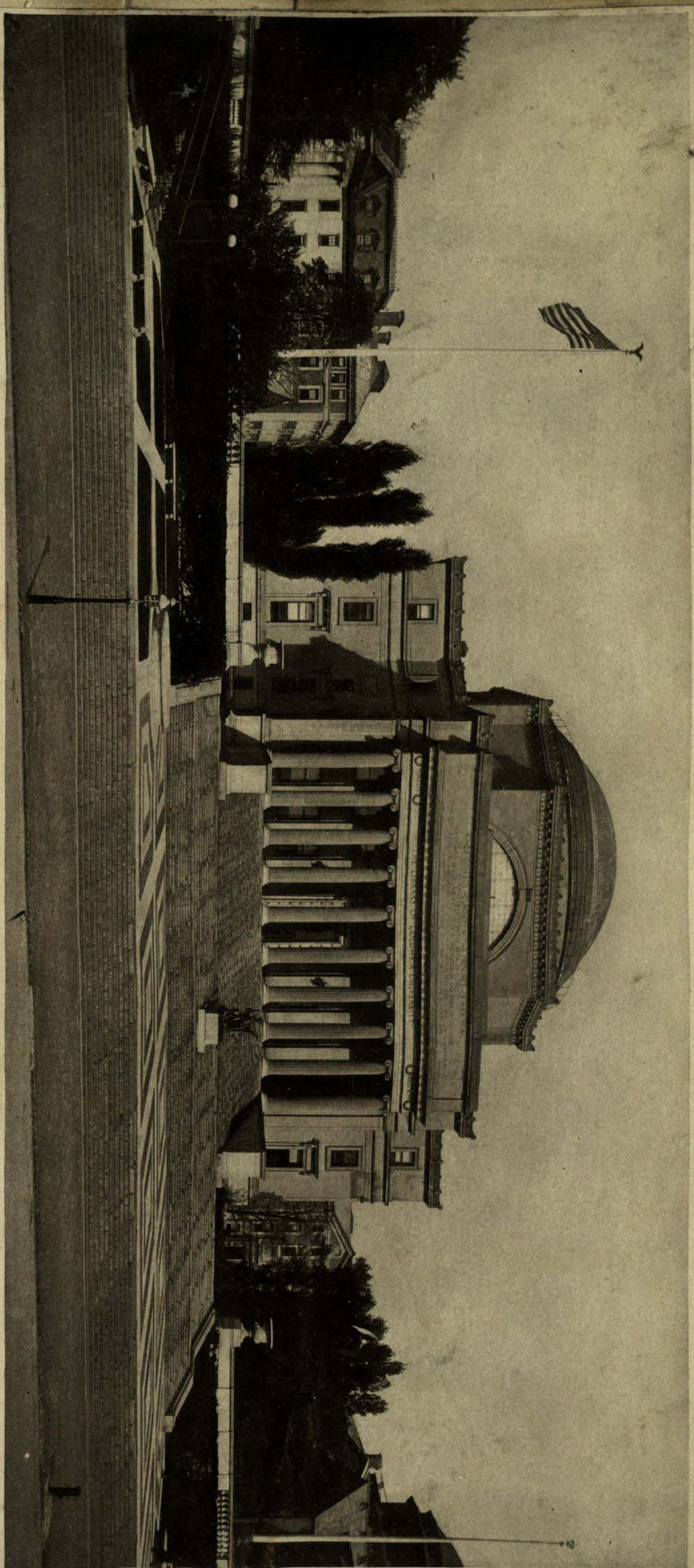


NEW YORK'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY WHICH OPENS MAY 23.

This magnificent building is 390 feet long and 270 feet deep. It cost more than \$8,000,000 exclusive of site, and its main reading room is the largest in the world. It has shelf capacity for three and one-half millions of books. The total length of the shelves would reach from New York to Philadelphia. It fronts on Fifth Avenue from Fortieth to Forty-second Sts.

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LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

Photo by Pach Bros., N.

BUILDERS OF GREAT LIBRARY

Librarians and Governors Who Had the Making of Ohio State Library in Their Hands Did Their Part in Making History as Well as Preserving It.

The Ohio State Library is 100 years old. Its history is not merely an intellectual one, but political as well. In connection with the celebration of its rounded century, Colonel Daniel J. Ryan, historian, has brought out some of the very interesting bits of its history—speaking, as only an intimate historian can, of its librarians and those interested in its growth.

By Daniel J. Ryan.

DOCTOR CHANNING, speaking of libraries, declared that "The diffusion of these silent teachers through the whole community is to work greater effects than artillery, machinery, or legislation. Its peaceful agency is to supersede stormy revolutions."

A library to accomplish Dr. Channing's ideal should be democratic; it should contain all branches and sorts of literature, good, but variant to the extreme. It should run the entire gamut of human knowledge. It should not be for the scientific or learned alone. It should have the material to draw the unlearned and the elementary seeker after knowledge. This is such a library. Herein may be found the best and noblest in all literature, with ample food for the trained and untrained mind. On these shelves may be found the histories of all peoples; the biographies of the great minds of the past; the records of the much-traveled; the wisdom of all the philosophers of humanity; the wisest works of political economy and social science, and all that is beautiful in the spiritual life of all ages. Here the citizen has the privilege of conversing with the greatest minds that have ever lived, of searching after the truth and of contemplating the beautiful. He can live with the distant, the unreal, the past and the future.

While collecting this general literature, that which may be classed as contemporary and local has not been neglected. The results are (1) a rare and complete array of governmental records, both of the

state and nation; (2) the most complete collection in this country of Ohio newspapers, dating from the territorial period to the present time; (3) topographical histories, being the annals of the counties, cities and localities of the state; (4) thousands of pamphlets on all subjects, and (5) bound volumes of magazines for the past 100 years. To a great library everything is welcome. It should by all means be encyclopaedical. To the ordinary reader a passing pamphlet may be inconsequential; it may even be literary trash; but the trained librarian knows better, and he saves it for his shelves because he knows that to the next generation it may be a prized treasure. This idea was well expressed many years ago by Mr. Edwards, of the great public library at Manchester, England, when he wrote: "What a Bodley at the end of the sixteenth century calls 'riff-raff,' which a library keeper should disdain to seek out to deliver to any man, a Bodley's librarian has to buy almost for his weight in gold at the beginning of the nineteenth century, for, by that time, it comes to be apparent that the most obscure pamphlet, or the flimsiest ballad, may throw a ray of light upon some pregnant fact of history, or may serve as the key to a mystery in some life career which gave to an age its very 'form and pressure.'"

The present librarian has been a persistent and intelligent executor of this policy. Every scrap of published literature in pamphlet or book form relating to the contemporary history of the state has been preserved by him. I can safely and conscientiously say, with some little knowledge on the subject, that he has done better and more valuable work in this direction than any of his predecessors. His own knowledge of literature, his scholarly discrimination and his love for his work for the work's sake, has been the inspiration of this endeavor.

Librarians.

I have known personally every librarian of this Institution for 43 years—commencing with the scholarly and accomplished Walter C. Hood, of Marietta, whom I knew when a boy in my teens. And during that period they were well qualified, with but very few exceptions, by nature and education, to grace the position for life. But the spoils system of partisan politics made the State Library the prey of every administration for party workers. From 1874 to 1896—when Mr. Galbreath was first appointed—the official life of the librarian was a few days over 22 months. It was the system of those times. Every Governor approached the change with reluctance, if not with disgust. They were all high-minded men—the men who were compelled to do this under party stress. No other pressure and no other system could have secured such results from William Allen, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles Foster, George Hoadly, Joseph B. Foraker, James E. Campbell and William McKinley. Each one, under this spoils system, as Goldsmith wrote of an English statesman,

"Narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up
What was meant for mankind."

In the beginning the State Librarian was more of a custodian, and not a very good one at that, evidently, for in 1823 some one during the legislative vacation obtained access to the library and stole 15 books together with a collection of pamphlets which had been presented by Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen, the celebrated English philosophers and economists. Thereupon the Legislature in 1824 passed the first law making the library a state institution and fixing salary of the librarian at \$200 a year.

These early librarians were not men of literary attainments or scholarly culture, but were usually active politicians to whom the party in power was indebted. The first librarian, John L. Harper, was rather a stormy petrel in his day. He was one of Governor Worthington's active lieutenants and a prominent politician in the Democratic-Republican party. He was a participant and one of the active figures in the war against the United States Bank, which was being waged just about the time he took charge of the library. It was the most sensational event of that era, and the subsequent connection of the first librarian of the state with it makes it interesting to refer to now. Upon the recharter of the United States Bank it established two branches in Ohio, one at Cincinnati, January 28, 1817, and another at Chillicothe, October 13, of the same year. At this time Harper was serving as State Librarian. These branches, under Federal authority, issued notes extensively which had a tendency to depreciate the currency of the state banks. They, the Federal banks, also in due course of business, acquired the notes of these banks in large quantities, and in calling upon them to redeem the paper strained the solvency of those institutions. The result was that the notes of the state's banks continued to depreciate and many of them became valueless. This situation developed a clamor in opposition to the United States Bank that soon became widespread throughout the state.

The politicians and the local banks, some of which were the "wildcat" institutions of a later day, joined in a popular crusade.

In those days the banks formed the moneyed aristocracy of the state, and they owned many a rotten borough, for they had great influence in saying, who should go to the Legislature, as well as who should remain at home. They remained at the big banks with all the venom of political opponents and the commercial rancor of business rivals. Filled with the spirit of the silver-smiths of Ephesus against Paul, they cried that under the new financial regime "our craft is in danger to be set at naught." The Legislature took up the controversy and, being under the domination of the Jeffersonian doctrine of antagonism to the United States Bank, they passed drastic laws, the purpose of which was to drive it out of Ohio with the strong and resistless whip of taxation. They passed what was called in those days the "crowbar law," so called from the method of enforcement, and the first Librarian of Ohio was the man who wielded the crowbar. The law provided that the Bank of the United States, through its two branches in Ohio, should pay an annual tax each of \$50,000 as long as it did business within this state. To the Auditor of State was committed the duty of enforcing this law. He was authorized to appoint any person he might choose to collect the tax, and in case payment should be refused, and such person could not find in the banking room any bank notes, money, goods, chattels or other property whereon to levy he should go to each and any other room in such banking house "and every closet, box or drawer in such banking house to open and search" and take possession of whatever might be found. John L. Harper was the man authorized by the Auditor of State to exercise this limitless right of search. Before the law went into effect, however, the bank secured an injunction in the United States Court against the collection and levy of the tax. The counsel of the Auditor of State advised him that the papers served on him did not act as an injunction, and he therefore told John L. Harper to go ahead. Harper thereupon proceeded to Chillicothe and entering the bank's branch office there levied upon, forcibly took possession of the sum of \$100,000. This was carted up to Columbus in a wagon and the sum of \$98,000 was turned over to the Treasurer of State, and Harper kept \$2,000, being 2 per cent of the amount levied, for his compensation.

The subsequent part of the history is a mixture of tragedy and comedy. The injunction was made effective. The State of Ohio and Mr. Harper had to pay back the \$100,000, and the first Librarian of Ohio was sent to jail for lese majeste of Uncle Sam. Beyond this he has left no record that would add either glory or instruction to the Ohio

State Library, and yet all that has been narrated should be remembered was done under authority of law and by virtue of his appointment from the Auditor of State.

John Greiner.

We do not strike any names of note in the list of State Librarians until we reach that of John Greiner, who served from 1845 to 1851. His appointment largely came to him by reason of the celebrity obtained in the hard cider campaign of 1840. He was a song writer, and in the Harrison campaign songs were the most potent factors. The ecstatic condition of the popular mind was quick to respond to rhythm. It is a singular psychological fact that crowds are more responsive than the average unit of the crowd. In every cabin, on every by-way, in village and town, Whig gatherings were singing the songs of Harrison, and John Greiner furnished some of the most popular ones. His "Old Zip Coon," "The Wagoner Boy" and others recited the heroic deeds of General Harrison and Tom Corwin. Fletcher of Saltoun, a seventeenth century Scottish writer, said: "If a man were permitted to make all the ballads he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." Happy, indeed, is the party with a candidate about whose life ballads can be sung. Out of this condition grew John Greiner's appointment as State Librarian. He was not without ability. He came to Ohio when a boy and soon became distinguished as a temperance orator. After he served as Librarian he was appointed Indian agent to New Mexico, and in 1852 he was made Governor of that territory. He returned to Ohio and became successively editor of "The Ohio State Journal" and editor and proprietor of the Columbus Gazette and the Zanesville Times. Subsequently he returned to New Mexico and became Receiver in the United States Land Office at Santa Fe, and afterward served as United States Sub-treasurer there. He finally returned to Ohio, where he ended his days in Toledo May 13, 1871.

For the first thirty-seven years of the State Library it was in charge of men totally unfitted for the responsibility, and in no wise qualified to build it up. They were mediocre in intelligence, with no instincts toward literature, and were usually "lame ducks" in politics, or either were political managers who were valuable to their party by reason of the contact which existed between the Legislature and the library. For, remember, during this period the use of the books was confined to state officers and the members of the General Assembly. It was not until 1854 that the library came under the control of one whose nature, education and instincts fitted him eminently for the position as librarian. This was James W. Taylor, who was appointed by Governor William Medill, the first Democratic Governor under

the constitution of 1851, and himself a man of scholarly tastes and attainments. Mr. Taylor had the book instinct in addition to his literary tastes.

There is an instinct of the librarian which education in library classes or skill in card indexing can never develop. It comes from the love of books for their own sake, and it is as natural as the love of reading. James W. Taylor possessed this instinct. We find him in his report appealing for all copies of newspapers which were published in Ohio prior to 1830, and he tells us that "measures have been taken to reserve every pamphlet printed in the state, no matter what the topic thereof may be. Every such publication which has been found is gathered into a series of volumes entitled "Ohio Pamphlets." The collection is as yet limited, however, and publishers are urged to send whatever may be issued by them in this fugitive form for preservation in the State Library.

Taylor's Work.

He did more than all his predecessors to build up the library and to gather material relating to Ohio. When appointed to his position he was a lawyer of excellent standing, and had practiced in both New York and Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1849-50, Secretary of the Commission to Revise the Judicial Code of the State in 1851-52, and was State Librarian from 1854-60. He had engaged also in journalism and published the Cincinnati Signal in 1847. In 1854 he published a "History of the State of Ohio: First Period, 1620-1787." It was evidently the first volume of a complete and pretentious history of the state. It is valuable for its accuracy and detail and for a full treatment of the period covered, and one regrets that he never completed his work. If he had done so in as thorough a manner as he commenced it there would have been little left for subsequent historians to write about. In 1857 he wrote a "Manual of the Ohio School System," which is a most extensive and authoritative history of education in Ohio. During the Civil War, and for several years afterward, Mr. Taylor was special agent of the United States Treasury, being charged with making inquiries into the reciprocal relations of trade and transportation between the United States and Canada. In 1856 he removed to St. Paul Minn., and from there he made many contributions to literature. In 1862 he wrote "Alleghania, or the Strength of the Union and the Weakness of Slavery in the High Lands of the South." In 1867 he wrote, in connection with John R. Browne, "The Mineral Resources of United States." In 1882 he wrote "Forest and Fruit Culture in Manitoba," and in addition wrote pamphlets relating to the Indian question in connection with the Sioux War of 1862-63. His other writings consist of "The Railroad

System of Minnesota and Northwestern Connections," published in 1859, and "Reports to Treasury Department on Commercial Relations with Canada," published at Washington, D. C., in 1860, 1862, 1863. In the later days of his life he served as United States Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba. This man held the office of Librarian for two years and succumbed to the party pressure of Republican spoilsmen when Salmon P. Chase became Governor.

Literary Atmosphere.

It was fortunate for the library that Mr. Taylor's successor took equal rank as one in every way qualified to take charge of this institution. Governor Chase's nominee was William Turner Coggeshall. His whole life had been spent in a literary atmosphere. He came to Akron, Ohio, from Pennsylvania in his early manhood and embarked in the publication of a temperance paper which bore the peculiar

name, *The Roamer*. In Cincinnati, to which place he removed in 1847, he became identified with *The Genius of the West*, a monthly magazine of Western literature. With him in this connection was associated Coates Kinney, the author of the exquisite lyric, "Rain on the Roof." With his literary work in Cincinnati, Coggeshall engaged in newspaper reporting. He traveled with General Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian Liberator, in 1851-52; from 1856 until 1862 he was State Librarian. He was a man of varied literary tastes. In 1851 he published *Signs of the Times*, a book on spirit rappings, and he has some good novels to his credit: "Easy Warren and His Contemporaries." (New York, 1854), and "Oakshaw, or the Victim of Avarice" (Cincinnati, 1855) were both popular works in their day and had wide circulation. He is remembered chiefly by his "Poets and Poetry of the West" (Columbus, 1860) as being the first effort to perpetuate the poetical sentiment of the West and to present an anthology of, at that time, a new field of literature. In 1865 he published "The Journeys of Abraham Lincoln as President Elect and as President Martyred," now a rare and much-sought-for item in Lincolniana. His other works, "Home Hits" and "Hints" and "Stories of Frontier Adventure," were very popular in their day. He was a most industrious worker and covered in his writings a varied territory. As a practical moralizer he wrote sketches for young men on "State Governors," on "Millard Fillmore" and "Young America." As a historical writer he prepared papers on "The Origin and Progress of Printing," "Men and Events in the West" and "Literary and Artistic Enterprises in Cincinnati." In 1859 he published "A Discourse on the Social and Moral Advantages of the Cultivation of Local Literature."

All the while he was appearing on the public platform in the capacity of a lecturer, in which he obtained considerable popularity. He served as

State Librarian during the administrations of Governors Chase and Dennison. During the Civil War he volunteered and was appointed on the staff of Governor Dennison with the rank of Colonel. His services in West Virginia resulted in a permanent disease which finally caused his death. Retiring from the army, he became private secretary to Governor J. B. Cox. In 1865 he was appointed United States Minister at Quito, Ecuador, and immediately removed to South America. His health was broken and incapable of restoration; he died at Quito, August 2, 1867, aged 42 years. No man in his generation did more for the promotion of literary culture in the West than Coggeshall, and no man in the century of its existence has reflected more credit on the Ohio State Library. His monument lies, aside from his official worth, in his "Poets and Poetry of the West," which has done so much to keep green the memory of our early authors and to give prestige to the men and women who deserved literary honor.

The Beginning.

The establishment of this library was modestly announced by Governor Thomas Worthington in his message to the General Assembly as follows: "The fund made subject to my control by the last General Assembly, besides paying the ordinary demands upon it and for articles mentioned in the resolution of the Legislature of the 28th of January, 1817, has enabled me to purchase a small, but valuable, collection of books which are intended as the commencement of a library for this state. In the performance of this act I was guided by what I conceived the best interests of the state by placing within reach of the Representatives of the people such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are delegated to perform.

Subsequently Governor Worthington, in a message to the General Assembly, presented a catalogue of the books purchased, being 509 volumes. They embraced a wide range of literature of the most substantial character, and it is noticed that in the entire list there is but one work of poetry, that being Milton's "Paradise Lost." In this list we observe the works of authors representing the best of literatures in ancient and modern times. The foundation thus laid by Governor Worthington has increased year by year until there has been formed one of the most comprehensive and valuable collections of books possessed by any state of the Union. The man who did this work has erected for himself a monument more lasting than brass, and has rendered the generations that followed him his grateful debtors. It would be neglecting the chief obligation of this occasion not to give more than a passing notice to Thomas Worthington—a full-length portrait of the man and his career will certainly add to the interest of this evening.

The seat of government of Ohio by act of the General Assembly was removed from Chillicothe to Columbus, and from the second Tuesday of October, 1816, the latter town became the capital of Ohio. On December 2, 1816, the General Assembly met for the first time in Columbus in the new State-house, which was located on the northeast corner of Third and State streets.

The first Governor of Ohio to be inaugurated in the new Capitol was Thomas Worthington, of Chillicothe; he assumed his second term and delivered his inaugural address before both Houses of the Legislature on December 9, 1816. He had been elected to his first term in 1814, and to accept the Governorship he resigned his seat in the United States Senate. Worthington was one of that great triumvirate, his compeers being Edward Tiffin and Nathaniel Massie, who conducted to a successful termination the struggle which resulted in Ohio becoming a state. These men, all Virginians, all Jeffersonian Democrats, resisted the encroachment of Federalism as embodied in the administration of Governor Arthur St. Clair of the Northwest Territory. After a bitter contest they succeeded in removing the aged and gallant Governor, and finally forced, with the assistance of Thomas Jefferson, statehood on the people of Ohio. It was a magnificent struggle, a great conquest, and subsequent generations have been laid under eternal obligations for their patriotic and persistent struggle.

Thomas Worthington.

In this struggle for statehood Edward Tiffin was the master spirit and Thomas Worthington was his chief associate and lieutenant. When Ohio became a state Worthington was one of the two United States Senators elected by the first Legislature, which met March 1, 1803. He at once took an important rank in the Senate as a man of affairs, and he was recognized as a practical authority on the wants of the new state and the West generally. He was not a stranger at the seat of government. In the struggles just past he was first at Philadelphia and afterward at Washington representing the Democratic Republicans in their fight against Governor St. Clair and the admission of Ohio to the Union. He was recognized by President Jefferson as one of the influential leaders of the party to which both belonged and as a staunch friend of the Administration.

On the question of canals, internal improvements and public lands he was an acknowledged authority. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin wrote to President Jefferson, November 25, 1807, concerning Worthington as follows: "Whatever relates to land cannot be too closely watched. Worthington is the only one in the Senate since Breckinridge left who understands the subject. He has been perfectly faithful in that respect, trying to relieve as

much as possible the purchasers generally from being pressed for payment." On the last day of his first term in the Senate he secured the passage of a resolution that was the precursor of the Government construction of the National road.

He was again elected to the Senate December 10, 1810, to serve out the unfinished term ending March 4, 1815, of Return J. Meigs, Jr., who had been elected Governor, and right here I want to call attention to a fact that crops out in the early period of which I speak, not only in Ohio, but in other states. It is this: we find numerous instances of men resigning the United States Senatorship to accept the office of Governor of their state. They seem to have more ambition to serve their people by attention to domestic affairs than to occupy a post of honor at the distant capital. Meigs did this. So did Worthington, as well as several other Governors of Ohio. When Worthington returned to his second term as Senator he again became the authority on the public domain. He served on the Committees on Public Lands, Manufactures and Indian Affairs. The establishment of the General Land Office was the result of a bill introduced by him, which became a law April 24, 1812. He secured an appropriation of \$30,000 to finish the first section of a national road, which was one of the results of his project of internal improvements.

Against War.

Although a Democrat he opposed and voted against the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, because he believed it was ill advised, and that the country was not prepared for the conflict. His opposition, however, stopped with his vote, for he supported all the war measures of that time.

On December 8, 1814, he was inaugurated at Chillicothe as Governor. He had resigned from the United States Senate the day before. The war was still on, and Governor Worthington lent all his energies to sustaining the National Government and protecting Ohio. During his term as Governor he constantly urged the Legislature to take steps looking to the construction of canals and the advancement of education.

After serving two terms as Governor he represented Ross County in the Twentieth and Twenty-first General Assemblies in 1821-23. He afterward acted on the Canal Commission with Alfred Kelly, and did much to promote a canal system, being the first Governor to advocate that improvement.

Thomas Worthington may be justly styled one of the master spirits of Ohio. His long public career was productive of much good. He was distinctly a constructive statesman, giving his whole life to founding and building Ohio to greatness. When we look over his work in this state we find that he was the first Governor to urge free schools for the poor, to restrict the liquor traffic in favor of temperance, to found

a great library, to recommend a Governor's mansion, to grant prisoners in the penitentiary a portion of their labor income, to urge a state normal school, to establish county infirmaries, to advocate canals, and to promote internal improvements by state roads. Measuring his full career, both in national and state affairs, we can well agree with Salmon P. Chase that he was a "gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence."

His lasting memorial is this library. Other Governors have contributed their part in developing the material greatness of the state, and some have added glory to its name by valor in war; but the man who has furnished means of happiness and elevation of spirit to the thousands that have gone before, and through whose instrumentality thousands to come will be benefited, has left a monument time cannot destroy, and that men cannot forget.

AUGUST 26, 1917

A Traveling Package Library

IF there is a university which is making itself felt more usefully among the common people of its neighborhood than the University of Wisconsin, it has not yet been heard from. Among the many unusual ways in which it seeks to serve the state which supports it, one of the most effective is the little "package library." This library exists for the purpose of giving carefully unpartisan information concerning any question of public import. Under this plan anyone in the state, from the state senator to the child in the district school, may ask the university for a package library on a certain subject. In response he will receive a collection of from one to two hundred articles stating every side of the subject in an illuminating and comprehensive way. The articles will be composed of newspaper clippings, magazine articles, federal reports, and especially prepared bulletins. The package library finds its largest use in the guiding of group discussions or neighborhood and school debates. The three libraries most widely used during the past year were those dealing with woman suffrage, taxation, and commission government. The value of an institution which is teaching its people how to discuss intelligently and without prejudice the vital issues of the day cannot be estimated. Surely the American educational system, though weak in spots and not without grave defects, is the most socialized of America's institutions.

When was the first edition of the Britannica published?

The first edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was published at Edinburgh, Scotland, in parts which appeared from 1768 to 1771. George Washington owned a set of these encyclopedias.

TOWN BUYS BOOK WRITTEN BY NATIVE ON VESPUCCI'S WORK

(By The Associated Press.)

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A copy of The Cosmographie Introductio in which the name "America" was first given to the continent as recognition by the author of the claim of Amerigo Vespucci, the Italian navigator, to be its discoverer, was sold at auction here today, the town of Saint Die, in which the book was printed in 1507, being the purchaser. The price realized was 28,000 francs.

Saint Die is proud of the title that has been applied to it of "America's Godmother," because of the name given the continent in the work that came from the press there, and the citizens of the town responded readily to the solicitations of a book lover who opened a subscription to acquire the volume.

NOVEMBER 26, 1924.

The Titles of Books.

A book title, like a woman's face, ought to be pretty. And if a bewitching, diaphanous veil, in the shape of a slight curiosity rousing cloudiness of meaning can be thrown over it, so much the better. Readers delight to be half taken in by books, just as men do by women, so long—and this is a most important proviso—so long as their vanity is not piqued. The object of a title should be to seem simple, artless, naive and quite naturally charming, but this—as in the case of so many of its feminine analogues—is often to be attained only by the most consummate art.—Blackwood's Magazine.

LIBRARIAN TO RETIRE

**In Charge of Court of Appeals
Books for 31 Years**

After 31 years, Miss Caroline Collins will retire as librarian of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals law library with the closing of the library Tuesday night.

The library was established in 1898 by William Howard Taft, Horace H. Lurton and Henry F. Severens.

March 31, 1931—

LETTER FROM MISS WALES.

En Route to Ashville She Tells of Libraries in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Miss Elizabeth Wales on her way to Ashville, N. C., to attend the national convention of librarians, sends the PRESS the following:

Arrived in St. Louis at 7:15 and breakfasted at the station restaurant. Dispatched the usual flight of souvenir cards and then proceeded uptown to the library. The hours of opening differ for the season, being 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. from September to May, and 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. June, July and August. The librarian from Carthage was expected, however, and orders had been given to admit her at any hour. This privilege I greatly appreciated and spent a very pleasant morning examining the methods of the great public library.

The present rooms are much crowded, and all are eagerly looking forward to the new building. The ground is now being cleared for this on the St. Charles and Olive street site, between 13th and 14th where were formerly the Coliseum and the Exposition building. The competition of architects for the accepted plan is now being carried through and the jury of award will meet June 3rd. One of the members of this committee is Mr. E. H. Anderson of Albany, N. Y., who was recently a resident of Carthage.

The afternoon plan included a visit to the Barr branch out on Jefferson and Lafayette avenues. The building for this branch was completed, and the work opened in September, 1906. It began with the collection of 8,000 volumes in the model library at Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, and has grown to 12,000 at the present date. The building is of dark brick with stone trimmings, and the interior fittings are all of natural oak. The arrangement is much like our own library except that glass partitions take the place of the pillars and open spaces between the rooms. Downstairs are the staff room, lecture hall, club room, and engine room, the same as we have. The staff room is fitted with a gas stove, a large sink with running water, hot and cold, and cupboards, so that members of the force may arrange for their own luncheon when desirable.

The afternoon trip was managed for me by Mrs. Speck, whom some of your readers may remember, as she has been in charge of the information desk of the St. Louis library for 12 years. We afterward went out to Forest park and saw some of the beautiful residences in Portland and Westmoreland places.

When we gathered at the station for the trip to Cincinnati at 9:30 Tuesday evening, our party included Miss Sula Wagner and Mrs. Speck of St. Louis, Miss Faith Smith, of Sedalia, Miss Flora Roberts of Warrensburg Normal and Miss Pauline Hykes, of Carbondale, Illinois, and myself. The Cincinnati library had invited all visiting librarians to be its guests for the day, and right royally were we entertained.

Special trolley cars fitted with drawing room chairs started about ten o'clock to make the round of the branches, which are all comparatively new buildings. Three of them are already opened—the East End, Walnut Hill, and North Cincinnati branches. Outside the buildings are much alike, but all are finished differently within. The Walnut Hill branch is entirely in polished mahogany, while the North Branch has the low dome over the delivery desk and has a natural oak finish.

A luncheon at the pavilion in the "Zoo" (so called) had been planned for forty, at that time sixty sat down at a long table beautifully decorated, overlooking the band-stand, where Creators' band played from 2:30 to 4 o'clock. That same band created considerable amusement at the close of the luncheon by striking up with the trumpet blare of the Tannhauser march during the speech of Mr. Hodges, librarian of the public library; three times he patiently waited for a softer strain, only to be again interrupted by a fanfare of brass horns each time just at the climax of his story. What the story, or what its point, was lost in the laughter which followed. After this the special cars were again put in commission for a trip to Rookwood pottery, which ended a very interesting day. On the 8:10 train via the Queen & Crescent, the party joined the Chicago contingent and started on the last phase of the journey to Ashville, where it will arrive at 1:15 p. m. on Thursday.

The Walnut Hills branch of the Cincinnati public library cost \$46,-150.30. It contains 14,750 volumes.

East End branch; cost \$32,500; 7,369 volumes.

North Cincinnati branch; cost \$46,-426.30; 9,523 volumes.

Harrison branch, 1,480 volumes.

Hartwell branch, 2063 volumes.

Lackland branch, 2,544 volumes.

Madisonville branch, 2,050 volumes.

Pleasant Ridge branch, 3,051 volumes.

Wyoming branch, 3,215 volumes.

LIBRARY

Of Local Federal Court

Is One of the Finest of the Kind
in This Vicinity,

Though It Only Boasts of Five
Years' Existence.

First Report of Librarian Loveland —Appeal For Funds For Its Maintenance.

Among the many institutions in this city there is one which but few of the general public appear to be aware of. This is the law library of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for this circuit, and it is considered as one of the best-equipped libraries of the kind in this country. It occupies nearly the whole of the north side of the third floor of the Federal Building. The furnishings are elegant and everything is so arranged that any volume can be secured at a moment's notice. The library is only five years old, but already it is looked upon by attorneys everywhere as one of the most complete to be found, and they use it at all times. Mr. Frank O. Loveland, Clerk of the Court, who also has charge of the library, yesterday, upon the request of the Court, issued the first report concerning that valuable adjunct to the Court. The report is exhaustive and is got up in Mr. Loveland's clever style. The idea of the report is to show to the Department of Justice the necessity for maintaining the library and to secure an annual appropriation of \$2,000 with which to buy books.

WHAT IT CONTAINS.

The library contains between 9,000 and 10,000 volumes, among which are the statutes of the United States (the Revised Statutes and the statutes at large); the statutes of every state and territory, in each case being the last revision and the session laws subsequent thereto; the laws of England; a partial set of all the annual session laws of the four states in this circuit; the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States; reports of the several Circuit Courts of Appeals, being United States Appeals and Circuit Court of Appeals reports; the reports of the Circuit and District Courts, being Federal Cases and Federal Reporter; the reports of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; the reports of the Court of Claims; the reports of the Attorney-Generals' opinions; the reports of the highest Court of every state and territory, and the reports of the inferior Courts in several states, notably Ohio, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Texas. There is a digest with each set of reports. There is a fairly complete set of English reports and digests, including the reports of the House of Lords, of the Law, Chancery, Bankruptcy, Admiralty and Criminal Courts to the number of 1,300 volumes, and the Scotch reports. In addition to the statutes, reports and digests there are more than 1,000 miscellaneous text books, encyclopedias, dictionaries and other books of reference, and a few special or annotated reports like "Lawyers' Co-Operative Reports," "Leading Cases in Equity" and partial sets of the "East Reporter System."

BIG AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR BOOKS.

The amount expended for books for the library derived from different sources is as follows:

Money appropriated by Congress..	\$12,146 34
Fees not in cases under Rule 38 ..	4,662 44
Admissions	7,265 21
Voluntary contributions	445 54
Total	\$24,519 53

This sum of money has been expended for law books, in addition to the books furnished without expense, since the library was opened May 15, 1895, to June 30, 1900. These books, from whatever source derived, have become the property of the United States, the total value of which is between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

The books have been carefully selected, and it is conceded by all, who have access to it, to be one of the best equipped libraries in the country of its size for practical purposes. The necessity and value of this library to the members of this Court is manifest. It is a local institution, but is used by attorneys living in all parts of the circuit. Members of the bar of this Court not only use it at the time their cases are heard by the Court, but frequently come here for that purpose at other times from the smaller cities and villages from all parts of the circuit, where they do not have access to books needed in properly preparing their cases. Attorneys not living in Cincinnati frequently spend several days in the library preparing briefs in cases pending in this Court.

The fund for the purchase of books is now practically exhausted. It will be necessary to cease adding to the library either statutes, reports or text-books, except such as are voluntarily contributed, unless some step is taken to provide funds for the purchase of books. In order to continue the present subscriptions to the various reports and statutes there is needed at least \$1,000