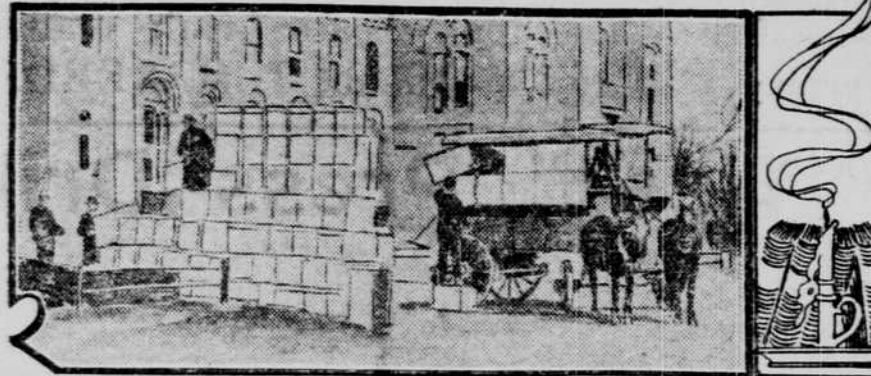


INTERNATIONAL Book Exchange

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT LITERARY BUREAU



A WEEKLY SHIPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

Uncle Sam is doing his best at the dissemination of literature. He is at the head of a mighty international book exchange which annually handles about 200,000 packages of books aggregating half a million pounds in weight, and which are distributed to all parts of the globe. It is the government's clearing house for official and scientific literature, and is known as the international exchange system of the Smithsonian exchanges.

Most of the shipments made contain full sets of United States government documents for authorized depositories, and the balance consist of departmental and other publications for miscellaneous correspondents. The lists of Smithsonian exchange correspondents include 60,000 separate addresses.

These figures furnish some idea of the large scope of operation of a system which, outside the scientific and academic world, is not generally known. Dr. Cyrus Adler, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the library and exchanges, explained recently the purpose and work of this international literary clearing house.

"The exchange service," he said, "is almost as old as the institution itself. It was originally designed for the purpose of exchanging Smithsonian publications for those of other learned societies and faculties. Through the action of congress and through a treaty negotiated with various foreign countries, to which many nations have since adhered, it has become an important international agency for the exchange of governmental, scientific and literary publications. It is devised to benefit the institutions in this country and abroad, serving as one of the most important means for carrying out the fundamental purpose of the institution, 'the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.'

"It is through this system that the original documents, reports of scientific experiments, official transactions of societies, governmental publications and like productions are sent to the libraries and kindred institutions of the world, at a great saving of labor and expense. Instead of each society, association or academy sending documents to a thousand others, a constant circulation is maintained through the medium of the Smithsonian Institution.

"The operation of an official exchange bureau of this sort gains the benefits of centralized effort. When boxes and packages are properly stamped by the Smithsonian Institution and marked 'International Exchanges,' customs inspection is waived. For a long time many steamship lines went so far as to provide free transportation on all packages of Smithsonian exchanges. Further privileges, such as the waiving of certain consular fees on bills of lading are enjoyed by the exchange system, making it altogether of great service not only to the government which supports it, but to its citizens as well. The government appropriation available for this service during the present year is \$32,000."

The idea of an international literary exchange system is not new. It was first permanently established 70 years ago by H. Alexandre Vattemare of Paris. As early as 1694, however, the royal library of France, authorized by King Louis XIV., conducted an international exchange for several years, and the American Philosophical Society (founded in 1743) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (founded in 1780), at the beginning of the nineteenth century, traded their proceedings and transactions for those of foreign scientific societies. Mr. Vattemare's efforts began in 1832, when he succeeded in interesting many learned men of Europe in his plans. In 1893 he visited the United States and obtained the endorsement of many leading Americans, among them Washington Irving, Joel R. Poinsett, then secretary of war; Gullian C. Verplanck, and also the governments of a number of cities. On his second visit to this country he was designated as the agent of the Library of Congress to conduct the ex-

change system established between France and the United States. The National Institute of this country in 1840 set up a similar international exchange of natural history specimens. Although the Smithsonian exchange system had no direct connection with those established between national governments by M. Vattemare, it soon superseded all other plans for international exchanges. The institution was founded in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." To further the second term of this bequest, the first volume of the Smithsonian publications, on the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, by Squier and Davis, was issued in 1848, and distributed in this country and abroad. The germs of the present exchange system are evident in the words of the first secretary, Joseph Henry, who wrote as early as 1832:

"The worth and importance of the institution are not to be estimated by what it accumulates within the walls of its building, but by what it sends forth to the world. Its great mission is to facilitate the use of all the implements of research, and to diffuse knowledge, which this use may develop. The Smithsonian publications are sent to some institutions abroad, and to the great majority of those at home, without any return receipt, save in some cases that of co-operation in meteorological and other observations."

As now conducted, the rules for the control of the exchange service provide in addition to the distribution of the United States government publications to foreign libraries, for the distribution abroad of books, pamphlets, charts and other printed matter sent as gifts or exchanges from literary and scientific societies or individuals to correspondents abroad, without expense to the sender beyond that of delivery to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. No charge is made to the receiver except in some instances the cost of delivery from the Smithsonian agent or correspondent nearest to him. Similar material sent from abroad to this country is forwarded to the recipient without expense to him, the packages being delivered free of freight charges to the foreign agent or correspondent of the institution.

The international exchange service has now grown to huge proportions. Three paid agencies abroad are maintained in London, in Leipzig and in Budapest. The shipments sent abroad by the Smithsonian exchange service include practically every organized community in the world, from Ireland to South Africa. They are made in uniform packages or boxes, and shipments to smaller communities are sent whenever enough material has accumulated to warrant its transmission. To larger agencies the service is weekly. To France, in 1907, went 153 boxes and 12,961 packages; to Great Britain and Ireland, 308 boxes and 29,213 packages, and similar amounts to other large agencies, supplying in all nearly 60,000 correspondents. In return France sent 4,687 packages of books, Great Britain and Ireland 7,937, British America 309, and so on.

It may be seen from the larger figures on the shipment side that the United States government is more generous than any other nation in the matter of publishing and giving away literature of a scientific and an educational nature.

The exchange service is limited to voluntary contributions from recognized societies, institutions or faculties. The United States does not undertake to ship free of charge books purchased in different countries, nor scientific apparatus nor instruments. The exchanges are still administered for the same purpose as at their beginning, "for the diffusion of knowledge among men."

Not the Medicinal Kind.

"Strange, is it not, that political bosses do not pretend to cure all social ills?"

"Why should they pretend to cure them?"

"Don't they always have a lot of healers?"—Baltimore American.

Married Paupers and Divorce.

"An odd thing about married paupers is that they like to live separate," said a single pauper.

"You know how almshouses are arranged; there's a man's ward, a woman's ward, and a mixed or married ward. Well, the mixed ward is always nearly empty. Not that we lack married paupers. Oh, no. But the husbands prefer to bachelor it among the men, and the wives to old maid it among the women."

"The older our married paupers get, the more vehement is their insistence on separate living."

"She's allus a-naggin' the octogenarian will growl."

"Nobody can't sleep o' nights with sech snorin' as hisn', sniffs the septuagenarian female."

"And so they separate—to all intents divorced."

All the Same to Him.

"Aren't you glad to see a change in the weather?" queried the optimist.

"Oh, not necessarily," rejoined the pessimist. "One might as well worry about one kind of weather as another."

New Game Bird in New York.

A new species of the pheasant has been seen in this locality of late and it is attracting many sportsmen to this neighborhood. It is said to be a far handsomer bird than the Mongolian pheasant, and those who claim to know say it is a Japanese pheasant.

When a cat was found that had been eating the bird it was kept to examine the bird it was found that the head and neck were of steel blue, reflecting brown, green and purple in different lights. The back and wings exhibit a fine mixture of orange, red, black, brown and yellow. The breast is red, each feather magnified with black and reflecting different colored tints. It has a large tail, probably one and one-half feet in length. It is always alone and never seems to mingle with birds of the Mongolian species.—Manchester Correspondence Rochester Herald.

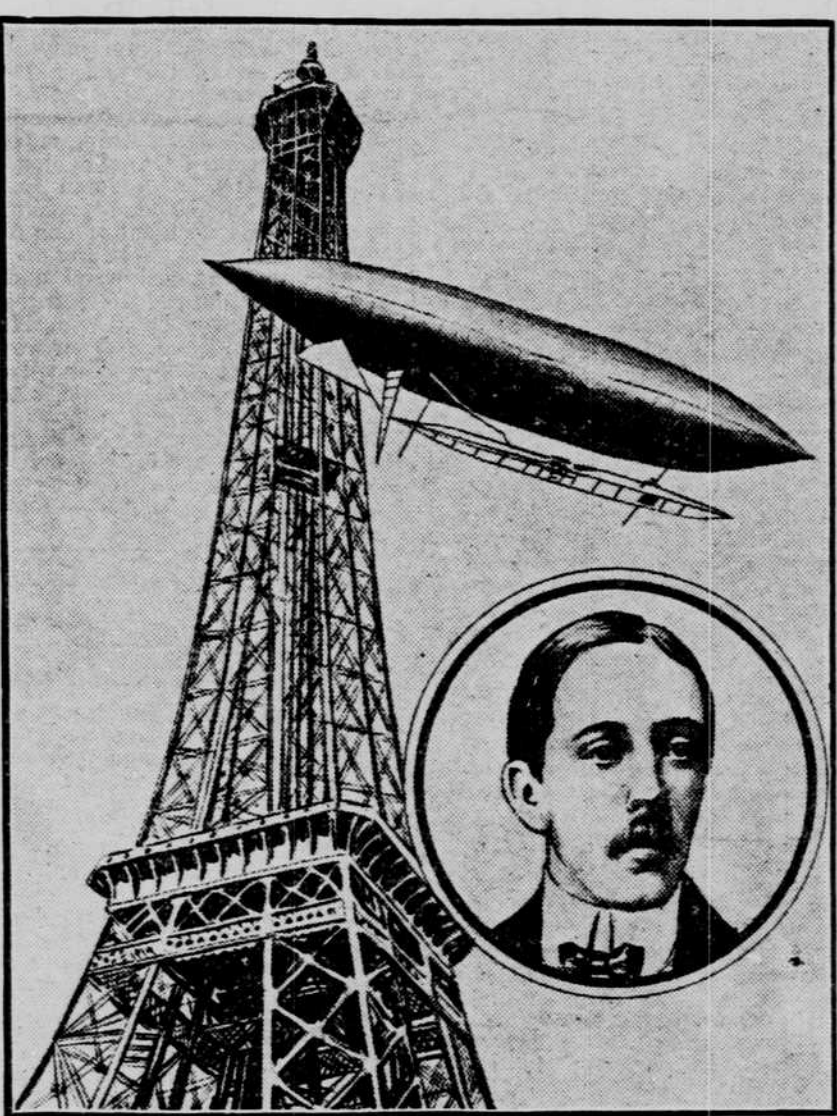
TERRIBLE FIGHTING FORCE TO SUPPLANT WARSHIPS

By RUSSELL WOODARD
(BRITISH HISTORIAN)

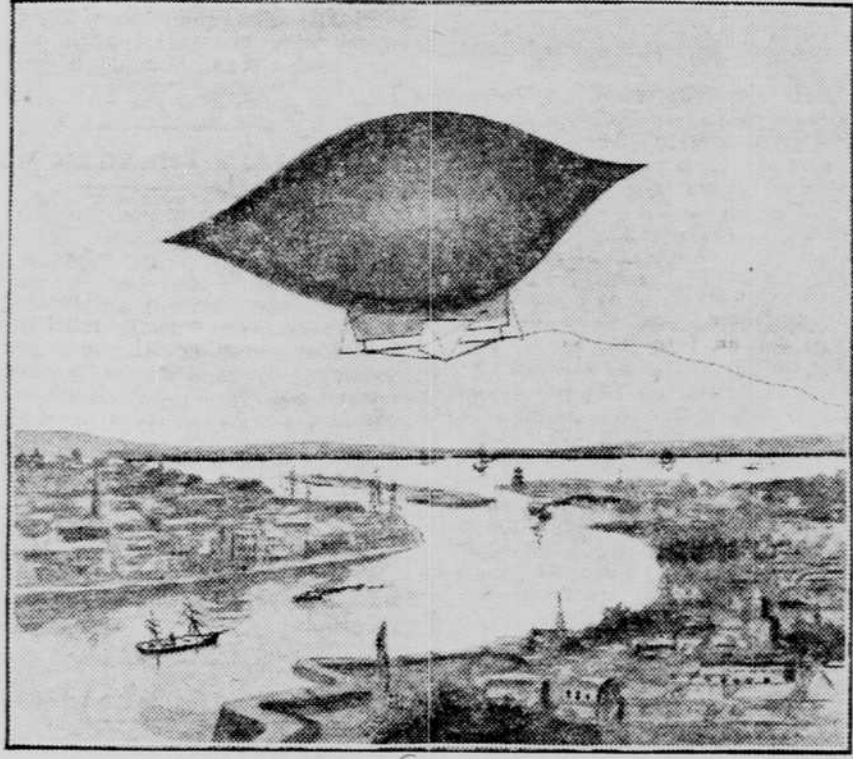
Expert Discourses on Japan's Navy Increase, and the Probabilities which Airships Hold Forth for the Dogs of War.

JAPAN is doubling its fighting strength on water. The eyes of the world are on the oriental kingdom, for the Japanese admiralty has started a decided innovation in accomplishing that purpose. An almost unbelievable amount of cash is not expended in this movement, but the Russian vessels, captured in the Russo-Japanese war, are being re-equipped, re-armed, more guns are being installed and the general appearance and strength of the entire navy, including the craft which were under the mikado's jurisdiction before the war, is being heightened.

Into Japan's plans are being thrown the most modern ideas and every possible weakness, noted in the recent war, is being banished in the strengthening process. Since the recent installation of a new Japanese cabinet, a part announcement of plans has been



Santos-Dumont and His Airship.



Prof. Carl Meyers' Electrical Aerial Torpedo.

given to the world, and by the exertion of bits of imagination here and there naval experts declare they foresee one of the strongest navies which ever kicked up spray in the Pacific.

Here is the way it's being done, this being the official announcement given out by the Japanese admiralty bureau at Tokyo:

"The Japanese admiralty has decided upon a large scheme of rearmament instead of building new ships, the armaments of the old will be altered so as to bring them into line with the requirements indicated by the war with Russia. Thus vessels of the Mikasa type which have hitherto carried four 12-inch guns and 14 six-inch will henceforth carry four ten-inch instead of 14 six-inch, so that their principal armament will be brought up to eight pieces of heavy caliber. In fact, their fighting strength will be doubled. Similarly in the case of vessels like the Retvisan, taken during the war, their new armament will consist of four 12-inch and four ten-inch pieces, the latter being substituted for the 12-inch which these vessels originally carried.

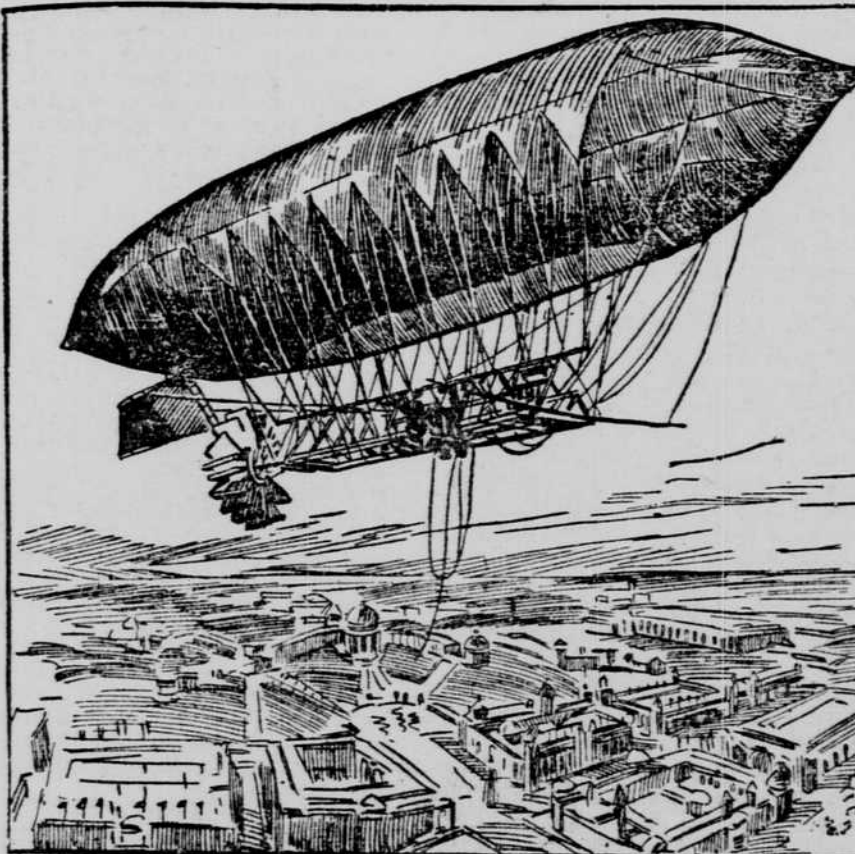
"When the programme is carried out it will have the advantage of creating a thoroughly homogeneous fighting force.

"First-class cruisers are to be added to the navy. These ships will have a displacement of 18,650 tons with a horse power of 44,000 and a speed of 25 knots. They will be 450 feet long over all with 80 feet beam and a draft of 25 feet. Their armor will be seven inches and their armament will consist of ten 12-inch guns, some six-inch and ten 4.7-inch. One of these ships is to be built at Kure."

Every year naval efficiency is reaching a higher plane and experts declare it to be a physiological certainty that a more powerful mode of warfare on the water must come. That has been the trend of events from time memorial. One may go back into history to the time when the Norse-

men fought from rafts. Later came their crude canoes and then the Vikings. Several hundred years elapsed and big nations fought from behind bulwarks on wooden ships. Efforts were then made to put speed into the sailing vessels. The discovery of the steam engine helped this.

Then came the eventual discarding of wooden vessels. This was brought about in America when the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac was fought and the fight in itself marked a step in naval warfare. The Merrimac embodied an idea up to that time unthought of in its armor of steel rails laid half a foot or more thick on its sides and top. No shells of that time were found able to pierce this arrange-



Capt. Baldwin's Airship.

ment. But the Monitor came along with its revolving turret, ironclad, and, northerners say, bested the Merrimac. Right in that battle were two steps in naval progress, and Capt. Ericsson, whose family tree dates back to the times of the Norseman,

of warfare which will render warships useless.

Of course every country maintains a land force, but all realize that the best move against an oncoming enemy is to beat them to the battlefield, and as a consequence, the usual approach being water, the navies of the world are strengthened to their top-most point. Russia has not yet recovered from its set-to with the mikado's subjects, but the scrap left the Japs with a few more battle-ships and a splendid plan for strengthening their navy without expending great sums of money and contracting new loans.

Going farther into the probabilities of the new style of warfare which seems imminent, we may have battles of the air—a very dangerous mode of scrapping to the uninterested spectator below. Probably that would be the deadliest sort of combat known, for in "sinking" an airship every man aboard would undoubtedly be killed by hard compact with mother earth.

Then, on the other hand, perhaps there will be no future wars, at least among the large and civilized powers. Of course the barbarians will break out occasionally, but among the bigger nations there are now so many peace bodies that one has to walk about carefully in order not to encounter doves of peace, minus feathers. There are dozens of international peace and arbitration societies whose one theme is "don't shoot," and these hold sessions annually. It is said that they really cement relations between countries and the time may come when they will become so numerous that conflict will be impossible without slaying brothers. The Hague tribunal is another medium of the big powers, always ready to decide little disputes which threaten to develop into "international complications."

will recall the session of parliament which dealt with the last British naval budget, the largest in the history of the nation. Emperor William of Germany, it was reported at the time, addressed a personal communication to Lord Tweedmouth, who had charge of the naval end of England's welfare, asking the latter to cut his naval budget. This story was not denied, but talk of it was so avoided by officials that the British public to-day believe that the letter actually was received. It aroused criticism from all Britain. It is said that the kaiser realized that the two biggest nations of the old world must keep pace with each other in this line, and perhaps feeling that a large expenditure by Germany was not advisable, realized that the only avenue of exit from such a possibility was to see the British budget reduced.

President Roosevelt's feelings on the matter were amply told in the record of the last congress when he tried to get that august body to appropriate for four new warships. However, there were too many men of peaceful and public buildings inclinations among the wearers of the toga and they dealt a solar plexus blow to the project, from which it only half recovered—to the extent of two warships. Both of these vessels have already been launched.

With Japan, the little terror of the far east, burnishing up its navy, the probabilities are that the powers may go even farther next year in expenditures for warships, and the only block to the great amount expended seems to be the devising of some new mode

of warfare which will render warships useless.

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As a consequence it looks dark for the dogs of war and just as ink for the men of peace, who would keep the canines tied. But come what will, within a generation or two the world is to be given some new fighting force which will astound the nations, not in the secret, to such an extent that there will either be an entire cessation of all hostilities or some two will get together and one will be made such a beautiful example of that the watching nations will decide that Gen. Sherman was right about war.

What this invention will be one can only guess and most of today's guesses are poor. From present indications, however, the airship is to be a factor, and when the inventor turns out an aeroplane which can carry men and shells in sufficient quantity to do real damage, then our impressive battle ships will be melted into steel rails.

Each year the powers are putting more money into their marine fighting apparatus, and Germany and England, more especially, are eyeing each other's naval budget in an anxious manner. Most readers of foreign news

authorities of many of the larger cities are instituting anti-noise measures.—Medical Record.

Inconsistency.

During one of Lady Battersea's addresses on prison life a lady in the audience mentioned that she had once lectured in Holloway. "What was the subject?" asked her ladyship. "I am afraid you will think it rather ironical," replied the lady, "but it was entitled 'Public Holidays, and How to Keep Them.'"—M. A. P.

More Zones of Quiet.

Chicago has recently established hospital quiet zones, similar to those in New York, and there are other signs that a wave of protest against unrestrained noise is sweeping over the country; and even in Europe the

OPEN DEALING IN PAINT.

Buying paint used to be like the proverbial buying of a "pig in a poke." Mixtures in which chalk, ground rock, etc., predominated were marked and sold as "Pure White Lead," the deception not being apparent until the paint and the painting were paid for. This deception is still practiced, but we have learned to expose it easily.

National Lead Company, the largest makers of genuine Pure White Lead, realizing the injustice that was being done to both property owners and honest paint manufacturers, set about to make paint buying safe. They first adopted a trade mark, the now famous "Dutch-Boy Painter," and put this trademark, as a guaranty of purity, on every package of their White Lead. They then set about familiarizing the public with the blow-pipe test by which the purity and genuineness of White Lead may be determined, and furnished a blow-pipe free to every one who would write them for it. This action was in itself a guaranty of the purity of National Lead Company's White Lead.

As the result of this open dealing the paint buyer to-day has only himself to blame if he is defrauded. For test outfit and valuable booklet on painting, address National Lead Company, Woodbridge Bldg., New York.

Sewing Room Vaudeville.

"It's nip and tuck with me," said the Sewing Machine, "though I often strike the seamy side."

"I do something of a reel," announced the Spool Cotton.

"I have a good eye for the thread of a plot," complacently declared the Needle.

"I gather interest as I go along," boasted the Ruffler.

"I do a pretty smooth turn in my cancan," modestly remarked the Oil.

"When I try to do anything," mournfully remarked the Eye, "I get the Hook."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Newspapers of the World.

There are 12,500 newspapers published in the United States; about 1,000 of them are published daily and 120 are managed, edited and published by negroes. In Asia there are 3,000 periodical publications, of which the greater part appear in British India and Japan; the latter country publishes 1,500 newspapers. Africa has only 200 newspapers, of which 30 are published in Egypt and the rest appear in the various European colonies.

Just a Plain Commoner.

Royal names for hotels are sometimes the cause of peculiar misunderstandings. An aged farmer from the home county decided to make a visit to Toronto. It was the first time he had been at a city station and when a hotel crier hurried to him with the interrogation: "King Edward?" the newcomer simply smiled as he answered: "No sir—Thomas Cox of Eramosa."

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery—Defiance Starch—all injurious chemicals are omitted, while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

A Financier.

"Dear, what in the world was the lawn mower doing at the foot of the stairs when I came in at midnight last night?"

"Didn't you tell me that you had taken out an accident policy on your life?"—Houston Post.

Your Druggist Will Tell You

That Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes, Makes Weak Eyes Strong, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain and Sells for 50c.

Ingratitude is a sign of weakness; one never finds a strong man ungrateful.—Mountford.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. You pay 10c for cigars not so good. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

A wise man is apt to know when he has enough before he gets it.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nervine Expectorant. Send for FREE \$500 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The best workman is he who loves his work.—T. T. Lynch.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease Cured tired, aching, swelling feet. 2c. Trial package free. A. S. Clonick, Le Roy, N. Y.

Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends.—Coleridge.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually, Dispel Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

By whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. One size only. Price 50¢ per bottle.