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SECOND STAND MAIL MATTER.

Philidelphia, Thursday, December 20, 1917

AMSTRINGING "NEUTRAL ANIMALS"

related by Forney that in July, he and George H. Boker called President Lincoln. It was just preto Bull Run and commissioners Kentucky were waiting to protest sending Union troops through State to the relief of the Unionists in e. They said Kentucky was neu-The situation recalled to Boker an ote of the British Minister at the of Frederick the Grent, who was us to persuade that king to join Great Britain in a certain military dse. "Old Fritz steadily refused to involved. At a formal state dinner, the British Minister was present, rick said, 'Will my Lord Bristol me to send him a piece of espon?" to the latter indignantly replied, 'No. decline having anything to do with l'animals.'"

On great issues there can be no neu-What do Missouri Compromises at to in the end? They lead to inconflict and write in blood verthat might otherwise have been d in clean ink. Russia tanned s from the Baltie to the Black and through them no enemy could but any enemy who wanted to could bimself with a Russian name and de himself through the highways and ways of the country preaching sedition spreading propaganda. Russia closed physical frontiers, but she left her I mind fully exposed to attack.

are men in this country who feed n and call themselves pacifists or that they are the true advocates racy and alone stand for freedom sich and complete personal liberty few are sincere and some are dupes. the most are subtle propagandists hearts beat for the Kaiser and alm eventually to do to this country t their confreres did to Russia. They to contaminate the national spirit pe to stir up argument and disa, to get the factions at each other's ts and to stimulate partisanship. It y be that they even invade the money kets, as the Secretary of the Treasury in the expectation that this "nation of ey-grabbers" will quit cold when its t is touched. These are the cuemies the Republic at home, and they are as us enemies as any army corps at

There can be no neutrality between a lised and his own country. No man can minst his nation when his nation is ling for its life and remain a man. Nor there any excuse for a citizen to be de-By German lies. Whoever conceived of the "Four-Minute Men" consomething definite to national s and national success. These men are the message of fact and truth parts of the Union. They are telling facts, facts that can be proved by ntary evidence, copies of which any may obtain from Washington. They nailing German lies everywhere. They not giving German sples time to plant ed. They are showing that there neutrality and why there cannot be, the is not for the United States is

a citizen hears some wild rumor. less plausible, the effect of which n doubt or discontent, let him his Representative in Congress or paper and ask if it is true. Most in circulation only because they rious enough to be denied auly. But even a little lie in these ay do a lot of damage. Let us, be on the outlook not only for propagandists, but also for their We may miss catching the perlves, but we can certainly sterseed of discontent. The "Fouren" are doing a wonderful worit. ate citizen can help in the man-

sted above. n has go use just now for snimals" within its borders.

OFFIC WINS IN BOSTON

It is called the Good Govern ciation, and it has turned to reform, just as its coun-succeeded in doing in Phila-

he same thing is meant-misgovernment masquerading in the domino of a national party. The people suffer the same evils whatever the local label swollen contracts. "jobs," deals, police in politics, vice protection, corruption at the polls, misuse of public funds for private profit, the return of thirty cents' worth of value for a round dollar's worth of taxes.

Philadelphia's decent and civic-minded citizenry can take heart o' grace from Boston's wrecking of the machine, now a heap of political junk at the base of the bedrock of reform. The return of Andrew J. Peters to the Mayoralty over the antireform incumbent was not the accomplishment of a single campaign flame fanned o a fury of resentment over bad municipal conditions, but it was the result of the fire of a persistent purpose, built on the backlog of pure politics, and kept burning year after year despite the blasts of discouragement and defeat which sometimes almost extinguished the embers of reform. Those

embers became a conflagration. That is the lesson Boston sends to Philalelphia today that is the heartening message to the Town Meeting party here. Keep the home fires of reform burning in this city of homes and the flame will parify our local government of the gross elements of the plunderbund and the murderbund.

Keep the fire burning!

THROW OUT THE YELLOW VOTE

N ENGLAND soldiers and sallors under as well as over twenty-one years of age ire to vote. In Canada a similar attempt has been made to bring civilian and military elements of the citizenry into political co-operation in the midst of war. The vomen relatives of Canadian soldiers voted on Monday and men of German and Austrian antecedents did not, unless their citizenship was of many years' standing e votes of the men who fought at Vimy Ridge have been taken and in due course of time will swell the anti-Proscian maority in the Dominion.

It is not too soon for Congress and the State Legislatures to sort out Americans. It is really asking too much of us to let the Kaiser have several hundred thousand

Men and women of German and Austrana birth who have become naturalized reently are not representative Americans. Injustice would be done to some of them by disfranchisement. But those of them who are loyal should be the first ones to iemand that their lovalty be not offset by aturalized Kaiserites. Yet how can we discriminate between the sheep and the goats? All who have refused to perform nilitary service, and who do not belong to recognized religious bodies with pacifism in their creeds, should lose their votes, and, of course, all who since August 1, 1914. save been convicted of sedition, of conspirang with foreign agents to the detriment of the United States, of urging the violation of Federal laws.

At the same time an efficient system of taking and recording the entire soldier and sailor vote, irrespective of age, should be planned. If a man is old enough to die for the country he is old enough to vote for it. The widows of our soldier dead should vote.

There will be nothing vindictive or jinroistic in such necessary measures. It is simply locking the door against langlace. Pro-Germanism could not, of course, outrote us. But it must not tinge our policy with the least trace of vellowness.

GOOD FOR THE SOUL

MAN has kept it on his mind all day A MAN has actually remembered it as he starts for home in the late afternoon. He passes his dollar through the wicket and gives the girl his name and address. He gets a receipt and a button, which will prevent him from being challenged. He expects to be budgered for more than a dollar. But he is not badgered. Then he feels sorry he did not decide to give more. "I'll make it two dollars," he says.

"All right, but who shall I put down the other dollar member?" is the reply. "What we want is members this

So he gives his wife's name and gets another button. As he leaves Red Cross hendquarters, mingling once more with the hurrying throngs, he feels a certain satisfaction, a certain distinction, a sense of living beautifully." It is good for the soul,

PUT POSTAL SERVICE ON HIGH GEAR

THESE times are too trying for the pub-He to feel great interest in whatever friction may exist between postal employes nd the Postmaster General. What does concern the public, both as a matter of annoyance and of utility, is the breakdown of the postal system at this time. Vaunted efficiency seems to have been overwhelmed in a tidal wave of disorganization at the first critical test. Letters are delayed and newspapers and periodicals are delivered ong overdue, without any apparently

legitimate cause. Mails are important in wartimes of all times. Business must rely more than ever on the postal service for its quick and effective conduct, with the restrictions on passenger travel made necessary by the war. The civilian and military bodies are kept in touch through the mails in a very important sense since the manning of our armies has called from civil pursuits hundreds of thousands of men. Without proper mail facilities, families separated by ervice and sacrifice become more widely divided than before, and cruelly so, by the very lack of justified necessity. There is no excuse for interruption of the internal communications of the United States, and the fact of the interruption is blameworthy

Mr. Burleson and his force must postpone gabbling about their differences and get down to the brass tacks of real service. Co-operation, not conflict, is the call upon both. They must rivet up the loose joints and tighten the postal machine to high gear and smooth running.

The prohibition wave is a steamroller. We more than suspect that it is the tash Christmas the Kaiser will enjoy.

No wonder the President is a wise man if House tells him all he knows! It's more than he ever told anybody else.

The country could do without Der man, but apparently it cannot do without Goethals. Deep waters are made for big

The only way to explain the defeat of ent must have been an Irishman

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Dinners, Murder Trials and Vivisection Are Discussed-Former Governor Denounces the Methods of Detectives

"Autobiography of a Pennsylvanian" temporarily will appear on the editorial page of the Evening

CHAPTER IX-Continued

THE Judges in social parlance were regarded as being possessed of too slender resources to be expected to entertain, but it was the proper thing to invite them to all of the important functions, and my cards of invitation and menus, all of which are preserved and bound in volumes, give a quite complete picture of this phase of life in Philadelphia, and even of the State, for twenty-five years. The best dinners of a public nature were served at the Bellevuc. which stood at the northwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, and has since been torn down and been succeeded by the Bellevue-Stratford. There I have heard all of the leading statesmen, politicians. generals, admirals, literary men and other conspicuous persons of my time make after dinner speeches. The Clover Club and the Five o'Clock Club were the principal dining clubs, and their style of entertainment was pretty much alike, giving their guests plenty of good champagne and exsecting them to endure with complacence di of the ribaldry which the combined wit of perhaps a bundred hosts could devise. The Society of the Cincinnati always gave an attractive dinner. They had a considerable fund of money, and after their Washington Monument in Pairmount Park and other expenditures were provided for had nothing to do with it except once or twice a year to have a beautiful dinner. It was only excelled by that of the directors of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, an uncient and very wealthy corporation They gathered about a circular table upon which everything was of the best which money could secure, and the space in the center was banked with rare flowers. No satsiders were invited save the Judges and their counsel, John C. Johnson, who never drank anything except from a pitcher of emonade prepared for him alone, dining room at the Believue was too limited in space to entertain a crowd, and therefore the dinners were never unwieldy and never delayed. At the dinner of the Clover Club George G. Pierie always sang crude song called "The Darby Ram," and at the dinner of the Five o'Clock Club to each guest was presented a timepiece of

some kind as a souventy. In 1892 the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, a society of women whose forefathers had borne some part in colonial public affairs prior to the Revolutionary War, was organized. Mrs. Pennypacker became a member and one of its controlling committee of thirteen. About the same time I was selected by the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. and of which I have since become the senior vice president, a delegate to the national convention which met at Mount Vernon. A little later in the same year the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia. comprised of descendants of the Dutch who were in America prior to the Revolution. was formed at the suggestion of Dr. Peter Direk Keyser. I was one of the first members and have since become its president. The spirit and the literature of this society have been excellent. Each year on the anniversary of the Convention of Utrecht, January 23, 1578, they drink a glass of schnapps, smoke a long pipe, listen to the rendering of "Wilhelmus van Nassauwe" by members of the Orpheus Club and sing the song of "The Dutch on the Delaware," written by my brother, Isaac R. Pennypacker, and set to music by Dr. Arnold Gantvoort, director of the College of Music

Some Murder Cases The first conciction of murder in the first degree in the City Hall at Broad and Market streets was that of a man tried before me. Job Hans, a coal dealer, doing business in one of the suburbs of the city. belonged to a type which is now almost obsolete. He went to his place of business at the break of day. He had no faith in the security of banks and carried his cash upon his person. One morning, before others were stirring, he sat at his desk writing a bill for coal when, a negro, named Henry Davis, crept up behind him with a ciub, crushed in his brain and stole his money. He fell over dead, his sleeve smearing the partly written bill, which I have preserved. The evidence was circum stantial but clear and left the jury and myself without doubt. The case interested me as a psychological study. Davis had been employed at the Midvale Steel Works, but had been discharged and was without a job and without money. The night before he went to see the woman to whom he was engaged to be married and told her his financial situation. Thereupon she promptly threw him overboard. The cause of this murder was the situation which has been outlined, the mood into which he, ignorant and undisciplined, was thrown by his surroundings and the unusual opportunity given to him by a miserly old man. Another murder case interested me exceedingly because of the closeness of the legal questions involved. Nicola Bartilotte, convicted December 23, 1897, had a quarrel with another Italian, a larger man, in the course of which his thumb was so badly chewed that he was compelled to go to the hospital. After he had been cured, one day he thrust into his packet a long-bladed knife, which I still have, and went down to the house of the other man, evidently on the lookout for trouble. The other man accepted the challenge and after some alter cation Bartilotte ran. His antagonist pursued, picked up a large stone, overtook Bartilotte and, getting him down, lay on top of him, beating him over the head with the stone. By some means Bartilotte was able to open his knife and he plunged the blade into his foe, who rolled over helpless Up to this time Bartilotte was legally safe from the charge of murder. He arose, hurt and bloody, went away to the distance of perhaps twenty-five feet, then returned and with a half-dozen fierce blows of his knife put an end to the life of his foe, who lay on the ground. The jury saved me from grave trouble by finding him guilty of mur der in the second degree, and I sentenced

The installments of Governor Pennspacker's | him to a long term of imprisonment. The jury was probably about right in the conclusion it reached. I ever had a distrust, and even a sort of horror, over the ways of the detective, and no man was ever convicted before me of any offense upon such testimony alone. Like a prosecuting attorney who wants to convict, the object of the detective is not so much to inquire as to fasten the crime somewhere, and the methods used are those of dissimulation and falsehood.

A Child's Accident Just before I left the bench a boy of eleven years of age was tried before me for the murder of a playmate of six or seven years. The little fellow had a fivecent piece and the defendant had a toy The latter said, "Give me that pickel," "No, I won't," was the answer. If you don't I will shoot you," The child stood his ground and thereupon the defendant shot and killed him. The defendant was locked up in prison, but the pistol, which was regarded as an essential part of the evidence, could nowhere be found. A letective went to him and, finding him crying, told him that if he would tell where the pistol was he, the detective, would take him home to his father and mother. Thereupon the buy said he had thrown it into a quarry, describing the place, and the derective went there and found it. He testified to these facts at the trial and was much astonished and charrined to hear the Judge instruct the jury that they ought not to place the slightest reliance upon his evidence; that, having charge of a child eleven years of age, he had, according to his own statement, deliberately lied to the calld in order to gain an advantage over him and, therefore, could be trusted by nobody. John Weaver, who was then District Attorney, came to me privately to emonstrate on behalf of the detective and was informed that the instruction could not be modified in the slightest extent, Cruelty to Animals

I once sent a man to prison for eight months for cutting off the tail of a dog. He had mutilated this animal and left it to perial miserably. Had a police officer who had made use of what is called "the third degree" with prisoners in his charge, or a gunner who had been shooting pigeons et a match, or a jockey who had docked the tail of his horse, or a doctor who had practiced vivisection been brought before me, while on the bench, they would each have lea ned that the customs and technical aceds of their professions would have been an unsafe dependence. The opponents of vivisection make the mistake of standing upon the weak ground of utility, where they are necessarily mistaken. Of course, something concerning human construction and diseases can be learned from cutting up a living animal. More could be learned by cutting up a human being, however, The answer to the doctors is that we have no business with the information that can only be learned in this way. Let us do without it. Let each creature bear its own ills. It is better that I should take the chance of dying of a tumor than that men should be taught to cut up living dogs to get possible information. A man may sive the money he has stolen from a scoundrel to the poor, but that does not justify the theft. To the doctrine of doing harm that good may come of it we had better say. "Avaunt!" "Vade retro Sathanas!"

A Narrow Escape

On the 16th of February, 1893, I came pretty near to destruction. For several days I had been trying a rather important and-damage case of Lukens vs; the City in the second-story room of Congress Hall, the windows of which look upon Chestnut street. I finished charging the jury about l o'clock. The plaintin came to me to ask whether I would not wait and take the verdict. I hesitated for a moment, but con cluding that it would make little difference to him and it was uncertain how long they would deliberate, I told the jury to seal their verdict and bring it in the next more ing, and I adjourned the court. I had hardly got outside the room before the ceiling fell, filling the room with debris and crushing the bench at which I had seen sliting and my chair to the floor, Various coatings of plaster had been applied through the century until they were eight inches thick and as solid as rock. It hung there over me like the sword of Damocles, ready to fall with the occurrence of any unusual rumble on the street, and that afternoon there was no place on earth more seemingly safe and in reality more dangerous. A wit at the bar said, "Fia justitia, roat ceiling."

About this time began the first talk about sending me to the Supreme Court of the State, and it received some support from the bar and the newspapers. Fell, however, who was my superior in the court, had ambitions in that direction. We talked time, and so told him.

the matter over together, with the result that I concluded to make no effort at that in 1893 a number of gentlemen in th ity, interested in the collection and publication of out-of-the-way books, organized the Philobiblon Club. Among them were James MacAlister, Clarence H. Clark, whose specialty was extra-illustrated or Gran gerized books; Ferdinand J. Dreer, who had made an unusual collection of auto graphs which he later gave to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Horace Howard Furness, the celebrated Shakespearean scholar, and John Thomson. Fur ness, a kindly, genial and most attractive man, with a ruddy complexion, a little stout, who always carried an ear trumpet, the sort of man whom everybody likes, established a reputation for literary attainments which extended very far. What he did, however, was only to make a sort of catalogue of the labors of a very famous person, a task which can hardly be regarded as the creation of literature. In my view, Charles R. Hildeburn did a much more important work of the same character in the preparation of his "Issues of the Press of Pennsylvania" and the sources of information were much more obscure. Dr. William Pepper became the first president of the club, and at his death I succeeded him and I have been re-elected each year nim and I have been re-elected each year since. Its most important reproductions have been the "Magna Charta" of William Penn and the "Chronicles of Nathan Ben Saddi." I wrote the preface to two or three of its publications and have made one ad-

dress upon some book topic to the club each year. (CONTINUED TOMORROW)

THE PEOPLE

Study of Foreign Tongues-A Defense of the Grocers To the Editor of the Evening Paulie Ledges

Sir-I read in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER on December 13 an article in which William C. Rowen, of the committee on higher schools, stated that he believed the sentiments of the whole committee were in favor of abandoning the study of all the foreign languages; not only German, which action has been seriously considered for some time, but also French. It is inconceivable, and let us hope impossible, that the members of the Board of Education should give their sanction to so blind and narrow-minde Philadelphia, December 19.

Whom would this change affect? The high school students, of course. And the aim of every high school student is to enter college, to become a college man or a college woman. To enter some universities and to enter son To enter some universities and to the read-courses in every college or university a read-ing knowledge of French and German is required. Merely because we are at war and Americanism has become a national slowar, need we neglect the fact that in the realing iv and France are year shead of us, although we are making remark able and unparalleled progress? How can student of engineering; of science, hope ome more than a mediocre plodder in h profession unless he can read at first hand the works of some of the greatest scientists that ever lived: Pascai, Legendre, Gay Lar-sac, among the French; Llebig, Meyer, Von Bichter, among the Germans, not to mentler the hosts of modern practical scientists, all of whose momentous discoveries are printed in French and German and are not trans-lated? You may be even frantically patriotic and as violently anti-German as you wish but you cannot destroy the superiority of the French and the German in the field of Those students now in high school need

THE VOICE OF

not fear the war, as most of them are to When they go to college and learn young. When they go to consecute the earn their engineering and their science they will be the ones to build up anew the devastated countries of western Europe, for Germany must surrender or be devastated the way France is now. Shall they have to spend si France is now precious months "over there" fearning the languages, when with the preparation af-forded by as little as two years in high school they can acquire the same knowledge in as many weeks? No one has more patriofism than the

No one has more patrions than the writer, yet there must be sanity in the patriotism. The unfortunate way in which Fritz Kreisler, the greatest living artist, was treated is a fine example of the extremes to which people will go and yet believe themselves right, and the agitation for the removal of these languages from the curric ulum is, I fear, only a repetition of the error In the realm of culture, too, without French and German there is a big void what is literature without Moliere, Victor Hugo, Bal-zac; without Heine, Goethe and Schiller And the people to whom this is the natural taste, the cultured men and women of the future, are these same high school boys and girls who want to learn all they can. Trus there is both the practical and the cultural argument for the continuation of these studies, and if a plebiscite were taken of the students I am positive it would result in an overwhelming victory for the continuation of the study of modern languages.

True Americanism consists not in shutting our minds and our souls from outside peoples and outside minds, but in welcoming all the help and inspiration we can get, that we may make ourselves better for America and for the world. For the sake of real Americanism, then, let us have modern languages in the public high schools.

P. W. A. indelphia, December 19.

DEFENSE OF GROCERS To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger;

about the woman who paid seventy-five cents for the very best eggs and felt that sho was "stung" is a very interesting one. If you will only be kind enough to peruse current market prices as quoted in your worthy paper you will find that at present fancy selected eggs are jobbing at sixty-six cents. This gives the grocer nine bents, or 13½ per cent the grocer has to pay his cierks, his expenses, such as rent, lighting, heat, delivery from this same source he must cover all bad debts. After all these things are deducted.

the helarious, unpatrioric, optient profiteer has something to keep up his family. By the you won't find any grocer (private and etail) paying a tax upon extra war profit

PENNSYLVANIA & CO.

great difference between the maximum prices quoted by Mr. Heinz for storage eggs and the price of strictly fresh, selected Penn-sylvania eggs. The public must also learn that before the food conditions can be al-leviated the real culprits must be found. The culprit is positively not the grocer. On one side is the public trying to buy up and board articles of great scarcity such as sugar. On the other side is the wholesale dealer taking as much advantage of the retailer as he pos-

The real guilty ones are the men "higher up." In its usual rashness the public has rushed at the small grocer. Have conditions been improved by this? No. And neither will they improve until the ones really at fault have been sought out and deservedly

TRUTH ABOUT INSURANCE To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: Sir-It was with great satisfaction and pleasure that I read the article on insurance by Arthur Fisher, published in a recent number of your paper. It seemed to me that the article set forth the situation very fairly and showed an anusual grasp of the ubject and a pleasant contrast with other articles which we have noted in other

View President Provident Life and Tra Company of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, December 19;

HAUNTED SCHOOLS

It is curious how the ghosts of flead scholars are alleged to haust many of our Eton believes firmly in the "Spook of Cuckoo Weir," an apparition of a boy who was drowned nearly 400 years ago at a spot on the river just north of the college.

Westminster school, where many of our greatest men have received their carly education. cation, possesses its own peculiar "spook" in the shape of a rotund Puritan named Wiseman, who was killed by a tile hurled by one of the scholars during one of the London riots in 1642.

London riots in 1642.

Queen's College, Oxford, has its 'John Bonnell's ghost,' the said John Bonnell being a former commoner of the college, who died thege in mysterious circumstances in 1795. Trinity College, Cambridge, is haunted by a 'radiant boy'—beautifut, ethereal, diaphanous.-London Tid-Rite

TO THE CENTER OF THE EARTH The time a stone would require to fall the been calculated for the Paris Acade Sciences by M. Sanger. Considering the in-fluence of the varying density of the earth, he finds the time would be nineteen minutes fifteen seconds, but if the mean density is as-sumed to be the condition the time would be seventy-nine seconds greater.

What Do You Know?

Who is Charles A. Piez?

Who was Apollo? Name the author of "Hiswatha What is the geologic origin of co When was the first medical school United States founded?

8. What are Fabian tacties? 9. Identify "Old Fuss and Feathers." to What is an intugilo

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. A camed is a carving in relief on a jewel.

2. Gustave Ador, of Geneva, Switzerland, is president of the International Red Cross.

3. The Mississipid is called "The Father of Waters."

4. Hebe was the wine bearer of the gods in Greek mythology.

5. Edgar Allan Poe wrote "The Raven."

6. Oulds was the nom de planne used by Lorise de in Ramee, an Kazilsh novelist. She wrote "Under Two Flags." "A Dog of Binders." "Mothes." etc.

7. A Bridgehead is a fortification commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy to insure the preservation and usefulness of the bridge and to dominate the adjacent territory.

8. Davy Jone's Locker, in sailors' legend, is the bottom of the accum. Smollett says, "In the bottom of the accum. Smollett says," In the critical private of the mythology and the evil apirits of the mythology and the evil apirits of the the mythology and the evil apirits of the the presides over all the evil apirits of the the mythology and the evil apirits of the the mythology of the Travelles of the private of the preside the second wretch of impending calanity."

9. The Plave Blever rises in the footbillis of the Tyrolean Alps and flows say them-termity into the Adriatic Sea about thirty miles northeastery lints the side of Venice.

at of Venice, and there is north-at G. McAdoo is Secretary of the Treas-

Tom Daly's Column

BALLADE AGAINST POLLYANNA For all life's ills, says the optimist. For war-time trouble and fret and care, or every allment that may exist. A cheerful smile is a tonic rare.

But when of trials we get a share That's much, we fancy, beyond our due To ease our feelings and clear the al. grouchy grumble is helpful, too.

This wicked world, says the moralist. Would be so livable, sweet and fair If all, in chorus, would but insist,
"A cheerful smile is a tonic rare," But since the Devil himself may wear The merry visage and all his crew, Perhaps, as mark of the rude but square, A grouchy gramble is helpful, too

Soft answers aladden the theorist And next, says he, to a whispered prayer For healing hurts of an iron fist A cheerful smile is a tonic rare.

But when belligerent cycballs glare, And menacing glances pierce you through, What blessed comfort it is to sweargrouchy grumble is helpful, too

Ah! jeell for the good folk who declare A checrful smile is a tonic rare: And yet for sinners like me and non

A grouchy grumble is helpful, too. Here's the Latest Tale

Ex-Congressman J. Washington Logue brought this from one of the district boards: Officer-What's your name?

Draftee-John Doe. Officer-What's your address?

Draftee-No. - Blank street. Officer-Occupation? Draftee-Burglar.

Officer-Come, come! No funny business What's your occupation? Draftee (reaching into his pocket)-Burgiar, I said, and if you don't believe

me here's my last three commitments. Officer (after examining the documents goes on with the examination)-What do you intend to do after you leave the

Draftee-Resume my regular trade. LONDON VIEW OF U. S. IN WAR .

We in this country can only say that when America goes to war she goes to war. She has the extraordinary fortune to be led by a President of intellect, courage and determination. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were more than a match for the best diplomacy that Germany could America will be more than a match for Ger-America win be more than a match for Ger-many and her allies in the war.

America is in a position to carry her re-solve to execution. Alike in men, resources, skill and determination, America is superior to Germany, though she were fighting Amer-

It is quite certain that Germany will utilize every moment. It obviously is her policy to force a decision in the next few months, and the Germans being fine soldiers, their leaders being desperate men and nothing being certain in war, they have at least a spor-chance of success.—London Morning Post

ANTIPODEAN ENTERPRISE

The Government of New South Wales has set aside 337 acres of crown land in the set aside 337 acres of crown land in the suburbs of Sydney for the erection of workingmen's cottages. Reservations have been made for roads, parks and religious purposes, also for police stations, administrative buildings, etc. Two hundred and cleven acres are reserved for building sites, on which cottages are being erected seven to the acre. This will provide 1437 cottages and 46 shops. Already 249 cottages and six shops have been completed. The cottages are of brick or concrete, with slate or tile roofs. The cost of constructing them ranged from \$1346 to \$3115. They will rent for from \$3 to \$4.59 a week.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

WHO IS LEADING HUNS? if God is leading the Germans forward in Italy, who is leading them backward in Bal-gium?—Wichita Beacon,