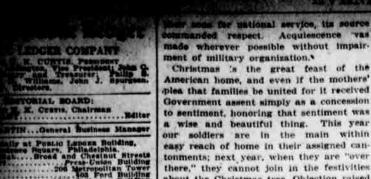
CAN'T A FAMILY MAN DREAM STRANGE THINGS ABOUT NOW?



BUREAUS:

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Physical Saturday, December 22, 1917

## ABOR PAINS OF TIME"

gains for the arts of peace have been made in the midst of war. the crisis of Holland's long strugrow off the yoke of Spain that the y of Leyden was founded. The re of the fifties and sixties of the ury did not hinder Bessemer from sing the manufacture of steel. wrote his "Erolea" to the tune a's cannon, which for a time he were blasting freedom through the of Europe. Later he denounced the But in the meantime the tyrant ing the Code Napoleon, putting tungled legal system on a sound the first time in fifteen hundred Ether was first used to kill pain were in the thick of our war with

oven with world politics and world r being an intense form of politics he great creative passions. This is praise war; it is to praise the police gigantic riot broke out in 1914. had to mobilize about 15,000,000 in England, France, Italy and Edison could not have worked in s called peace times if armed men t walked our streets. There will be ors of Edison if armed men do Ik the streets of the trenches.

not a flippant nor an avaricious that prompts a satisfaction in the of wartime. Invention rushes at breakneck speed. In airplaning re have been enough discoveries ientists a decade of work; for learned in one science affects every ce; a wireless device put into may reappear as a new appliance ry a dozen years from now. Art, courage and pain, climbs a new everberates to us from the trench We at home, not privileged to die are not to profit from these wartime any more than the sol the full harvest will not be making a new world out of these but we will not profit at the solense. No one will really gain but

everybody cared as much for children himself this war would go through y to its end as on the wings of a

to are young children nov

peace or war to find new ways to nds, feed Armenian urchins, bring to toil? It is neither peace nor to life, which is above peace and Children have been born every day last three years and 148 days, a n that was neither of peace nor Peace and war are inextricably How many army corps were killed rial accidents and rotting slums we called peace times and we did a finger! Stupidity and greed war on us and captured Verdun dun. We did not wake up till a is, Scourge of God, hammered on y gates.

we to look forward to generations Says the Secretary of War in o universal military training:

the present war. Civilized men pe that the future has in store a However vain that been \* However vain that hope as the first persists—perhaps we are encouraged by the analositution of courts for force in the of private controversies; persuase all the perfections of nature that they are the product of procion have eliminated waste and subsensiructive for destructive prin-

e principles! Have we not y-five years of industrial war ? We can win this war quite still be sowing the seeds of and industrial wars to come ting the enmittee of the past ment peace we talk of so much ade here and now, from day to and even now with enemy triends of tomotrow whom we their frience in the days

IAS FOR SOLDIERS

unded respect. Acquiescence vas wherever possible without impair-

American home, and even if the mothers' plea that families be united for it received Government assent simply as a concession to sentiment, honoring that sentiment was a wise and beautiful thing. This year our soldiers are in the main within easy reach of home in their assigned cantonments; next year, when they are "over there," they cannot join in the festivities about the Christmas tree. Objection raised to Yuletide furloughs on the ground that the return of men from the camps would add to transportation congestion dwindled in face of the fact that if the boys were not sent home for Christmas the congestion was sure to be much greater, Instead of individuals traveling homeward, extensive family visitations would have been made to the camps to maintain the spirit of the season, resulting in the overcrowding of railroad trains and great discomfort all around.

## THE UNPARDONABLE SIN

THE Luxburg disclosure: tell us nothing new about the heart and soul of Kaiserism's methods of dealing with neutral countries. We knew the source that gave us Bernstorff and his crew must have been ene mass of corruption. It was unthinkable that a Government which could use its envoys at the capital of a great Power as agents of destruction would show a generous, high-minded spirit toward smaller nutions,

The Argentine revelations, however, bring out with startling distinctness the broad scope of this treason to humanity. All South America, together with Mexico and Japan, was to be united in an everlasting enmity for the United States. To what purpose? We could understand an open appeal from Berlin to the neutrals for action to insure that Germany got fair play. Mr. Wilson publicly appealed to the neutrals to sever connections with Germany, but with the specific purpose of restoring international law. The neutrals could consider the proposition and take it or leave it. In contrast with this are Berlin's secret whisperings, falsifications, promises and threats in all the neutral capitals for no other purpose than to beat down her foes even at the cost of sowing eternal feuds between peoples that for generations had lived in neighborly friendship with no dream of disputing with one another.

This is all "old stuff." Everybody knows about it. But often through sheer weariness of hearing an old tale the minds of men become blunted to those intolerable outrages and they forget to mention them when the pacifist fires his narrow little arguments. There was reason enough for us to go to war with Germany for her acts in South America and Mexico alone, irrespective of the U-boat question.

#### JUSTICE MISCARRIES IN MASCIA VERDICT

Is there any justice in Philadelphia?— Mrs. Teresa Eppley.

WELL may this indigment question be asked by the mother of Policeman Eppley, foully slain in performance of his do y by a political pluguely imported with his gunman gang, hired to win the "Bloody Fifth Ward" for a plunderbund, consciously willing to be a murderbund. as the price of a stolen victory at the

The verdict of a second-degree murder was a gross miscarriage of justice. Mrs. Eppley is right in her feeling. The Court supports this view. In pronouncing sentence of the maximum penalty on Mascia, the actual slaver, Judge Carr said that the evidence presented clearly warranted a verdict in the first degree. His charge to the jury should have brought such a re turn. The carefully prepared testimony of the Commonwealth justified no other decision. The jury exercised its constitutional right of relativity of judgment; but ecording to the commentary of the Court. exercised it badly. Possibly it realized that, after all, Mascia was merely an ignorant tool.

# FISH TO THE FORE

WE CAN expect to hear more and more of fish as time goes on. Time was when fish was considered the brain food and nerve food of the race par excellence. It may not be all of that, but it from time out of mind has served as the equivalent of meat in many communities where cat tle are not easily obtainable. One would expect to find that England, depending on the outside world for food, would have increased her fish takings during the war But this has not been the case. Before the war the British yearly supply was 1,200,000 tons. In 1914 it was only \$82,000, in 1915 it fell to 427,000 and in 1916 to 408,000. Fishing boats had to be used in naval defense; U-boats had made many fishing grounds unavailable.

Unaffected by U-boats, America has made immense strides in fisheries. The figures give a cheerful aspect to the food problem The Bureau of Fisheries has done wonders in developing the wealth of our coast and interior waters in the last year, the output of the hatcheries having passed the 5,000, 000,000 mark. The value of Alaskan canned salmon for the year is \$40,000,000, twice last year's record, and more than the yield of the territory's gold fields. There have been unusually heavy catches along the Pacific coast, a signal assistance to our selves and our Allies.

Increased postal rates are reaping a quick harvest of millions for the postoffice That leaves little excuse for slow mails.

Germans seem to have the insanidea that all they have to do is to capture Paris to end the war. They might capture the continent of Europe and still be as far from success as when they started Old Father Neptune is a factor in this titanic struggle, and he just dotes on the

The additional gas tax, it appears, will actually go to the dependents of widows and children. It's a funny way of raising money, but seems to be a con-comion to the principle that the tax is not a justifiable one and is excusable on chari-table arrange only. We may hope, there

# Judge Pennypacker's Address When the Court of Common Pleas Was Moved to City Hall Formed the

Basis for the Reconstruction of Congress Hall

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY

(Converight, 1917, by Public Lodger Company)

#### CHAPTER IX-CONTINUED

ON THE evening of November 1, 1894, Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, one of the most famous journalists of the day, lectured in the Academy of Music. The Union League, of which I was then a member, gave him a dinner, and several of us made speeches at him. He was rather h fiercelooking little,man, wearing a big mustache, but as we got nearer to him we found him genial and companionable. On September 16, 1895, the Courts of

Common Pleas formally abandoned their former place of meeting, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, and moved to their rooms in the City Hall, at Broad and Market streets. On invitation I made an address to the bench and bar after having thoreughly studied the associations connected with Congress Hall. This address was printed by a committee of the bar consisting of Edward Shippen, George Tucker Bispham and Samuel Dickson. Up to that time little attention had been given to the history of Congress Hall, but it then came into vogue. At one time the city offered it for sale, but the Colonial Dames took hold of the matter, and with effort persuaded the city authorities to undertake its restoration. They and the architects depended upon my paper for their information, and its effect was, therefore, helpful not only to the city, but to the nation. When the building was respende in 1913 Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, were present on the invitation of Mayor Blankenburg; but they knew little about the subject, and perhaps cared less, and the architect then told me that he had made his reconstruction, and the agent of the Associated Press told me he had based his report for the country, upon the facts I had given them. The papers were not only a historical investigation, but could be included among what the cataloguers of books call Facetine, because of a reference they contain to General Henry Knox, unearthed from a contemporary description of him. Upon going to the City Hall the Judges put on the silk gowns which they have since worn when performing their duties.

### Death of Joseph R. Whitaker

In 1895 my Uncle Joseph R. Whitaker died. He was a bachelor, about seventyone years of age, masterful but goodhearted, who had a great i fluence upon my fortunes. He left property of the value of perhaps a million dollars, which on his death he distributed among his nieces and nephews, and he made me one of his executors. Amid the vicissitudes of my later life among politicians the fact that I had my own resources on which to rely saved me from those intimations which are so often puthlessly and recklessly made concerning those holding public office.

The same year I became one of the vice presidents of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the president of the Pennsylvania German Society and the licutenant governor of the Colonial Society.

One of the brightest retorts, in baseball language "right off the bat." I have ever known occurred in the trial of a case before me about this time. The question was the right of an alleged political party to have a place on the printed ballot. John C. Bell, afterward Attorney General under Governor John K. Tener, represented the applicants, and James Gay Gordon, later a Judge in No. 3 Court, represented the opponents. Bell's client, a noisy fellow, told how he and two or three others had met on a Broad street corner and concluded to organize a new party. Bell, when he came to the argument, explained this rather dublous beginning by saying that it often happened in nature that important matters had an insignificant origin, that the acorn might become a mighty oak and the Amazon River, 150 miles wide at its mouth. started in a little rill in the Andes Mountains. "Yes." said Gordon in reply, "but this party began in a big mouth and ends

in a little rill." In December, 1896, Judge Hare resigned from the bench after a service of forty-five ears, and the effect of his withdrawal was to make me President Judge of the court. My commission was read and I assumed the duties December 13. One day Sulzberger and I sat in our room discussing the stiuation, and we concluded, when our advice should be asked, to suggest the appointment of J. Martin Rommel, a capable young lawyer, as the third member of the court. A tap came upon the outside of the door, When it was opened in stepped Colonel Lewis E. Beitler, a tall person with a milltary air, who said: "At the command of Governor Hastings I come to present his compliments and to inform you that he has concluded to appoint Mr. William W. Wiltbank to the vacancy in this court." And he did. Judge Wiltbank was a descendant of Bishop William White and of General William MacPherson, of the Revolutionary army. He had been on officer in the War of the Rebellion. He had a considerable practice and had had long experience at the bar, and be possessed a technical knowledge of the law as well as intelligence. His mental processes were a little prone to be stiff, prim and formal, He never would permit himself to precede me in going through a doorway. He was almost horrified when he found me sitting on a bootblack stand on the street having my boots blacked. He made an excellent Judge and distinctly strengthened his professional reputation by going on the bench.

In Holland and England In 1897 I took my three daughters, Josephine Whitaker, Eliza Broomall and Anna Maria Whitaker, to Europe and we spent the most of the time in Holland and England. It is one of the comforts of my life that I have spent a month of it in Holland. The Englishman, with a capacity for organization and a force of character which has made itself felt in the world, is a surly sort of creature and retains many of the original brutal instincts. This fact is shown in all of his dealings with weaker peoples. The Dutchman, while inheriting from thessame ancestry the strong traits of courage, tenacity and the willingness to

The installments of Governor Pennypacker's
"Autobiography of a Pennsylvanian" temporarily
will appear on the editorial page of the Evening
Public Ledger.

good humor, which is a great saving grace.
In the English Channel a dense fog settled
down over us. One morning I was on deck leaning over the rail toward the prow listening to the horns which appeared to be blowing in all directions around us. Suddenly there loomed up before me, out of the fog, not more than twenty or thirty feet away, the sharp nose of a steamer, the Maine, coming directly for the side of our vessel. The deck hands on both boats yelled aloud and ran to the far side of each in order to avoid the splinters. A collision seemed inevitable and ours was to be the steamer rammed. I hung over the rall only auxious to see that it did not strike. before passing, the stateroom of my daughter Josephine, almost beneath me, though

a little further toward the stern. When that point was passed I felt a sense of relief, though I was told my face was bloodless. The passengers who were about ran to get life preservers. By skillful seamanship on both boats the officers and crews managed to keep them apart and the Maine swept by, almost grazing us Then there was a mighty cheer on both boats. There was a timid lot of passengers for the rest of the trip. One man wore a life preserver the whole time and we all shall remember the Maine

#### Pannebakkers and Others

At Antwerp our hotel was near the cathedral and its chimes rang every fifteen minutes through the night. We rode in a street car out to Hoboken, a village three or four miles inland. At Amsterdam we had rooms at the Hotel Amstel. The fields around the city are divided off, not by fences as with us at home, but by ditches filled with sea water, and there is but one entrance for the big black and white cattle which seem to be never hungry and always lying down, and that is through a gate, One day Josephine, who is something of an artist, and I went through one of these gates in order to give her an advantageous ocation from which to make a sketch of a tower. She made her sketch. While we were so engressed one of the farm boys locked the gate and we discovered that we were held as prisoners. I would have enjoyed caning the Dutch scamp, but instead I was compelled to pay a ransom while he and some companions laughed with glee. On another day my brother Isaac and

Jan Pannebakker," a goldsmith and jew eler, with whom I had corresponded. The earliest of the name of whom I have knowledge was burned to death by the Spaniards as a heretic at Utrecht in 1568, and these cheerful Christians likewise drowned his wife. We took Jan, whom we found to be an agreeable, black-eyed man, with a pleasant wife and a family of well-educated children, to Gorcum or Gorinchem with us in order to make some investigations and to see the church in one of whose windows the arms of the family at an early date had been painted upon glass. He did not know a word of English, and such conversation as was maintained throughout the day had to be conducted in Dutch. We crossed the North Sea from Flushing to the mouth of the Thames and spent a week in London. While there we visited the British Museum, with its immense collections of literature and art, and the Kew Gardens, with their many varieties of flowers and shrubbery. We stood on London Bridge, rode on top of the omnibuses and saw again on the Strand the tangle caused by the vain effort of the Englishman to solve modern transportation by the extension of the old method of cab service. With all of his capacity, the Englishman is a little stiff in his mental joints and, therefore, slow in his movement. I saw outside o Coventry a woman, born in the house in which she lived, who had never seen the nearest village, only three miles away. I found, if I wanted a carriage from a liveryman the only safe course was to give an order the day before. In something of hurry, I went to a man at Coventry, as would have done at home, and told him I wanted his carriage and driver. He began by feeding the horses, then he had them groomed, presently he brought out the carriage and had it washed and greased. After all of these preliminaries were completed and the horses stood there harnessed, I supposed we were ready to start By no means. He then had to dress himself and put on that ugly long hat without which no man with a proper sense of his dignity would think of driving a team. My object was to go to Bosworth. It was fifteen miles away. No traveler had ever before asked to be driven to Bosworth, and he did not know the roads. I suggested that we might inquire as we went along and find them, adding that it was time for him to learn the way to a place so famous. Three or four miles from Coventry we turned a sharp corner, approaching the little village of Fenny Drayton. On the corner was a lot overgrown with weeds, in the center of which stood a stone. "What does that stone mark?" asked. "I do not know," he replied. "Stop the coach and let me see." The inscription told me that on that spot stood the house in which George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, had been born. I had stumbled upon an interesting site, replete with asso ciations of interest to a Pennsylvanian, and I feit repaid for the trip. We reached Bosworth after the noon meal, but learned that we were in Bosworth market-town and still not at the battlefield. The driver objected to going any further. Among other incentives, one of my forefathers had been killed at Bosworth and I did not pro pose to get that near to the field without seeing it, so I insisted and told him to rest his horses for an hour and feed them. All that the tavern people could give us to eat was the remnant of a cold leg of lamb, and nothing could have been more palatable. While in England I cultivated an admiration for sheep from which I have never recovered. After reaching the

neighborhood of the battlefield I stopped

at a rectory, and the rector, an intelligent

gentleman, pointed out to me the way

across two or three intervening fields. In

a vale between low hills stood a rude

monument, of rough stone twenty feet

high, marking the spring where Richard

CONTINUED MONDAY)

III was killed to make way for another

line of English kings.

. He died in November, 1916.

surrender individual inclinations in order to combine with his fellows, has a leaven of

Congress wants to know why the war has not been prosecuted with more diligence, and the departments will undoubtedly be called of a Federal law to compel the States to yield their sovereignty on the liquor ques-tion to the Federal Government. upon to give up much of their valuable time to explain. It was the understanding at the last session that only war business would be transacted and everything was

But Mr. Webb won out on the prohibition amendment, defeating the forces of Mr. Gomp-ers, who opposed it, and receiving the plaudits of Mr. Bryan, who favored it, so what did made to give way to war appropriation bills. he care? And as to the child-labor law, with true legal intuition, Mr. Webb contends it is entirely different from the prohibition amend-ment and in due course will be held by the into war transactions, a variety of new legis lation is making its appearance, including the demand of the Federal Farm Loan Board for \$200,000,000 to finance the operations of this Supreme Court of the United States \$200,000,000 to finance the operations of this experimental institution, which was expected unconstitutional. The chairman of the Ju-diciary Committee points to the decision of the courts of North Carolina to sustain this in the beginning to finance itself through the manipulation of loans to farmers.

The Senate passed this extraordinary measure reducing the amount to be taken out of the Treasury to \$100,000,000, but a flibuster in the House in the closing hours of the day on which the recess was taken prethemselves from taxes, and some of them vented final action thereon. It is decreed however that the bill shall have immediat will be overcome. The difficulty about a bill of this kind is that while it looks like a deliberate draft upon public funds aid certain sections of the country, it is by means a partisan measure, since it commands support from Republican members as well as from Democrats who come from country

It is not clear how the withdrawal out of the public treasury of \$200,000,000 or \$100,000,000 from war funds to negotiate farm mortgages is a vital war measure, but such it is held to be. To meet this objection the bill will probably be so amended as to provide in some way that "production" shall be encouraged on the farm where the loan is negotiated. That will bring it within the Congress does peculiar things at times

Some of its enthusiastic leaders indulged in patriotic paroxysms a few days ago over an unrevealed discovery of a man named giragossian, who seems to have completely mesmerized the membership of the Patents and Rules Committees of the House, It was said for Giragossian that "if he had what he said he had," which was all the evi-dence produced before Congress, then he would be indeed "the world's greatest bene-factor." What Giragossian told his devoted would be indeed "the world's greatest bene-factor." What Giragossian told his devoted apporters was that he had discovered a new force—not a Keeley motor, no—but a new source of energy which, if he could go into partnership with the Government to develop it, would enable him to put our army and navy in position to end the war.

It was a weird sort of proposition and very unusual, since inventors and discoverers are numerous in Washington; but the bill passed numerous in washington, the bir passed the House, notwithstanding the President himself had failed to sign a similar bill at the close of the last session. The advantage which this special law would give this un-known but apparently influential discoverer yould be a direct certificate of character and authority which all other discoverers and inventors are obliged to obtain in the regular way from the Patent Office.

When reminded that Giragossian was seek-ing a special privilege his supporters insisted merely that "if he had what he said he had" then he had something that the United States

then he had something that the United States ought to have; meaning that if the United States got it first the fate of Germany would soon be decided. Of course, it is to be hoped that Mr. Giragossian "has what he thinks he has." Congress certainly places a great deal of confidence in him.

Congress may not have reversed itself on the States' rights question, but certain Congressmen seem to have done so on the prohibition yote. Those who favored the prohibitory amendment were chiefly from the names States is the South and West, the

is through There's still a lot of patriotic work for me to do, An' so I grab my hammer an' a good, stout nail or two

An' saunter forth on Chestnut street to
see what lies are new.

southerners, of course, being the larger number. As the doctrine of States' rights had its home in the South, although recently adopted by many northerners who have observed the tendency of the Administration to Federalize almost everything, it was amusing to see the gentlemen from the southern States hop, skip and jump on this proposition.

One of the sarcastic members from the South recalled that the leader of the prohibition forces, Mr. Webb, of North Carolina, had delivered some very learned utterances in support of States' rights on the child-labor bill. The House tittered at this allusion because it remembered that the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, when opposing the child-labor law because it interfered with the sovereign rights of North fered with the sovereign rights of North Carolina to manage its own affairs, had taken a position that seemed to be directly antag-onistic to that taken by him as the proponent

In another instance Congress or at least some Congressing the short session. The news-papers had prodded them all about exempting suming the charges were correct, which they were not, hastened to square themselves suming the charges were correct, which they were not, hastened to square themselves with their constituents by introducing bills to correct the so-called "mistake" in the war-tax law. When debate opened it soon developed that there was no mistake at all and that Congressmen were subject to tax, the income tax, the supertax and the excess-profits tax, that the superday also.

profits tax., just like anybody else.
.The leadens concluded, however, that it would be better to emphasize the fact by the passage of an amendment which they permitted to go through, not, however out including the President and the Justices of the Supreme Court and other Federal Judges who hitherto have been presumed to e exempt under the Constitution. The Pre ident receives \$75,000 a year and a large amount for traveling expenses. Why should he be tax free? was the argument of those who forced their amendment on the leaders. J. HAMPTON MOORE.

# What Do You Know?

1. How many Presidents of the United States have died in office?

Where is Astrukban? Who is chairman of the War Trade body? What is characteristic of Tudor architecture!

5. What is a shire? 6. Name the author of "The Biglow Papers."

Why is a thermometer so called? Which is the Tarbeel State? Who is Sultan of Turkey?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz 1. Sir Eric Geddes is the British First Lord the Admiralty.

2. Ypres is in the extreme northwestern corne of Belgium, a few miles from the Frenc frontier. It is now held by the British. astinct is the innate propensity, particular in the lower animals, to certain seeming rational acts performed without conscious design, considered to be the developed any vival of aid habits.

design, consistered to be the developed survival of old habits.

4. Circe was an enchantreas who was resulted to have the power of turning men into house. She figures in the wanderings of Ulystes.

5. "The Culprit Fay" was written by Joseph Rodman Drake (1795-1820). It was the first sustained work of briest imagination by an American poet.

6. Ohio is the Buckere State.

7. Amendments to the Federal Constitution are proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or by a convention called by Congress at the request of the Logislature of two-thirds of the States. To become operative proposed amendments must be raiffed by three-fourths of the States, either through the Logislatures are by conventions in the exercise Hates, according to the designation of Congress. (Article V.)

8. James Madison was railed "The Father of the Caustifution."

9. Peast is the kinetic and potential energy of invisible undersuched at badies, cameles of transmission by conduction or recipiles.

The authorities seem to have interned about all the leaders of the symphony orchestras now and we hope they'll get down to the saxophone players in a few days.—Grand Rapids Press.

Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET

Whenever it's a Saturday an' all my work

I come upon a knot of men who gossip at

a bar, An' one remarks: "You'd hardly guess

how rotten some things are, But here's a bit of news I got from one

A lot of soldiers in the camps go barefoot

"An' then they say there's other lads the winds of winter pierce
Because they have no overcoats; the ceath rate's something fierce—"
The stencil "Made in Germany" is plain

upon such rot, An' so I take my hammer out an' nail it

A little further on I hear that ancient

That no one seems to hold in place with

any kind of nail.

The yarn about this sweater is the thin-

(There's no need to repeat it, for you've

(There's no need to repeat it, for you've heard it quite enough;
An' how the girl who made it for her "Jim" or "George" or "Jack"
Had recognized the garment on a Red Cross worker's back).
An' so, although I fear me all my work will go for naught,
I take my little hammer out an' nail it on the spot.

I meet the tale of Tumulty arrested as

a spy, The tale of wild extravagance that's

making coal so high, The news that John D. Rockefeller paid

To bolster up his millions an' to bring

him many more.

An' gosh! the silly things I hear have made me feel so vexed

I've got a blame good notion just to nail

the liars next.

It's just a plain, black German mind that

starts such tommyrot— An' oh! to draw my hammer out an' nail

So, now, upon this Saturday, when all my

work is through, I'm hopeful for that bit of patriotic work

to do,
An' flourishing my hammer an' a good,
stout nail or two
I sally forth on Chestnut street to see
what lies are new.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Look pleasant and feel warm! Coal is \$250 the ton in Denmark.—Washington Herald.

A large income is the only really satisfactory labor-saving device.—Atchison Globe.

General Allenby will at an early date tell Jersusalem kindly but firmly that it might as well make up its mind to be well sewered. —Chicago Herald.

Poor overworked Cincinnati! The drys

are going to precipitate another anti-liquor campaign next year in spite of her 57,000 wet majority.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

one on the spot!

the President for war

nest kind of stuff,

that's in the know

in the snow!

sweater tale

on the spot.

Cincinnati can boast as much as any other city that she has those of German ancestry and even those of German birthplace who are making the fight, whole-heartedly against the intolerable system and spirit of our enemy.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribuns.

Norway has lost 5000 sailors during the war as a result of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign. Thus does the Kaiser evidence his zealous regard for the rights of the small neutral nation. But then, necessity knows no law—that is, German necessity.—Utics Herald-Dispatch.



# CONGRESS HUNTS A NEW KIND OF ENERGY

In Addition to Its Other Investigations, It Encourages Mr. Giragossian, Inventor of a New Species of Force

Special Correspondence of the Evening Pub-WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. fusion reigns in certain départments having to do with the war, but many observers are inclined to believe that statement is true. Uncertainty prevails even in Congress as to what the future may bring forth. Money for war was appropriated so lavishly at the

for war was appropriated so lavishly at the last session of Congress as to invite much of the trouble that is now brewing. Congress has already begun several investigations, notably in the Army and Navy Departments, and it can be set down as a sure thing that the Shipping Board, which has had a brief but exciting career, will come in for a searching inquiry.

searching inquiry.