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Philadelphia, Saturday, January 5, 1918

#### **PT WOMEN IN THEIR PLACE**

JANUARY 10, which is next Thursw, the House will vote on the prosuffrage amendment. Advocates of less" democracy, who constitute now. believe, a great majority of the people the United States, are enthusiastically stic over the prospects. At one lime their great problem was to convince country that woman suffrage was a mble as well as a just thing; now the ment is not as to the value of the y itself, but as to the method of ting it into effect.

We were for some time inclined to the lief that progress by States was the er method. A victory once won in State can never be lost. It is a movet, therefore, which has to be forward, cease to be a movement. And we have n the more convinced since the magcent victory in New Yorl that even the at backward Commonwealths must, in if-defense if for no other reason, soon exthe franchise to women. On the other hand, since success is certain in any event. why object to incorporation of the principle the Constitution? That was the method idered imperative when it became naand policy to enfranchise the negro. The dent for franchise extension calls for titutional revision, particularly when extension is by negatives rather than dtives. It is not proposed to compel State to grant the right to vote to woman, but to inhibit any State a denving the right in vote to a person ly because that person is a woman. proposed amendment, it appears, is ly an extension of the Bill of Rights. We take little stock in the argument t this is no time to bring the matter ore Congress. It has been brought and it takes no more time to record a Armatory vote than it does one of We doubt if there are any women are neglecting their duty to the nation in order to fight for the amendwe are convinced that many ands of women will be a little prouder n doing their war work and a little more husiastic, say, when they know that tep to accord them the privilege which It is waging a great war to accord to the people of other nations. Mr. Hughes in his candidacy for President dedicated the Republican party to ort of the amendment. The women ad the country have a right to anticipate. fore, that virtually a unanimous Re-in vote will be cast favorably. As the Democrats, their clamorous approon of the Prohibition amendment still through the capital, and we believe t men why were incited by a great al issue to go the length of approving Incorporation in the Constitution of so int an innovation will not be deaf to prayer of millions of people who go re them to ask only that the protecin afforded the black race by constitumeans be extended to them also, , the nation has determined, should no one from the franchise; let sex no one.

on the ago against the proposed annexathen comes the master stroke of irony it this remarkable scene: The German's asked time for considera-

tion and begged that this stage of the nego-tiations should not be published. We ask in all seriousness and solemnity.

Can you heat it? Only the rich suggestive ness of slang can gauge the "rough : tuff which Berlin always falls into in diplo macy. The only thing which is to be kept secret in the public discussion of "no annexation" terms is the proposed annexation of two or three hundred thousand square miles of territors!

#### LET'S KEEP OUR SHOES ON

ASIDE from what we may term the "grand" purpose of the President's several addresses to Congress, there is usually found in each one of them some incidental declaration of supreme impor tance. We find in his address of yesterday for instance, the statement that "it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal industrial and commercial life of the country abould be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible; and the public may rest assured that the interest and conven ience of the private shipper shall be as carefully served and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances."

In the present circumstances there it nothing more extraordinary than the strange belief that business should cease to function because there is a war on our hands. When a man has a great sickness in his family, with enormous bills and fees to pay, he works the harder to enhance his income and meet the strain. The busi ness that gets in the way of the belligerent process we shall outlaw and sweep out of existence. But we must put a drive behind all business that does not get in the way of the belligerent process. The whole machinery of the nation must go at top speed, not the war part of it only, for the nation is a titanic workshop and general business may be thought of as the part of the works that generates the power-that is, the money. We've got to have that and plenty of it to win through. We do not want to get to the goal in a fainting condition: we want to get there with our shoes on.

## WHERE'S THE SPELLING BOOK?

MRS. GRICE, of the Home and School League, charges that the public education system of the city is dominated by one man, "who thinks in terms of fifty years ago." If that is the case, it is natural for the New Century Club to protest. It appears, however, that a school system predicated on methods in vogue fifty years ago would set great store by the old-fashioned spelling book and insist on rigorous incutcation of the principles of ordinary arithmetic. There is a gulf somewhere between the charge and the fact.

# UP-TO-THE-MINUTE DIPLOMACY

KIPLING, poet of empire, byrically deknow of England who only England knows?" But now the query is reversed. What does he know of England who knows only foreign lands? It has been at least seventeen years since Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has seen much of England. Since 1900 he has been in Persia, Egypt, Rursta. Sweden and this country. In those years something like a revolution has taken place in British political, social and industrial affairs. It is only the distant reflection of those changes that professional diplomata ave been able to see.

Trained and specialized though his staff must be, the ambassador should be a great amateur rather than a professional. He has to be more distinctly a home product than any one else. A cosmopolite who hearing. It was to be made a great occaunderstands every nation may not be repsion, to which the attention of the country resentative of his own. It was because should be attracted. They prepared for Mr. Gerard was American to the marrow and could not understand Prussianism. except to know where to give the viper the fatal blow, that he was able to interpret us to clearly in Berlin. There can be no internationalism if all diplomats are to be internationalists, any more than there can he a mixture made of only one ingredient. The theory of embassy is that each chief executive, if free to travel, would be his own ambassador, as the Queen of Sheba was to Solomon. The British ambassador is the nearest substitute for Lloyd George that Washington can get, and the Alliance will be greatly strengthened by the arrival here of a man who is a part of up-to-theminute British thought and purpose and who can voice both with authority.

# GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER DEFENDS SALUS-GRADY "PRESS MUZZLER"

## Tells How He Fought to Exercise Control Over Newspapers and How He Won Verbal Tilt With Charles Emory Smith

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 42 (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company) AND now the session of the Legislature unded and that ordeal had been passed with general approval and with much of importance accomplished. The newspapers began to make suggestions that I would be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The situation, however, lasted for a very short time. The effort to better the conditions of life, so long as it only interfered with the plans of corporations and politicians, was much to be commended, but when the same care and thought were directed toward the improvement of journalism it was dreadful o contemplate. A bill had been passed called the "Salus Grady Bill," which made newspapers responsible for the want of reasonable care, and required them to publish on the editorial page, with each bane, the names of those responsible for the management. In other words, it made them subject to the legal principles which gov ern the other business relations of men. It was a slight step in the right direction. that was all. It had been recommended in my inaugural address and had been care fully drawn, Carson and myself taking pains to see that it coute result in no indury to legitimate newspaper enterprise. It was not the suggestion of Quay, Penrose or any other politician, but was the outcome of my experience upon the bench, where I had known many an unfortunate to be convicted, and many a criminal to be acquitted, because of impressions made upon the minds of jurors by the reckless and inaccurate publication of the facts, and because of the irresponsible interference of the press in all sensational trials to the disadvantage of the administration of justice. In fact, the doctrine of the liberty of the press is an anachronism which has become harmful and the time has come when it ought to be discarded from our Constitution and laws. Like monarchy

and priesteraft, it once answered a good purpose. When kings secretly imprisoned and beheaded men who ibwarted their purposes it was an agency for the welfare of the people. Those times have gone. The newspaper is now a venture to make a profit, and everywhere it shows the results of the temptation to sell those wares that find a market-fifth, seandal and crime. The secrecy which was once a weapon to: kings is now its weapon, since it prints attacks and destroys, and whose was the brain that conceived, or the hand that struck, no man knows. The privileges

gain. The proprietors and editors of news papers are no worse than the rest of us. but they require the same kind of watching and ought to have no greater facilitie

once helpful now serve the purposes of

### Reputation at Stake

The bill before me was to be treated like all other bills and to be determined according to its merits. Of course, I was well aware of the capacity of the press to do personal mischlef. When I vetoed the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other railcoad companies to take homesteads in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, no doubt they were pained, but they were noiseless. I did not need to be told that the stopping of the sale of scandal would not be noiscless, but I was anxious that Pennsylvaria should make the first real effort to correct what thoughtful men regard as the most farreaching of the evils of modern life. Before any disposition of the bill should be made the newspaper men asked for a public

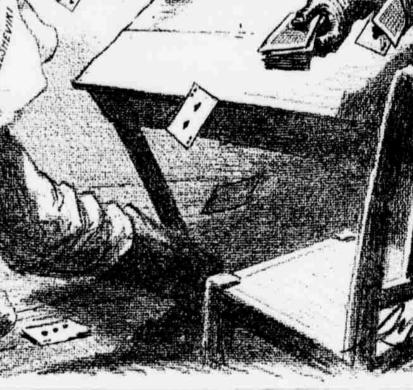
I selected to represent the newspapers, Smith was a man of commonplace ability, with a round, good-looking face, dark eyes and a pleasing voice, which could make the most ordinary and conventional utterances sound as though they had some meaning. To evolve an idea was beyond him and he never undertook the task. He had gone in youth from Connecticut to New York and later had come from New York to Philadelphia, and like many others whom I shall not undertake to mention, he was forever seeking to make Pennsylvania take on the aspects of the place of his birth. which he had abandoned because it afforded him no opportunities. If Smith had been at all a wise man he would have said that the bill had no terrors for newspapers like the Press, he would have welcomed an effort at improviment, beneficial to real journals, and would have left the odium to be borne by such sheets as the North American, whose standing was such that if ever any decent person was caught read ing it he excused bimself by saying that he had picked it up on the cars. But there was an appeal to his vanity. He was made to believe that he would stand forth here. after as the defender of the liberty of the press alongside of those heroes in the past who had confronted real dangers. Since the danger had disappeared all of this was opera houffe; but Smith was a seriousminded man, with little sense of humor. and he failed to catch this aspect of the situation. He committed his speeches to memory. I have heard him many times and his orations and stump speeches often wound up with the description of the pathos with which a born American in faraway oppressed China heheld the Stars and Stripes, the Flag of the Free. He had not gone very far in his address on this occasion before he referred to the insolence of the Legislature. I stopped him at once and

They may be mustaken but cannot be insolent, because they are vested with authority. Therefore, nothing that they do can be insolence. Besides, they are, like myself, a branch of the Government and it would not become me to become to any offensive terms applied to them. We must all treat them with respect. I think, therefore, Mr. Smith, you had better contine your remarks to arguments upon the merits or demerits of the

#### "Routing" the Enemy

I had done the same kind of thing many time in court, but doubtless it was at inusual experience for Smith. In all probability he had committed to memory an oration in which there was much denun ciation intended for wide distribution. My interruption had disturbed his mental processes. He was unfitted for extemporaseous discussion, was very much overweighted by his opponents, and even in the opinion of his newspaper friends who were present he made a failure. Smith had given these friends to understand, as I was told, that his influence with me was such as to prevent the bill from becoming a law. His oration was printed, not as it was delivered, but as it was intended to have been delivered. A cunning man, look ing to what he thought to be his own interest, would have gratified him, and, yeto. ing the bill, would have carned the praise. if not the approval, of a set of men whose olces extend far and are to some extent potent. A tlinid man, signing it, would have said nothing and left the Legislature and the party leaders to share with him

the buffets. I made the bill a law and gave my reasons, published with the statute, taking the full responsibility and thereby drew upon myself all of the javelins that could be buried. No more was I a a grata in the tditorials. The reaons given in support of the act were never answered; they could not be. But the pubhe was made familiar with the fact that i wore boots, that my hair, of which it may be incidentally noted there is a full supply, was often browsy, and that I hunted bugs in Wetzel Swamp and other places. Artists were employed to exercise their ingenuity and prostitute their talents in making ugly pictures, and the newspapers, is the children are wont to say, made 'snoots" at me. In one sense the attacks were a tribute, since, after raking the field with the aid of money and research, as I have no doubt occurred, they were unable to find that I had ever taken money which did not belong to me, that I had ever betrayed anybody to his disadvantage, or that I had ever led any but the decent life of a gentleman. Besides, they overdid the matter. They made me known all over the United States, and people felt that there must be some character in a man who did not fear the united power of the press and could come unscathed out of a contest with it.



# U. S. CLERKS DAILY GROW IN NUMBER

#### **Government Ownership of Public** Utilities Suggested by Accumulating Commissions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1. BUREAUS and commissions have increased so rapidly during the Wilson Administration that it is difficult to keep track of them all. With the influx of these new governing and oversight bodies the number of Federal employes has also greatly increased. There are now so many new clerks in Washington that Government assistance to house them is being discussed. It is no longer a question of "What shall we do with our ex-Fresh dents?" but "How shall we accommodate our clerks?"

So serious is this problem, due partly t the crowding of apartment houses and hotels by new army and maxy officials, that a first step has been taken through the Shipping Board to build homes for its employes. To

oversight of business, have not failed to pro-

oversight of business, have not failed to pro-vide for and admit of the appointment of thousands of new employes whose services and ramifications extend into every State and Territory of the Union. Apart from these departmental burcaus are a number of new boards and commissions. "floating hidneys," they are sometimes called, which are answerable to the President direct or to Compress. They include the Federal er to Congress. They include the Federat Reserve Board, of which Mr. McAdoo is chairman. This board has already made its influence felt in banking circles. Then there is the Federal Trade Commission, an inspli-itorial body which is now investigating the neat packers, and the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, to which up-ward of \$1,000,000 000 has been appropriated. "bey are under inquiry themselves at the present time, but they have the power to com mandeer ships and shipping, and they stand for both Government ownership and control. They make contracts to pay salaries and give employment to labor at rates which may compete with private yards, if need be

### New Creations Come High

as is the Eight-Hour Commission, the Coun

docmed to pass. How I builed that humble haven when An' what waves of cheery comfort it The Committee on Public Information (the reel committee) is another of the new creatons, as are Mr. Hoover's Food Control Commission and the United States Fuel Ad-ministration. Mr. Gardeld, administrator. The United States Tariff Commission is new.

An' 1

An' thear the simple song she used to sing:

Tom Daly's Column

THE VILLAGE POET

Whenever I get thinking of our awkward

In this matter of the scarcity of coal, in observe the inclination to the strictest conservation

In these parlous days of Government control.

grow fearful of the fate that waits

some future generation An' I wonder how it's going to warm

It has pained me much to notice how our

n' I very greatly fear me that the red heart of the kitchen. Which our fathers knew an' loved, is

people have been itchin' For the use of electricity or gas.

situation

its soul.

"Ain't berry many people w'at'll lister to a niggah. Or 'low dey's any sense in w'at he say But I'se gwine to give de 'sperience ob mah feelin's an' I figgah Dat dey's quite a smart ob people t'inks mah way.

# "VAIT, MISTER, I'LL DEAL 'EM AGAIN!"

woman sits in the House now. Shall said that though women are comto represent men in national counthey are not competent to vote for own representatives in the same we think not, and the very of Miss Rankin on the floor be an argument in favor of the ent so eloquent as to assure conry action.

al democracy is a "sexless" democ either the bride of man nor the of woman, but the creature and of both, serving both because both

### ROUGH STUFF

COMATS the Germans are far Aghters than the Turks and d far inferior to the poilus and "hey certainly have to "hand malan envoys at Brest to, as they started for the train ad, jeered at the German If western Russia.

in Germans, asking whether to take Petrograd and feed

"Woman's place is in the home." Well, next Thursday she'll be in the House

The Kaiser is asking the Bolsheviki for a new deal, but it will be noticed that he does the shuffling.

The Lafayette Escadrille shows the rue homing instinct by flying into the United States air service.

These burnings of army trucks and Hog Island trucks may be accidental, but a bird in the bush is suspicious.

Still, the nation breathes a triffe casier because the President did it first and told Congress about it afterward.

This newspaper is ranked as some thing of an authority on the "quiz," but we cheerfully accord the palm to Mr. Heney.

The statement may be right that 47 per cent of the coal comes from Pennsylvania, but our own belief is that 100 per cent of it goes out.

The Pope, it is said, charges the Central Powers with breach of faith in having bombed Padua. Maybe when they made the pledge they did not know there were any children there.

We are interested, of course, in the argument as to whether or not those directing the public schools know anything, but the real test is this: Do those in the schools know anything?

We trust that Mr. Ferris will not bet heavily on his theory that Hog Island will not deliver any ships during 1918. As the en photographing the work

by proclaiming that the bill, which n ne of them printed so that what it con tained could be seen, had been devised by the "gang" in order to be a "gag" upon the press, which was only eager to expose iniquity for the good of the public. My reputation was at stake, and now it was to be finally determined whether I should take my place as the creature of a corrupt gang or become the glorious champion of the rights of the people. On such an issue who could be in doubt? The Press had cartoon representing a heautiful and chaste maiden (the newspaper press) proudly crect, pleading for justice before me, a Judge in robes, while a brutal and hideous fellow. with a cigar in his mouth and wearing prison stripes (the Legislature of the State) was whispering in my car and tendering me a chain to fasten around her beautiful imbs. I granted the request for a hearing

and fixed it for the 21st of April in the hall of the House of Representatives. At that time George Nox McCain wrote I faced the most imposing array of jour nalistic talent and ability that any Governor of Pennsylvania ever greeted.

The bill was supported by Richard C Inde and Alexander Simpson, Jr., able law yers, and Charles Emory Smith had been

#### THE PACIFISTS OF 1864

COME people cherish the notion that con-C temporary wartime diplomacy and intrigue are brand-new things. They speak of "pacifists" as though there had never been pacing to a provide the provided of the policy of buoying up home sentiment by promis-ing a split in the ranks of opponents is as old as the hills. What false dawn of hope kept the South fighting through the winter of 1864? The belief that the North could be divided, that the Copperheads (or pacifists, as we would call them) would divert Lincoln from his course. On October 21, 1864, the Macon (Ga.) Confederacy said editorially:

Macon (Ga.) Confederacy said enformation "The retreat of General Johnston, aban-donment of a large area of territory and the loss of Atlanta have occasioned a great deal of discussion among the people of certain sections in reference to the course that should ted for the purpose of bringing the var to a close.

"It is dangerous, in times like these, for

"It is dangerous, in times like these, for men to contemplate any course of action abort of the entire discharge of their duty. • • We lay down the proposition that no man should dare even think of ending this war in any other event than the recog-nition of our independence, for just as cer-tain as we begin to say that in such and such everys this that or the other compromise tain as we begin to say that in such and such events this, that or the other compromise could be effected and lead the public mind in this channel, just so certain will some of the measures he adopted. As an evidence of this fact, there are men in this country [the South] today who are speaking and writing in favor of a convention of all the States [North and South], to take fit consideration the leaters involved in this war, and to adopt misms measures, looking to the settlement, who in favor

Governor Pennypacker will continue his discu-sion of the Salus-Grady bill in Monday EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER.

nuch less have spoken themselves-to any

suggestions of a meeting which promines, i

mything at all, the adoption of a settlement

which would deprive us of the very rights

for which we have been battling for nearly

four years, and in defense of which we have expended so much blood and treasure.

Canal, where Government ownership and control made living comparatively easy for the Federal employe, this housing proposition seems quite proper and natural; but to the old-time clerk, who has been plodding away on \$1000 or \$1200 per annum, bearing his domestic expenses up to the limit of his salary for the last twenty-five years, it is little short of amazing

But Government control is coming in mo ways than by the appointment of Mr. McAd as Director General of Railroads. It is coning so rapidly as to suggest Government ownership of public utilities and such Govern-ment inspection and control of private bus-ness as to make usere agents of the Government of many of our business men, who have hitherto believed themselves to be independ-ent factors in the world's affairs. It is no uncommon thing now to see men who have been presidents and general managers of large industrial institutions working for the Government and inviting others to come in ou the same basis. Some of them are in charge of the contractual relations between the Gov ermment and individual manufacturers, who by reason of contracts undertaken are sub-sidized to extend their plants and then to a certain extent become the agents of the I'nited States on a percentage basis.

Whether these establishments which deriving help from the Government will be able to keep up the pace set for them by the Government, or will unload on the Gov-ernment before or after the close of the war, ermains to be seen. It is by no means cer-tain that many of the railroad officials who have been absolute in their own jurisdiction heretofore, and who now figuratively "take off their hats" to Mr. McAdoo, Director General, are not better satisfied to have the Gov ern assure them that their salaries and divi-dends will be paid than they were as independent operators.

#### **Commissions** on **Commissions**

"This policy is calculated to weaken our friends North, who, if they are not aligned A cursory review of the new commissi stablished under President Wilson is sufficlent to show the tendency. The Federal Farm Loan Bureau and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are two new bureaus of the Treasury Department which have figured in Treasury Department which have figured in large appropriations and the addition of thou-sands of employes. One is pretty close to the farmers of the country and the other to the soldiers and saliors. Both come under the immediate direction of Secretary McAdoo, who in addition to his other duties now takes charge of the country's railroads. In the Interior Department, under Mr. Lane, the Alaskan Engineering Commission has been created, a body charged with the superincreated, a body charged with the superin-tendence of the affairs of the Alaska Railroad, which employs a great many men in Alaska and makes large purchases in the United States

States. The Bureau of Markets is one of several new bureaus added to the Department of Agriculture. The Children's Bureau, willch has a wide field of inspection, has also been added to the Department of Labor. The in-spection laws of the Departments of Com-merce and Labor have both been considerably extended, as have those of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the powers of which, for the present, may be somewhat neutral-ined under the general directorable of Mr.

III Adof National Defense, the Nation the man who has worked on the Pananu sittee on Priority of Transportation which has been taken over by Mr. McAdos In addition may be mentioned the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Alien Property Custodian, the Air Craft Board, the War Trade Board and the United States Compensation Commission.

If any one wants to know what becomes of the money which Congress raises by loans and taxes, the answer as to part of it may be found in these new bureaus, boards and commissions. Some of them were created before the war and were supposed to shave been advantageous politically. Many of them were made necessary because of the war, but the facts as they have appeared to individual

members of Congress and as developed in congressional investigations tend to show that many of these new bodies are over-lapping each other and that they are building up a terrific payroll which the Government nust meet. It is common gossip that some of the departments are crowded with supernumeraries, that swivel chairs are more nuoppropriations come easy "easy berths continue.

Occasionally one hears of a determination of some of the big chiefs to inaugurate a weeding-out process for the sake of economy and efficiency, but thus far the whole drift has been to increase the number of officeholder rather than to reduce them. With some of the inquisitorial commissions the desire to "prove up" has resulted in inspections more or less exasperating to the officials of navy yards, arsenals and other Government institution Until recently this sort of inspection was con-fined chiefly to manufacturing and busines establishments. J. HAMPTON MOORE,

# What Do You Know?

#### QUIZ 1. Who is Foreign Minisfer in the British Cab

2. Name the author of "The Man With the Hoe." 3. What is Twelfth Day and when? 4. Identify "The Land of the Midnight Sun," 5. What is a typhoon? . What is a typh Where is Hog Island? 7. Who is Francis J. Heney? 8. What is a vivandlere? 9. What is volapuk? . 10. Give the meaning of pinchbert

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Sir Ceril Spring-Rire ha; been Ambussador from the Court of St. dames to the United States for several sears. He is on the eve of recall to other diplomatic assign-ment.

Softa is the capital of Bulgaria

New York is sometimes referred to as tiotham. Elizabeth Tudor of England is called "the Virgin Queen."

Virgin Quren." International Control of the Battimore and Ohio Raileraud. Is mentioned for a United States nost corresponding to that of the British Minister of Munitimes.
Adam was a rabinetmaker of the eighteenth century whose work established a light and graceful type of furniture.
Lord Reading is the British Lord Chief Justice.

President William Henry Harrison was known as Old Tioperanor, in allusion to his vir-lory over the Indians in the battle of like

The settin is a very early bi

W'en a man begins a shoutin' 'bout de good t'ings dat he's missin', Kickin' kase dey ain't a fo'tune in his

job, Let him go home to his kitchen an' set

down a while an' listen To de singin' ob de kettle on de hob.

Oh, de rich man kin inhabertate a

palace ef he wishes Wif chiny-ware an pixtuahs on de wall.

An' kin lay on velvet sofers an' eat off'n

golden dishes. But I wouldn't swap mah kitchen fo'

Fo' it wouldn't seem laik home to me, but 'ceptin' I could listen, While I puffed upon de 'baccy in mah

cob

An' de 'good Lawd seemed a-speakin' ob a home-like kind o' blessin' Through de singin' ob de kettle on de

That is why, when I get thinking of our awkward situation

In this matter of the scarcity of coal, observe the inclination to

. strictest conservation In these parlous day of Government control.

I grow fearful of the fate that waits An' I wonder how it's going to warm

its soul.

#### NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Not a had idea of the Kaiser that all the sovereigns of Europe meet in peace confer-ence, "as was done after, the Napoleonic wars." But he seems to have forgotten that Napoleon was not there.—New York Heraid.

These are war days, when the fraternity of politics should rule and no one know he is a Democrat or a Republican, but let his veting go for the truest man, the man not held down by party chains or directed by any organization — Ohlo State Journal.

Archeologists are already predicting that excavations, always prohibited by the Turks, will reveal more about the Jerusalem of Christ's time than we have ever known Sixly feet of debris cover much of truth Probably news almost twenty centuries old from the Holy City, will not be held up by our singular censorship. Brooklyn Eagle.

When the war is over a more tractable Germany will be seeking to rebuild her shat, tered fortunes and economic pressure may be necessary to make her admit that con-science has a place in the world. Never show science has a place in the world. Never all this war began has Germany indicated an interest in a non-German world. It may brought to her attention in st way that a can comprehend; manuely, count that

friends North, who, if they are not aligned with us directly, are exerting every possible effort to overthrow the same power that is being used for the purpose of subjugating us. The people of southerrf Illinois, Indiana and the Ohio Valley and the western portion of Kentucky, to say nothing of Missouri, ar-as certainly identified with us in sentiment as they are descendants of Virginia. Ten-nessee and Kentucky parentage; and if this sentiment of sympathy and the ties of con-sanguinity do not influence them in our favor

sentiment of sympathy and the ties of con-stanguinity do not influence them in our favor, the homogeneity of interest existing be-tween the two sections will at length force them into a union with us. Our 'rade has furrished markets for the productions of their noil. We have hought their corn, flour, cattle, and hogs. \* \* \* These States are as certain to come with us as they now ex-ist (?). All we have to do in to sustain our relves a little longer. If we do this and Lin-col should be re-elected, we are assured that assistance will yet 'come in the shape of armed and organized troops from these States. Let no man say he is tired of the war: he may feel it, as all of us do, but every time this sentiment is expressed it has a tendency to discourage those [northern pacifield] we are compelled to act for us under the most rigid surveillance."

Note that this was written in a town a