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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
 By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE HOME.
 What boots it if your home's a hut,
 Plain, poor, and all devoid of art,
 If thro' Love's door that's never shut
 You enter in the human heart,
 And dwell in its embraces warm
 Safe from the tempest and the storm?
 (Copyright, 1915.)

What's \$295,000,000 between friends?
 It's about time the man who saw guns on the
 Ancona turned up. Or isn't there money in it
 any more?

The Kaiser, it is said, has a personal interest
 in the removal of Von Papen and Boy-Ed. Wants
 to weep over them, probably.

It's a cinch that Belasco wouldn't have fussed
 with a piker like Van der Decken if he had tried to
 keep track of the Communipaw.

Mr. Ford's message to President Wilson may be
 interpreted as an announcement that he is a neu-
 tral in the war on the peace ship.

As yet Col. Roosevelt has given no hint as to
 whether his activities will be directed toward keep-
 ing a "Byzantine logothete" in the White House or
 getting him out.

The Alhambria Theater in Chicago burned
 down. Considerable suspicion attaches to the fact
 that no performance was going on at the time as
 is customary in such cases.

A St. Louis man was shot and killed by rob-
 bers because at the command of "hands up" he
 raised only one. However, he died doing all that
 could be expected of a one-armed man.

The United States has demanded of Austria
 that she disavow the sinking of the Ancona. It
 looks better, of course, not to discriminate be-
 tween such close friends as Austria and Germany.

"The court believes the barkeeper has a great
 many things to disturb his balance," announced a
 Baltimore justice, in fining a man who threw a
 brick at one who refused to sell him a drink. And
 now the judge will probably be called upon to ex-
 plain to the prohibitionists how he knows about
 the troubles of bartenders.

Special messengers have been distributing
 among Senators and Representatives right in the
 Capitol Building cards handsomely engraved with
 pictorial attacks on President Wilson and his for-
 eign policy. It is announced, however, that pre-
 cautions have been taken for the interception of
 special messengers bearing bombs.

The Kaiser's newspaper organs in New York
 and Washington continue to display under large
 headlines on their front pages dispatches of doubt-
 ful origin telling of some alleged reverse or dis-
 couragement met with by the allies somewhere.
 However, it is not apparent why this method
 should be counted on to make a hit in Berlin, un-
 less the theory that the linotype is mightier than
 the sword has been adopted there, too.

German newspapers express alarm over the
 debasing effect of the war on morality, especially
 among the young, the Berlin Tagblatt declaring:
 "Those who would deny the statement that the
 German people are in danger of being wholly sub-
 merged beneath an extraordinary wave of laxity
 and immorality breaking over the country must
 find themselves lamentably disillusioned." What is
 to be expected of a people called upon to publicly
 celebrate the Lusitania murders and the dropping
 of bombs on sleeping women and children?

All apparently is not peace on the peace ship.
 It seems that Mmc. Schwimmer, as The Herald in-
 timated, has been feeding Henry Ford with promises
 that the belligerents would be unofficially repre-
 sented at his conferences, intimating that she has
 documentary representations to that effect. Dr.
 Aked wants her to "produce." That Madame re-
 fuses to do, and we undertake to say will continue
 to refuse to do, for we do not believe she has any
 such documents. In the meanwhile the argosy of
 good will is being rapidly torn by discussion.
 Rather funny, what?

Since the United States government has at last
 undertaken a serious campaign to rid the country
 of criminal plotters and conspirators it may be
 found possible to co-operate in the work with the
 representatives of belligerent nations of Europe
 without violation of our neutrality. Judging by the
 fact that nearly all of those suspected of conspir-
 acy, incendiary plots, passport forgeries and sub-
 stitutions upon American soil have so far been ap-
 prehended as a result of the efforts of the au-
 thorities of those nations whose interests have
 been threatened, as ours have been, it is reason-
 able to assume that with a little team work more
 satisfactory results might be achieved.

A Georgia jury, trying Thomas E. Watson,
 once candidate for the Presidency, on a charge of
 misusing the mails, disagrees. We suppose all the
 regular Democrats voted one way and all the
 Watson politicians the other way. That's the way
 juries divide in Georgia. Evidence doesn't count.
 —Brooklyn Eagle.

Peace Terms.

How remote the prospect is for the beginning
 of negotiations for peace in Europe may be es-
 timated from the words of Premier Asquith in the
 British house of commons, and Chancellor von
 Bethmann-Hollweg, in the German Reichstag. Mr.
 Asquith spoke first, announcing that the first
 words must come from Germany and Austria, in
 the form of serious proposals for a general peace.
 The German Chancellor followed with the decla-
 ration that his government is prepared to discuss
 peace only in the event that the proposals come
 from the enemy and are compatible with Ger-
 many's dignity and safety. The situation cannot
 be called a deadlock; rather there is no situation.
 In neutral countries far removed from the con-
 flict a few optimistic enthusiasts like Mr. Ford
 and Jane Addams, who can place war on no higher
 plane than a longshoremen's strike riot, will be
 encouraged by the mere mention of the word peace
 by government spokesmen in commons and the
 Reichstag, a wholly insignificant circumstance for
 which inquiring Socialists were responsible in each
 instance. They wanted to be given some assur-
 ance, however vague, as to the terms upon which
 peace would be considered. They were told, and
 the answers may be accepted by the world.

There is every indication that the people of
 England and France are more determined than
 ever to carry the fighting to triumph or annihila-
 tion; nor do they appear in the least disheartened
 by Germany's success in the Balkans, which Von
 Bethmann-Hollweg professes to believe justifies
 his expectation of a peace proposal. The military
 genius of Lord Kitchener in the beginning fore-
 saw a war of at least three years, and the half way
 ground finds Germany and Austria far more de-
 pleted in resources than the allies, as the result of
 their unsuccessful attempts at great and permanent
 achievement. Obviously the German allies must
 accomplish much more before peace proposals will
 come from her enemies.

From Germany, on the other hand, com-
 reports of the murmuring of the people, weary of the
 heavy sacrifices demanded of them and with dim-
 inished confidence in the outcome of a struggle
 against odds that will weigh heavier as each
 month goes by. The volume of peace talk in con-
 quering Germany contrasts sharply with the un-
 changing discussion of war plans in beaten Eng-
 land, France and Russia. The calculating observer
 at a distance would seem to be justified, therefore,
 in turning his ear to Germany for the first serious
 proposal of peace, in spite of the Chancellor's
 boastful words in the Reichstag. His remarks,
 too, may easily be construed as an invitation to
 the neutral world to exert its influence with the
 allies and seek to bring the war to an end now to
 Germany's advantage. "Fully conscious of our
 unshaken military successes," he said, "we decline
 responsibility for continuation of the misery which
 now fills Europe and the whole world. No one
 can say that we continue the war because we still
 desire to conquer this or that country as a guar-
 antee." It sounds very much like a confession of
 doubt as to the outcome of the struggle and a
 desire to end it at once if Germany may gain some-
 thing, or to place the allies in the position of
 aggressors if they choose to continue to fight
 rather than to yield tribute to those who proclaim
 themselves the victors.

Again, the Chancellor says: "The war can be
 terminated only by a peace which will give the
 certainty that war will not return. We all agree
 about that." The last sentence includes the allies,
 even though the speaker may have referred only
 to the Teutonic governments. It is what they are
 fighting for, and what they believe is to be
 achieved only by fighting and not by peace nego-
 tiations.

Our peace organizations may as well subside
 and neutral governments continue to keep hands
 off, and thus serve posterity the better.

Income Tax Changes.

As a part of his plan for restoring the depleted
 revenues of the government Secretary of the
 Treasury McAdoo in his annual report to Congress
 recommends a number of changes in the income
 tax law, none of which will add to the popularity
 of the administration. To begin with he would
 either raise the rates of the income tax or he
 would lower the present exemption of \$3,000 for
 single and \$4,000 for married persons to \$2,000
 and \$3,000 respectively. Also he would have the
 surtax begin at \$10,000 or \$15,000 instead of \$20,000,
 as provided by the present law. With the
 increased surtax the great majority of the people
 will not be particularly concerned, but if such
 modest incomes as \$2,000 and \$3,000 are taxed, or
 the present rate of 1 per cent is increased thou-
 sands of families in the cities, large and small, will
 recognize an addition to the high cost of living in
 place of the reductions which the Democratic plat-
 form promised, and votes will undoubtedly be lost
 to the party next year. Republicans in Congress
 can hardly be expected to put insurmountable ob-
 stacles in the way of this part of the administra-
 tion's program.

Incidentally Secretary McAdoo recommends
 that the income tax law be amended so as to re-
 quire every person having a gross income of
 \$3,000 or more to file a return, instead of every
 person with a net income of \$3,000 or more, as
 the law demands at present. The officials can
 judge, then, he explains, whether or not the de-
 ductions are properly made. It will surprise those
 wage-earners and others with gross incomes of
 \$3,000 or more, who by reason of the specific ex-
 emption are not required to pay a tax, to learn
 that the present law does not require them to go
 through the laborious process of making a useless
 return. As a matter of fact the internal revenue
 collectors this year sent formal notice to persons
 whose gross income was \$3,000 or over but not
 subject to taxation, that they were nevertheless re-
 quired to make returns. Evidently this was done
 under an arbitrary ruling of the Treasury Depart-
 ment, for which it seeks authority through an
 amendment to the law. It is difficult, however,
 to recognize the force of the argument that such
 returns are necessary in order that the revenue offi-
 cials can judge whether the deductions are prop-
 erly made. Why not compel every one who earns
 or receives anything at all to make a return, so
 as to enable the collectors to judge whether he
 knows what his income is. To require every mar-
 ried man who earns between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a
 year, for instance, to struggle through the mazes
 of an income tax blank and at the end to blot out
 the whole record with a simple statement of the
 exemption specified in the law, showing that he
 has no tax to pay, seems like a needless waste of
 the time of the public and the Treasury's clerical
 forces.

An Extraordinary Case.

One of my earliest recollections is of a young
 man who used to torture children. His mother
 kept a little store on a street that, as a boy, I
 used to pass every day in Boston. There he
 worked and there he lured a child of my acquaint-
 ance who was accidentally saved. The law soon
 caught up with him and he was put in prison.
 He has been there ever since. He is one of the
 most interesting prisoners now alive and one of
 the most famous. His name is Jesse Pomeroy,
 and I hear that an effort has lately been made to
 bring about his release.

As I grew up I often used to read of Jesse
 Pomeroy in the newspapers. Every now and then
 he would make an attempt to escape. His meth-
 ods showed marvelous patience and ingenuity.
 Sometimes he would work with a nail or a file
 and spend months in boring a hole through a brick
 wall. On several occasions he came very near get-
 ting out. Incidentally, he was devoting himself to
 study. He became an accomplished linguist.

Jesse Pomeroy is in the sixties now. I suppose
 he has become more or less inured to living in a
 cell. And yet he is known to long for freedom.
 He long ago showed himself to be an intelligent
 man, normal in all ways save in his weakness for
 inflicting torture on children. It is obvious that
 he is or was morally insane. To a high degree he
 developed an instinct often found among children,
 showing itself in the desire to give pain to weaker
 creatures. As most children develop it either dis-
 appears or it becomes controlled by reason or by
 prudence. In Jesse Pomeroy, instead of becom-
 ing controlled, it remained beyond control into
 maturity.

Many people have been interested in this case.
 Occasionally a humanitarian expresses pity and
 wonders if something can't be done for the pris-
 oner. A few years ago the governor of Massachu-
 setts had his sympathies aroused. He decided
 to give Pomeroy more freedom. Later he changed
 his mind. Under his successor, Gov. Walsh, Pome-
 roy is now allowed to attend services in the
 chapel.

During all these years the world has been mov-
 ing. Science has grown wiser and more humane.
 In Jesse Pomeroy psychology finds a fascinating
 subject. What made him so unfortunate? Who
 should bear the blame? Is Jesse Pomeroy the re-
 sult of forces that run way back through the gen-
 erations? Or did the strange twist in his nature
 come from some accident before birth or from
 some untraceable mischance?

Whatever may be the cause, we must all agree
 that the blame cannot be placed on him. And yet
 it is he who bears the punishment. So long as he
 is dangerous he must be kept away from society.
 At present he is classified wrong. In this regard
 he may be like all so-called criminals. The time
 may come when we shall discard the word. Jesse
 Pomeroy is or has been one of the dangerously
 insane. He may be all the more dangerous be-
 cause of his apparent sanity. As a matter of fact,
 no one is wholly sane. It is only part of the
 mind that is stricken.

Some day there will be institutions for the
 treatment of people like Jesse Pomeroy, for the
 morally abnormal. They will shelter those who
 are far less afflicted than he is, and yet are un-
 fitted for association with their kind. They will be
 treated not with severity, not with penalties, but
 with mercy and helpfulness. Their affliction will
 draw out special consideration and sympathy.

Perhaps, indeed, we may find here the greatest
 comfort that can be drawn from considering a
 case like that of Jesse Pomeroy. In a startling
 way it teaches us the folly of heaping further
 affliction on those nature has already so woefully
 afflicted. Of recent years we have made enormous
 strides in the treatment of the insane. Methods
 have been devised for making even those who are
 dangerous fairly comfortable, for giving them work
 in the fresh air and for creating wholesome in-
 terests that tend to occupy and to soothe their
 minds. It would seem that a similar plan with
 regard to the morally insane might be feasible.
 It surely would be profitable, both for the afflicted
 and for society. It would tend to give scientific
 men a close acquaintance with abnormal disease
 and it might lead to the discovery of clues lead-
 ing to the causes.

After all, it is the causes that are vitally im-
 portant. Once discovered, they may lead to com-
 plete protection for the future generations. At
 any rate, they will teach the future generations
 how to avoid ways of living that tend to make such
 horrors possible.

The Canal Slides.

It appears from the recent report of Gen.
 Goethals that the commission consists of his com-
 missioner erred in their judgment with respect
 to the ultimate stabilization of the canal prism
 after certain slides had slid. In fact, the very
 points which were expected by the geologists to
 first gain stability are the points where the earth
 movements have continued longest and still con-
 tinue. The "interested and patriotic citizens"
 whose suggestions as to the treatment of the earth
 slides evoked the sarcastic comment of the late
 Col. Gaillard do not appear to have been as fool-
 ish as they were represented. Gen. Goethals pro-
 poses to take at least 10,000 cubic yards of
 earth off the sides of the canal prism, and Presi-
 dent Wilson has appointed an expert commission,
 of which President Van Hise, of the Wisconsin
 University, is chairman, to investigate anew the
 geology of the Culebra Cut.—Philadelphia Record.

A Constant Student of Mars.

With fine constancy Percival Lowell continues
 to spend his fortune on study of the planet Mars.
 His brother may administer Harvard and his sis-
 ter may write very libre and essays on modern
 French poets, but he steadfastly gathers evidence
 which convinces him that the Martians are canal
 building on a grandiose scale beside which Pana-
 ma's engineering feat is petty. Whatever may be
 the ultimate verdict of competent judges on this
 Martian hypothesis of the Massachusetts invest-
 igator, it must be conceded that he has shown
 originality, ambition, indifference to scorn, and use
 of wealth for impersonal and unselfish ends. If
 the final verdict is with him his enduring fame is
 assured. If not he has to his credit a question
 which faith and most exact and long-continued use
 of astronomical apparatus have figured.—Christian
 Science Monitor.

Signs of Efficacy.

If you think the wrist watch is a mark of
 efficacy, what do you think of the muffs that
 Gen. von Buolow has requested as Christmas
 presents for his soldiers? Noticed any signs of
 efficacy about these German soldiers—Man-
 chester Union.

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Webster's New Doctrine of Nationality.

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EVERY man who felt the power and
 the grandeur of the nation, who
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