

**LEADER COMPANY**  
 PUBLISHED DAILY AT PUBLIC LABORS BUILDING, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

**EDITORIAL BOARD:**  
 CHAS. H. K. CURTIS, Chairman.  
 H. WHEATLEY, Editor.  
 JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager.

**NEWS BUREAUS:**  
 Associated Press, 1200 Tribune Building, New York.  
 United Press, 1000 Times Building, New York.  
 Press Telegram, 200 Metropolitan Tower, New York.  
 Associated Press, 400 Globe-Building, Philadelphia.  
 Associated Press, 1200 Tribune Building, Philadelphia.

**SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:**  
 The Evening Ledger is sent to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve cents per week, payable in advance.  
 All other foreign countries one dollar per month.  
 Single copies five cents.  
 Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

**ADVERTISING RATES:**  
 One week, 100 words, \$1.00.  
 One month, 100 words, \$3.00.  
 Three months, 100 words, \$8.00.  
 Six months, 100 words, \$15.00.  
 One year, 100 words, \$28.00.

**THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR MARCH WAS 106,871**

Philadelphia, Monday, April 9, 1917



The horrors of the Bulgar-Cuban war have yet to be adequately painted.

America, having created the Frankenstein of the submarine, should be the nation best fitted to slay it.

Laments over the disbanding of the Kneisel Quartet are modified by the thought that it is impossible to hear delicate chamber music while lusty brass bands of Mars are marching by.

"He kept us out of war"—until the lines between freedom and tyranny became so sharply drawn that our entry into strife had the most unselfish moral justification in the history of conflicts.

Had he foreseen this day, Henry James, indignant over America's long neutrality, would probably have not yielded up his birthright so hastily. He must be resting easier in his English grave.

It is estimated that there are seven million men between nineteen and twenty-five, the years designated for the first conscription. Of these, four million are available after those who do not come up to requirements and those engaged in equipping fighting men are eliminated. America's man power from this limited class falls only a million short of Britain's entire enlistment.

Berlin leads Vienna by the nose again, this time to break off relations with the United States. The helpless Austrian Foreign Office sent us a note a while ago which was a masterpiece of ambiguity, seeming to be an attempt to convince us that Vienna highly approved of U-boat ruthlessness and heartily condemned it. But there was no ambiguity about the wild joy among the people of the dual monarchy when they thought the Allies would accept the Kaiser's peace offer. We have only hazy knowledge about many Teuton affairs, but that Austria is crazy for peace is the one crucial certainty of Middle Europe.

The booming of the bell has been heard in every corner of the continent. Independence Hall has sent out more thrilling messages in the last ten days than it has in as many decades. The clamor of the bell calling the crowds to the patriotic rally was a stirring feature of that historic event, and the half hour of tolling following the signing of the war resolution by the President, which the authorities ordered as the result of a suggestion made by this newspaper, was a solemn reminder to the city of the meaning of the nation's decision. East and West read of it, for the bell does not often toll and never without good reason. Traditions, when they are merely ornamental, die. Traditions, when they are used, live.

The cloud upon our far-western horizon slides further into oblivion with every step we take in preparing our insurrection. A new friendship wiping out the old needs of rivalry between Japan and America should be one of the compensations of our unhappy times. No loyal American will renew the old irritating talk of suspicious supposed to be entertained about Japanese intentions. We must have the world's greatest navy to assure the world the freedom of the seas, but that navy will be planned with a feeling that it will ever be used against an Oriental Power. It has been our naval weakness that has suggested to American minds that a Japanese-American war was possible.

The status of volunteering and conscription is becoming clearer for both the army and the political outlook. Several of our franker stands for conscription in the outset and the President is being pushed against volunteer organizations being rushed off piecemeal to the front. The discouragement of the attitude that the country acquires to conscription and General Wood was a indication that he believed that we must hit with a big army and an evenly trained. Mr. Baker said that no element of this army is to be held as ready for France for the time being. He may discourage some of the volunteer tendencies which have been developing "on condition" that they will be used to the best advantage in the future. The Free Alliance is spreading. The Free Alliance is spreading. The Free Alliance is spreading.

## EFFECT OF WAR ON LABOR UNIONS

### British Organizations Are Liberalized and Join in National Defense

By GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES  
 Special Correspondent of Evening Ledger

LONDON, March 15

BEFORE the American Federation of Labor pledged its support to the Government in the crisis of our international affairs I had been asked many times by Englishmen what American labor would do in the event of a world war. A great many people over here are under the impression that the labor situation in the United States is terribly serious and that a sort of revolution may break out at any time.

The safest answer to their questions was that the American labor unions would probably do precisely what the British trades unionist did. As a matter of fact, that is what has happened. The trades union of Great Britain gave their support to the nation in the war and asked in return, that their own rights should be properly safeguarded.

There is a small percentage of the political labor party which was pacifist and is now for "peace by negotiation." They are influential and their leaders are men of brilliance, but they do not express the feelings of the rank and file. Among the trades unions the sentiment for prosecuting the war to a victorious finish has actually increased within the last year and a half. The unions are serious bodies, and they have intimate connections with study circles, educational associations and adult schools. They have been reading about the war and studying its causes and they are stronger for it today than they ever were.

But at the beginning it looked very much as if the unions would not sacrifice anything to the needs of the nation. They had fought for generations to win certain rights. They restricted work to properly qualified workers, men who had passed through apprenticeship. They denied women the right to work in certain trades; they kept wages up, and they had methods of restricting output so that the employer was not tempted to cut down the rates. They also watched jealously the introduction of labor-saving devices. In some trades (the steel trades are an example) the workers captured the new machinery. In others they kept it out. But whatever the results were, they had been of benefit to the trades unionist. His standard of living had been kept up to the level which his union had decided was the best on which a man could live decently. Frequently he managed to live even better.

### A Temporalizing Agreement

Then the war came, and there were two things to be done. Men had to be released—many volunteered. At the same time production in all the essential industries had not only to be kept up, but increased ten and a hundred times. There were not enough union men to do it. There was a supply of labor to be had, but it was young, unskilled, and women workers. It was up to the unions to decide.

The decision they took is embodied in the agreement made between the Government and the department of munitions and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. (This is by far the strongest single body.) The agreement made by them has been extended to all union work and essentially it promises that when peace comes everything will be just as it was before the war. The promise, if taken literally, means that the new labor-saving machinery will be thrown out of the windows, the semi-skilled workers who have become experts will be demoted to the rank of apprentices again; the women will be turned out. If pressed to its logical conclusion it would mean that the workers would be abandoned in favor of the dinky, ill-adapted shops of former days.

I have talked to friends of labor and to some of labor's responsible leaders, and essentially they are generally willing to assure them, in standard of working conditions and a standard of living not less than that of before the war.

The changes which labor has seen taking place are so enormous, that the whole world knows by this time. But there have been other changes beside those in the plant and buildings and machines. The process of "dilution" has had strange effects. The work to which most people are accustomed, means working in non-union labor with the union elements, getting women into the shops and having them taught by the men. This has been the case with the men fit for the army, or adding all these elements to the whole working force in order to increase production. The union man has seen how capably other people take his place, and he has seen that the thing like unions among the women who have displaced him. The unions flatly demanded, at the beginning, that a woman take a man's place, and that she be paid wages. In return for that, the women are prepared to play fair and to give up their places "when the boys come home."

### Changed Attitude Toward Labor

In a few unions there has been trouble. I have been told that there is a great deal of resentment at the front against a few labor leaders who have taken this opportunity to make a fortune for themselves by limiting output. My own experience has been that everybody is gratefully surprised at the generous attitude of labor. There are a few who are still back, and many skilled workers have had to be snatched from the army, after they had volunteered, because their efforts were more fruitful at home.

So that the attitude toward labor after the war will probably be a little more kindly than that, before and the trades unions will not suffer for the sacrifices they have made. There are a few who are still back, and many skilled workers have had to be snatched from the army, after they had volunteered, because their efforts were more fruitful at home.

Our sense of honorable partnership with South America was convincingly shown in our joint efforts with the entire adult A. B. C. Powers to solve the Mexican problem. In the bloom of Pan-Americanism there is no longer the chance for that "certain condescension in foreigners" which Lowell, referring to Europe, complained.

Our South American diplomacy has not always been considerate or expert, and Monroe's doctrine, out of which Pan-Americanism grew, was sometimes an irritant to sensitive Latin peoples. But its later and more generous development has produced the miracle of spontaneous allies, whose chief cause for entering the war is firm belief in our ideals of liberty. The Free Alliance is spreading. The Free Alliance is spreading. The Free Alliance is spreading.

## Tom Daly's Column

Comes Written by myself Little Poetry

**EASTER**  
 I walked out in the country  
 And all was cold and gray  
 But suddenly a little bird  
 Began to sing away  
 Why do you sing I asked him  
 And thus he seemed to say

I do not know the reason  
 I am a simple thing  
 I only know this season  
 It is my time to sing

I walked a little further  
 The fields were brown and dead  
 But suddenly a violet  
 Raised up its little head  
 Why do you sing I asked it  
 And this is what it said

I cannot tell the reason  
 I really do not know  
 I only know this season  
 It is my time to grow

I met some little children  
 As happy as could be  
 And they were walking homeward  
 From Sunday school you see  
 Said I why are you happy  
 And thus they spoke to me

This is the happy season  
 For sorrow now has fled  
 Because our Lord is risen  
 He has risen from the dead

**"Bombardment of Reims? Boche!"**  
 (From letter from our own Henri Basin.)  
 " \* \* \* And in the hope you may not be unwilling to look into the past and see again the beginning of something that has never really stopped, I enclose a couple of paragraphs that appear daily in our papers. With the difference of hour and quantity of shell, they are as regular as the break of day. Perhaps you may think them worthy of at least an editorial paragraph.

**LE ROMAN HARBIDE LE ROMAN HARBIDE MENT DE REIMS.** Le Courrier de la Champagne annonce Champagne annonce que samedi, entre jeudi matin, en quatre heures trente 150 obus ont été tirés, 154 obus, lanceur sur Reims, et dimanche, vers trois heures dix dix obus ont tombés sur Reims.

In translation, they read:  
 "The Courrier de la Champagne announces that Saturday between 4:30 and 5:30 in the morning, 154 shells fell upon Reims, and on Sunday, 7 shells about 3:10 a. m."  
 "The Courrier de la Champagne announces that on Monday morning between 9 & 10, 150 shells were thrown upon Reims."

**"GERMAN WITHOUT TEARS."** An Elementary German Reading Book. Adapted from the French of Lady Bell by A. H. Hutchinson. Illustrated.  
 —Lonsdale, Green & Co.'s List.

Volumes of comment might be built upon those first three words, and the most forceful of all would be "adapted from the French" on the line of the German retreat.

Put several grains of salt upon that German sailor's story of the scanty and unpalatable food aboard the Kaiser's ships. Sailors are notorious grumblers. Our father-in-law, who was master of a sailing ship at twenty and who followed the sea for a quarter of a century, always pronounced at table this secondary grace, "Eat hearty and give the ship a good name."

**Mother Goosesteps**  
 (On the march of the H. C. L.)  
 There was a man in our town  
 And he was vondrous wise,  
 He cleared the broomies from his lot  
 And sowed potatoes in his plot  
 And when he saw them shoot and sprout  
 He worked with might and main—  
 Soon jumped into the moneyed "push"  
 For he'd made quite a gain.

**Archie Roosevelt is engaged.** Says a newspaper headline. And the militant Colonel is anxious to be.

**Shooting Pains?**  
 The deceased was almost eighty years of age, and was ill but a short time prior to his demise. Kidney trouble, with deadly accuracy, hastily terminated a useful life.—Stroudsburg Times.

## THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

### An Appreciation of Mr. Daly's Poem—A Socialist's Views on Conscripts and Volunteers

**"A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM"**  
 To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—If there's any patriotism in you at all it's bound to come to the surface after reading "Flag of My Land." Tom Daly's stirring poem, which appeared in the EVENING LEDGER on Saturday.

In many of the lines there is a whole chapter of history.  
 The message of righteousness in the colors, for instance, is told in the line "Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky."  
 The duty of every real patriot is pointed out in the sentence, "Whither you beckon me there will I go." Fortunately, thousands of red-blooded American men have already obeyed this call of the flag. There are many patriotic youths in our midst, however, who should try to realize what this line really means. If they grasped its significance perhaps there would be better business at the recruiting stations. And those from other shores who have become prosperous through opportunities offered in the land of liberty would do well to dwell on the line, "Unto no other allegiance I owe." This should be the attitude of every one who enjoys life under the protection of Uncle Sam.

"Take us and make us your patriot band" is the offer made in this song of loyalty.  
 How many will stand by this offer?  
 Others who read this poem agreed that it would be an ideal national anthem. It breathes the spirit of peace and justice with the warning that right must prevail even at the cost of conflict.

Although I would not be accepted for enlistment for the reason that I am beyond the limit, nevertheless, I felt like reaching for my gun after reading the inspiring lines and reporting to the first military station. Following the poem I saw a note to the effect that the author gave the words to Albert Dooner, who offered to set the thoughts to music. Now, let us hope that Mr. Dooner is a doer, and should he take up the task of supplying the harmony with the same spirit in which the poem was written, there is every reason to believe that it will succeed the "Star Spangled Banner." Why not publish this Daly poem daily until we shall have our proper quota of recruits from Philadelphia?

**EQUITABLE TAXATION**  
 To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—There is one paragraph in the President's address to Congress that is very important, but one that I feel will not receive much attention from the general public.

In it the President emphasizes his desire so far as the war should be waged in the interest of the people, that it should be equitable, by the method of taxation rather than by the method of issuing bonds.  
 To many citizens, even some of those who have given some attention to questions of government, this looks like an impossible proposition, and it assuredly will remain so, if we do not remodel our taxation system, and along lines heretofore untried.

The Caesar of government must get down (or up) to first principles. It must apply the same moral code to its own case as it applies to its own citizens. It must be prepared to exist by taking, and only taking, such values as belong to it, and to which it can show a just title.

The thing which belongs to government—the rental value of land—has its origin in the continuance in the growth, production and the amount of intelligence, progressiveness and expenditure it displays in carrying forward the processes of production and catering to the comfort and well-being of its citizens. When government takes the entire rental value of land it will not only take what is just and morally belongs to it, but because it is absolutely essential that it should be taken, if the unalienable rights of its citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is to be conserved and perpetuated.

Should the President use his great influence to bring the twin principles of justice and morality into the taxation problem and thus take part in the opening up and restoration to the people of their heritage of earth—from which they have for ages been excluded—the name of Woodrow Wilson will go down into history as the Great Emancipator, not of a few million slaves, but of all the busy and unfeeling laborers of the world—slaves of a human nature.

**"JOHN BROWN'S BODY"**  
 Florence Howe Hall, author of "The Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic," recently answered an inquiry about the origin of the tune of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (or John Brown's Body) as it was called. The tune, she says, "originated in a marching song by the band of Col. Fletcher Webster's regiment (1st Massachusetts Volunteers) early in the summer of 1861. The soldiers practiced it in their drills at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor before starting for the front. It was afterwards revised by a military band. This information was furnished me by the late Franklin B. Sanborn. It should be noted that Colonel Webster was the son of Daniel Webster."

**THIS SPRING, 1917**  
 I met Spring tripping o'er the land.  
 In brand-new Easter bonnet,  
 Her skirt ten inches from the ground,  
 As in New York. And on it  
 Were several kinds of flowers and things.  
 Unlike she's worn other Springs.

Great dewdrops flamed upon her hands;  
 At first I thought them jewels,  
 But saw some fall and brighten on  
 Large, lacy-surfaced pools.  
 While she unclasped her bag of blue,  
 From which came mist-hills, 'tis true!

Her Dorine opened in her hand,  
 As tho' to powder. Listen!  
 She yelped pussy willow buds,  
 Which 'til today did gladden,  
 In shining coats of silver fur,  
 And marginals smelt up at her!

Oh, Spring this year is fashionable,  
 And wears her clothes a Paris  
 By rouse, which makes the tulips blush,  
 For now who grants the violets  
 Their due, and who will see



## THE COUNTRY RELIES ON THE NAVY; THE NAVY RELIES ON YOU!

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

**An Appreciation of Mr. Daly's Poem—A Socialist's Views on Conscripts and Volunteers**

**"A NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM"**  
 To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—If there's any patriotism in you at all it's bound to come to the surface after reading "Flag of My Land." Tom Daly's stirring poem, which appeared in the EVENING LEDGER on Saturday.

In many of the lines there is a whole chapter of history.  
 The message of righteousness in the colors, for instance, is told in the line "Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky."  
 The duty of every real patriot is pointed out in the sentence, "Whither you beckon me there will I go." Fortunately, thousands of red-blooded American men have already obeyed this call of the flag. There are many patriotic youths in our midst, however, who should try to realize what this line really means. If they grasped its significance perhaps there would be better business at the recruiting stations. And those from other shores who have become prosperous through opportunities offered in the land of liberty would do well to dwell on the line, "Unto no other allegiance I owe." This should be the attitude of every one who enjoys life under the protection of Uncle Sam.

"Take us and make us your patriot band" is the offer made in this song of loyalty.  
 How many will stand by this offer?  
 Others who read this poem agreed that it would be an ideal national anthem. It breathes the spirit of peace and justice with the warning that right must prevail even at the cost of conflict.

Although I would not be accepted for enlistment for the reason that I am beyond the limit, nevertheless, I felt like reaching for my gun after reading the inspiring lines and reporting to the first military station. Following the poem I saw a note to the effect that the author gave the words to Albert Dooner, who offered to set the thoughts to music. Now, let us hope that Mr. Dooner is a doer, and should he take up the task of supplying the harmony with the same spirit in which the poem was written, there is every reason to believe that it will succeed the "Star Spangled Banner." Why not publish this Daly poem daily until we shall have our proper quota of recruits from Philadelphia?

**EQUITABLE TAXATION**  
 To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—There is one paragraph in the President's address to Congress that is very important, but one that I feel will not receive much attention from the general public.

In it the President emphasizes his desire so far as the war should be waged in the interest of the people, that it should be equitable, by the method of taxation rather than by the method of issuing bonds.  
 To many citizens, even some of those who have given some attention to questions of government, this looks like an impossible proposition, and it assuredly will remain so, if we do not remodel our taxation system, and along lines heretofore untried.

The thing which belongs to government—the rental value of land—has its origin in the continuance in the growth, production and the amount of intelligence, progressiveness and expenditure it displays in carrying forward the processes of production and catering to the comfort and well-being of its citizens. When government takes the entire rental value of land it will not only take what is just and morally belongs to it, but because it is absolutely essential that it should be taken, if the unalienable rights of its citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is to be conserved and perpetuated.

### What Do You Know?

1. How were American warships in the Atlantic and Pacific notified at once of the declaration of war with Germany?
2. The largest ship in the world has been built by the United States. Name it.
3. What and where is San Luis Potosi?
4. Who was President of the United States during the war with Mexico?
5. What is meant by "franking" letters?
6. Is it correct to say "An European war"?
7. Where is the Meuse River?
8. What is sassafras?
9. Name the principal city of the Mississippi Valley.

### Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Men between nineteen and twenty-five years old will be subject to call for service which is proposed to raise through the new army bill.
2. Noah Webster, of Connecticut, who died in 1843, compiled the first comprehensive, popular dictionary of the English language.
3. Golgotha ("the place of the skull") is a hill near Jerusalem upon which Christ was crucified. Its exact location is not known.
4. Count Cereira is the American Foreign Minister, who has recently replied to the assertion of President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard, that the war had proved Christianity a failure. Cardinal Gibbons pointed out the great strides made in military medical work as giving the present war a humane touch unknown in previous wars, a virtue which the war possesses in spite of its horror and magnitude.
5. David Porter was an American naval hero of the War of 1812. He was the first to capture the British frigate, the Chesapeake, and the first to capture the British frigate, the Chesapeake, and the first to capture the British frigate, the Chesapeake.
6. The Sorbonne is a university founded in Paris in the thirteenth century by Robert de Sorbonne.
7. Joseph Haydn, who died in 1809, was a famous composer. His name is now honored "H-d-n," with a long note.
8. An impending event is said to be "in the womb of time."
9. Cheryls is a plant, the root of which is used in the preparation of coffee.
10. The anti-Homestead Rule district of Ireland is in only a few counties in Ulster, in the northeast.

### War and Christianity

E. D. E.—(a) It was Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, who recently replied to the assertion of President Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard, that the war had proved Christianity a failure. Cardinal Gibbons pointed out the great strides made in military medical work as giving the present war a humane touch unknown in previous wars, a virtue which the war possesses in spite of its horror and magnitude. (b) It is true that in the Civil War more United States soldiers died of disease than in battle. In round numbers 225,000 died of disease, 67,000 were killed in battle, 43,000 died of wounds and there were 25,000 unclassified dead. (c) Authentic statistics for deaths from various causes in the present war will not be available until hostilities cease.

### "Casus Belli"

J. C.—"Casus belli" means "grounds for war."

### Our Largest Army

T. Y. Jr.—The largest army ever assembled in the new world in one city was at the close of the war when it is estimated nearly 150,000 United States troops, under General Grant, marched in review before President Johnson in Washington. The parade was led by General Meade, the Army of the Potomac (80,000 men), the Army of Tennessee (36,000 men) and the Army of Georgia (33,000 men) taking part. The review was held May 23 and 24, 1865.

### "Reading Homer"

J. K. L.—"Reading into Homer" what Homer never knew" is a way of saying the meaning of inaccurate translation or misconstruction.

### Liliuokalani

A. D.—Queen Liliuokalani was deposed as ruler of Hawaii in a revolution in 1893.

### Death of Labor

A. E. B.—A bulletin just issued by the State Department of Labor says that from March 1, 1916, to the end of January, 1917, there was a total of 18,954 places awaiting workers who could not be supplied.

"There was an excess of applications for work as compared with the number of jobs offered, up to and including February, 1917," the statement reads. "Since the opening of the spring quarter in 1916 there have been more jobs offered than workers registered."

"This excess was 4100 in the spring quarter of 1916, 5600 in the summer quarter and 6600 in the autumn quarter. The demand for female factory workers, which was noticeable in December, 1916, was even more pronounced in January, 1917. Domestic and personal service led in calls for help in all positions filled. Factory employment was the most difficult to get."