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FORWARD OR BACK?

N VIEW, of the truly extraordinary attempt of the Mayor and his advisers ruthlessly to ignore the basic principles under which the transit program was approved by the people and substitute therefor an obsolete method of financing, the experience and point of view of New York are of importance. There, as here, the fundamental purpose of the new transit system was the provision of fivecent fares on the high-speed lines throughout the greater city, the collateral benefits arising from enhanced values of real estate being an important, if not a decisive, factor.

We quote from an aditorial in the New York Times of yesterday:

The opening in the first week of next nonth of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's month of the Brooklyn kapid route to Fourteenth street and Broadway, Manhattan, will be the first fruits of the dual subway bargain. The city's con-tribution is the Manhattan Bridge and the Manhattan subway connections. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit's contribution is the elevated extent throughout Brookthe elevated system throughout Brook-lyn, which will feed the Manhattan lines. lyn, which will feed the Mannattan mes. Over the combination the fare will be a nickel, eventually from Fifty-ninth street to Coner Island, with a link through Queens on the side. Cheaper ac-cess to Coney Island is the least of the In families where there are several habitual riders between home and work the gift will be equal to the interest on a thousand dollars. An even contribution to reduce the high cost of living is access to cheaper rents in more comfortable homes. The city's share lies in the consequent increase in mare sees in the consequent increase in taxable values in the several boroughs, besides the aid to sanitation and the promotion of good citizenship through the scattering of the overcrowded popu-lation.

Although the cornerstone of the plan is the halving of the fare cost to daily riders, there is a good prospect that the merely financial results will not be dis-appointing. During the period of con-struction, since 1913, there has accumu-lated a deficit on this section of the dual subway of \$1,037,276, and no benefits have been realized. That was inevitable. But for the last year of the period there was earned the full preferential to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and within \$250,371 of the interest upon the cost of the new construction.

It will be noticed that the Times speaks of the "merely financial results." The really big thing for the city is that "its share lies in the consequent increase in taxable values (not the tax rate) in the several boroughs, besides the aid to sanitation and the promotion of good citizenship through the scattering of the overcrowded population." New York is not worried about early deficits. The company's preferential is being earned and eventually there will be ample funds to meet the city's fixed charges. In the meantime, the enormous benefits flowing from the facility are being realized, bene fits not to be measured only by an array of dollar marks.

The difference between the Taylor view, which is the view also of New York, and the Smith-Mitten-Twining view is the difference between vision and lack of vision, between doing things in a big way and doing them in a little way, between inspired leadership and humdrum, routine administration. We can find no sympathy with men who want to put Philadelphia on a six- or seven-cent transit basis, while New York, with longer hauls, is on a five-cent basis. There may be praise somewhere for leaders who favor that sort of preferential in favor of our chief competitor, but it will not be found

It is not, after all, just a question of lease that confronts us. We are face to face with the issue of going ahead or of going back. One leadership is militant. forward-looking, optimistic, grounded in faith and earnest in capitalizing in the people's favor every asset they possess, The other is slovenly, backward-looking, grounded in distrust and earnest in urging that the people be dispossessed and deprived of their undoubted rights. If we are going to accept the economics of close up shop, call in the spiders and issue orders against the removal of their

OUR WAR AIM IS DEFINITE

THAT are our war aims?" cries the at sort of way and repeat the mystic

m, "What are our war aims?" are is anybody who does not really is about time that he was finding

ist be made safe for democracy." He aid also that so long as the Hohenzoller family and military clique of Germany held that nation under control, dominated its policies and conspired against the peace and integrity of the United States and all other nations, democracy could never be safe. Our peace aim, then, is to drive out the present German Government and end forever the national state of mind which acquiesces in and con-

dones the acts of that Government. That is a definite aim, capable of realization and certain to be realized before this nation agrees to make peace.

BEWARE THE WISCONSIN GREEK

THERE is too much of La Follette go ing into the war revenue bill to warrant its reception without suspicion, "I charge no man with wrong," cried Senator Simmons, but I do charge that to pay for the war mostly by taxation finds its inspiration in a desire to make the war unpopular." Copperheadism squirms itself into the very nation's vitals if allowed

That no man should be allowed to coin the country's blood into dollars goes without saying. War profits stand in the prisoner's dock already convicted. We agree with Otto H. Kahn that "it is absolutely right to proclaim and to enforce by legislation that no man, so far as it is possible to prevent it, shall make money out of a war in which his country is engaged, but there is all the difference in the world between that just and moral doctrine and between the doctrine that no man shall be permitted to have more than an arbitrarily fixed income during a war." What La Follette aims to do, and he is ably assisted by some men who ought to know better, is not to confiscate war profits, but to confiscate all profits in excess of arbitrary limits. He wants to make this war so burdensome and so hated that the people will relinquish their adhesion to principle and compromise in favor of an unsatisfactory peace. He wants, it appears, to muddle up our finances and imperil our instruments of credit to such an extent that the final and last treasury of the world will fail in its functioning. There could be no treason more subtle, no attack on democracy more dangerous, than the introduction into our fiscal program of pure and unadulterated demagogy.

Let the rich pay, aye, and pay heavily, and let war profits be assessed to the limit if necessary, but let men who believe in the war and the high purposes back of it determine how. We fear this Wisconsin Greek who bears a wooden horse to Troy with its belly full of politics and trouble-breeding devices.

IMPONDERABILIA

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Paris, where "Verdun" is the cry on every lip and the headline in every newspaper, says: "Military experts may talk of the established equilibrium and the impregnable German line,' but Bismarck knew better when he said it is the imponderable that counts in war-the evasive moral factor that plays havoe with a general's plans and sets at naught his calculations." German officials may censor and pervert general news, "but a French victory at Verdun they cannot hide, and the day may not be far distant when the mysterious equilibrium is suddenly upset, and the impregnable German line is not plerced, but falling before us, as fell the walls of Jericho."

The imponderabilia-things which weighed exactly and defy human analysis-will be the decisive factor in this war. America represents the moral exhausting war, has an income taxation factor of supreme importance, is the manner of putting it, meaning that the American idea and purpose, visualized by the actual participation of her material forces in the fight, have already set in motion a spiritual reaction in the German brain that substitutes doubt for confidence and undermines morale. Conversely, it has reinvigorated every phalanx of civiliza-

The imponderabilia, so quickly to be sensed by a woman's intuition, are sensed is best expressed, perhaps, by the saying that the psychology of the situation is all on the side of the Allies and is exemplified by expressions such as the following from the Cologne Gazette: "What wonder is it then, that new hopes are being raised among the peoples opposed to us strengthening their determination to hold out for one more winter and then to win a decisive victory with the aid of the huge armies of the United States."

Segregate the Hohenzollerns !- New York World.

The efforts of Old King Cole's fid dlers to play the "Pathetic Symphony are very much out of tune.

What a pity it is that the gian bomb to be exploded on the City Hall on September 1 will be only of the harm

And to think that people actually became excited last summer because the President merely endeavored to fix wages on railroads. The world do move.

The Mayor says there is no use to discuss his lease until an official hearing in September. By that time, we imagine, there will be nothing left of it to discuss.

The United Plumbers, whose recen stormy convention in Chicago cost them eight dollars a minute, must have inadvertently been working on the time schedule usually inflicted on suffering

.Chestnut street presents a forlor appearance, but it is not a circumstance to what the contractors do to the City Treasury. The chief difference is that even a blind man can tell when a street is

Two decades after the war we fought for her liberation Cuba turns over to the United States four German ships aggregating 20,000 tons. She would not sell or trade them, she said, through President Menocal, because they must be "used for the common benefit to bring the war against the Government of Germany to a prompt and victorious end." There may be no gratitude in republica

DON'T BREAK THE BACK OF CAPITAL

Otto H. Kahn Protests Against an Income Tax That Would Defeat Its Own Ends

OTTO H. KAHN wrote an article some of which he warned Congress of the perile in an unintelligent distribution of the burdens and called attention to some of the probable economic consequences of unwise legislation. His views were severely criticized by some of his correspondents. He has written to one of them correcting the man's misapprehensions and setting forth his views with renewed vigor. Following are some extracts from the letter:

"I fully agree with you in the principle of your conceptions of the duties of moneyed men toward the country. They must be willing not only to surrender such part of their income, indeed of their fortune, as to dictate the methods of financing the the necessities of the country require, they must be ready not only to relinquish their affairs and to put their time, their energies, capacities and experience at the disposal of the Government in time but they must be prepared to offer their lives if the country calls for them.

"My article on war taxation was not

written with any idea of questioning these manifest and incontrovertible truths The question to which my article addressed itself was not what sacrifices capital should and would be willing to bear if called upon, but what taxes it was fair reasonable and, above all, to the public advantage, to impose on capital, seeing that here is a point at which the country's equilibrium would be thrown out

The fact that capital is not subject to income tax in Canada was, of course well known to men of wealth. I thought t a point and a fact of sufficient important as bearing upon our own taxation program to deserve to be made generally known. That this might be considered as either a suggestion or a threat of what capital night do during the war never, I confess, a dered my mind, for it would, of course, be little short of treason for capital and apitalists to take advantage of Canada's opinquity while the war is on. "What I meant to intimate in saying that

capital and men of enterprise would seek Canada if there was no income tax, or only a moderate one, in that country, while America at this time imposed excessive and practically punitive income taxation, was

Capital Doesn't Forget

"Capital has a long memory. Capital is roverbially timid. I am not referring only to large aggregations of capital, but to all capital. I am not referring only to the capital and capitalists of today, but to those who accumulate capital by prac-ticing thrift and to those who by invention by conspicuous organizing or other ability by originality of method, etc., are instru-ments in the creation of capital and will e, presumably, among the future owners of capital.

"The possessors of capital, present and future, would not easily forget if, in the very first year of the war, capital in this country wers to be taxed at far higher rates than prevail in any European country after three years of war. Even if such extraordinary taxation was removed at once after the termination of the war, capital would remain disquieted by the fear that the machinery of excessively high income taxation, once used and found easy of motion, might be used again for purposes of a less serious emergency than now exists. Those seeking capital for other countries—and there is bound to be a very keen contest for capital after the war-would not fail to make use of these argunents.

"Therefore, in the case to which my argu ment was addressed, i. e., unduly high In ome taxation in this country and no. o only very moderate, income taxation in lanada, there can be little doubt that after he war there would be an overflow of caps tal to Canada, and that-which is stil nore important-men of enterprise, especially young men, will be apt to seek in that and other countries fields for thei activities if the reward of enterprise is to greatly diminished in America as compare

"Not a single one of the leading Euro-an nations, after three years of the most schedule as high as that adopted by the House of Representatives; neither republican France nor democratic England nor autocratic Germany. Of these three coun-tries, England has imposed the highest in-come taxation; yet the maximum rate in England is almost 50 per cent less than be maximum rate in the House bill. The many changes in the course of the war They include Socialists and representatives of labor. In the determination of their axation program they have had the as-sistance of the best economic brains in Europe. Those nations have had far longer experience than we in the science of Government financing. • •

Impose the Burden Gradually

"And is it not a manifest dictate of rea on that such burden of taxation as must borne should be imposed gradually, as was in fact done everywhere in Europ so as to give to all concerned a chance to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and not with one violent jerk? England imposed her present rate of income and excess-profit taxes not in the first year of the war, but started on a much lower scale and by successive steps, in the course of nearly three years, attained the figures now prevailing.

"Is it not plain that if the unprecedent-edly high income taxation of the House bill-exceeding as it does any rate eve nposed by any of the leading nations of he world—is enacted into law, the Government will find itself crippled in respe f taxable resources during the second year the war; the very year which, if the war does last beyond the present one, will presumably be the crucial period? • • • "In addition to the concrete factors, there enter into this question certain psycholog cal elements of a somewhat subt be plainly discernible to those who are perienced in dealing with business affairs and with men of business, large and small "I believe an income tax greatly increase over the rates heretofore prevailing, yet keeping within the bounds of moderation, would produce at least as large a total revenue as an exceedingly high one. And the consequences of the economic error of the consequences of the economic error of placing too vast a burden direct upon incomes would be more serious, I think, to the comes would be independent to the individuals people in general than to the individuals directly concerned. The question of the individual is not the principal one. The essential thing is that no undue strain be placed upon that great fund of capital as a whole which is derived from incomes of all kinds. It is this fund which in its turn s one of the vital forces necessary for the normal activities and progress of industry if that fund is suddenly and too greatly reduced, the effect upon commerce and industry is liable to be abrupt and wither

"I yield to no one in my desire to see the burden upon the poor and those of moderate means lightened to the utmost

moderate means lightened to the utmost extent possible.

"I realize but too well that the load weighing at this time upon wage earners and still more perhaps upon men and women with moderate salaries is almost too great to be borne and certainly much greater than it should be.

"But I am convinced that relief cannot be found in taxation of incomes at rates without a parallel anywhere and in unduly burdensome imposts upon business activities. I am convinced that certain theories being urged upon Congress and the people and to which the House war revenue measure is in part responsive, while doubtless meant to tend and seemingly tending to a desirable consummation, are in fact bound, in their longer effect, to bring about results harrant to the

Tom Daly's Column



An' fight weeth my Glusepp'. For I am military An' love a Bersagllere; O! brava Bersagliere of da Line!

Eef wen I breeng your knife I throw eet through da air, would not tak' your life, So pleasa no be scare'; Eef mebbe on da floor I specil your bottle wine, Eet's jus' baycause I'm sore Upon dees jobba mine.

Instead for cross da sea

kep'.

For I am military, An' love a Bersagliere: O! brava Bersagliere of da Line!

I fight do keetchen wall. I busta cup or two; I gong bust dem all Bayfore da week ees through. Den mehhe Oncla Joe Weell say: "You wanta fight? Wal, den you better go Where you can do cet right."

> For I am military. An' love a Bersagliere; O! brava Bersagliere of da Line!

If this is a true story the name of the Judge who figures in it should not be lost, but, rather, emblazoned in letters of light. But to the story: Two men were haled before the bar of justice in a New York court by two reputable young women, who complained that the defendants had addressed them upon the street and called them "chickens." The Judge asked the complainants how much they weighed approximately, and then, turning to the defendants, said: "The fine, which you may divide between you, will be arrived at by multiplying the total weight of these young women by the market price of chickens prevailing this morn

"England and Germany in dispute over prisoners," says headline in o. o. d. p and J. St. George Joyce rises to remark that he "hopes they won't come to blows,

TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE

There are some days so exquisite The world so sweetly spins. The Devil has the worst of it And barks his shins.

Then summer shows her greatest wealth Superb in tone and tint. And southern gentlemen, by stealth, Are picking mint.

The locusts, in the poplar trees, Beat energetic drums And then-with an explosive succe-

Hay fever comes! CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

Never apologize in advance for the probable age of the story you're about to tell. It predisposes your hearers to reach for the bell. But, despite such a beginning, M. N. pulled a laugh out of us

An officer had occasion to bawl out recruit for not saluting and shortly afterward met him again when the recruit again failed to salute. Calling the offender to him, the officer asked why he didn't salute after being bawled out for it once

"Why," sez he, "I thought you was

Edmund S. Hillings, president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Wilmington, makes it his business to keep in touch with all things bearing upon politics. That's how he came to hear that a certain housekeeper, filling out one of those blanks handed around by the food conservation folks, under the question "Physical disability?" wrote, "Feeble hus-

THIS IS THE SQUARE DEAL WE PROMISED AARON E. BRANDT Hugh Merr asked (1) if his suffering

under Christian Science was due to his own "wrong thoughts" or the practitioner's; and (2) why Archibald McLellan, editor of the Christian Monitor, died. This is the reply:

Dear Sir-Answering your letter of the 17th inst., you will never learn to overcome wrong thoughts by attempting to attach them to a person, yourself or another, but only by detaching them from persons. Permit me to recommend this method to you in the spirit of the Golden Rule. To your second question my reply is

that "the things that are seen are temporal" and never will be otherwise. They are so because the producing and controlling cause is temporal. Very truly yours, AARON BRANDT, Committee on Publication.

"What's the signifficance of the sutawney in Punxsutawney, Pa.?" asks L. P.; "but, apart from that-or, in that connection, if you please-do you know that John J. Sniffer is garbage inspecto of that town?"

They tell us our town is not a very opulous metropolis at best and that in midsummer our streets are less thronged than usual; yet we observe that whenever we turn around to admire a pretty girl somebody always gets in the way.

Did you notice among the list of mar riage licenses the other day the name of Bessie Ukum? Well, Filbert did, and he's



THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Aliens and Army Service-What Became of Roosevelt's Volunteers

This Department is free to all readers who wish to express their opinions on subjects of current interest. It is an open former and the treatment Leder assumes so visponsibility for the views of its correspondents. Letters must be signed by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for guarantee of good faith. or publication, but as

FOREIGNERS AND THE DRAFT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-There seems to be quite an ill feeling toward the foreign element, which is grow-ing more serious every day. I and others in a like position can explain why this feeling exists.

It is a bad state of affairs when my sons and thousands of other American fathers, brothers and sons are being put into the service while great, big, husky for eigners who are here and who are not citi-zens are going to stay home and get the cream while our poor boys are getting killed and wounded. It is an outrage, and it is time the American people were awake to the fact that we are not getting a square deal in the war, so far as the foreign ele-

Either make these miserable foreigners become citizens and go into the service of Uncle Sam or drive them into the sea. America has been used as a good thing long enough. What do you suppose my feelings are when my three sons, all I have are in France and those loafers who sought refuge under the Stars and Stripes are too cowardly or too ungrateful to fight for the flag that has protected them. Must we stand for this outrage; CHARLES ZIMMERMAN.

Philadelphia, August 23.

LET ALIENS VOLUNTEER To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—I am sixty years of age, forty years an American, and proud of being a citizen of a free country.

I read in the Wednesday EVENING LEDGER that E. F. Swift, chairman of the Seventh District Draft Board, thought the foreigners would sneer at the boys drafted for the National Army. I believe such a statement makes for bad feelings. Why should the foreigners sneer at the boys?

We do not want foreigners in the navy nor in the army at peace times. Why then

should we force them now when the war is on? In my opinion they should have a chance to volunteer if necessary. I leave it to somebody else who can write on this question better than myself to take I Philadelphia, August 23.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS SUFFICE To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-Will you kindly let me know if

can join the United States Navy? I have taken out only my first citizenship papers. Will you please give me an answer in your daily paper? V, D,
Philadelphia, August 21.
[If you are of suitable age and pass the

physical examination you will be permitted join the United States Navy.-Editor of

ROOSEVELT'S FIGHTERS AND OTHERS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—"All drafted men ready to go to France" will be photographed free, and have said photos in the newspaper.

Why go such a roundabout way to get to
the desired point? Ask all those who ar

the desired point? Ask all those who are not ready to go anywhere the Government wants to send them to present themselves for photographing and the usual publicity. With a very few exceptions all drafted men are ready to go to France, but that does not prove that they are enthusiastic about a personal inspection of the state of does not prove that they are enthusiastic about a personal inspection of the "baptism of fire." There were 45,000 Americans who wanted to go to France, and by enlisting in the allied armies they went, long before the United States decided to go.

Then there were 180,000 other "Americans" (?) headed by the honorable Theodore Roosevelt, who wanted to go to France. These same 180,000 had no special object in France. They did not want to first for

States of America. They wanted to fight for Teddy, and if they couldn't fight for Teddy they didn't want to fight at all, The regular army called for 70,000 volunteers to go to France, the marines needed 13,000 men. Taking it for granted that every man who has enlisted in these services since that call was one of the noble 180,000, there are still 97,000 who have not yet made their way to the recruiting office. If there are 180 men out of these 180,000

who have enlisted, they should have more They deserve it. Especially as publicity. their valiant leader, on failing to gratify his personal ambitions, has not yet, I becountry except disagree with the President

Meanwhile a thousand men from here will be privileged to go to war. Some will come back finer than ever, some will be minus one or more appendages, and others will remain with the six million men who have already passed from our little world.

About a year ago we were virtually at war with Mexico. I believe that twenty-two Americans died at Vera Cruz. We were at war, but Wilson is justly given great credit because "he kept us out of war" on account of the very few casualties.

Although we are "legally" at war with Germany, if President Wilson can end this war with the loss of as few men in pro-portion as we lost in Mexico, he will again be idolized because "he kept us out of war." Because the President is our ablest exponent of "America first," and because he has, against some opposition, led us con paratively safe so far, we of this nation should, and will, stand squarely behind him and give him the opportunity to "be at his

HOTTENTOTS BRANCH OUT

o the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-A friend of mine in Colenso, South Africa, informs me that quite recently a meeting of Zulu chiefs was held to discuss the European war. After an exhaustive re-view of the situation it was decided to send

a group of Hottentot missionaries to Eu-rope to civilize the inhabitants of its coun-PAUL PRY. Philadelphia, August 22. THE CLARION Gather the men to the bugle's call,

The banners in the sky! We, sons of all the nations, leap The youngest to the fight That all our Fatherlands may reap The harvest of the light. Turn plowshares into swords, and save The pruning hooks for spears;

Fling out the Stars and Stripes o'er all

No man is free while there's a slave To wet the earth with tears, We've all to lose and naught to gain, We want no alien lands, But Freedom has been won in vair If German bondage stands. Unlock our garners, feed the world!

Pour out our steel and gold Pour out our lives, but keep unfurled The flag that makes us bold. The Allies gave their mighty past To make our present free; We lash our future to the mast, And sail for Liberty.

Extend the hand to free the land That gave our freeds And cleave the sea lest Liberty Shall perish from the earth; Divide the air with wings that bear Our courage through the skies; The young and brave are bound to save The world from tyrannies,

That is the pledge that puts an edge On every sword we wield; We only ask the noblest task: To make our hearts a shield.
To stand between the oppressor and
The lands he would oppress; We, latest, claim the greatest task-Our courage brooks no less.

We seize the chance to pay back France We selze the chance to pay back Fra
A little of the debt
Our Eagle owes her Fleur de Lys
And gallant Lafayette.
So everywhere, sea, land and air,
To the first line advance
Old Glory and the Stars and Stripes
On every brease in France i

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

How can a United States infantryman is distinguished from a cavalryman?
 What human failing is inferred when easy speaks of a man as "a Podsano"?
 What is the French term for a slacker?

Who invented the submarine?

When will the second unit of the draft army 6. Who is Karl Armgaard Graves?
7. What Irish poet was recently killed by

8. Who was called the "Sage of Monticelle?"

Where is Pola?

Where is Pola?

What was the malden name of Be Franklin's wife? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

Harry A. Garfield is the new United States Henry IV on becoming King of France.

Henry IV on becoming King of France.

3. Bartholomew Gosnold was an English navigator who explored the coast of New England. He died in Jamestown, Va., in 1601.

4. The verb "to shanghai" means to drug a person and ship him as a sallor whim unconsclous. The word is mautical siang and derived from the name of the Chinese city of Shanghai. the terminus of many long shipping routes. . A shallop is a light, open boat.

Theodore Roosevelt has six children.

Jonathan Swift wrote "The Tale of a Tub." 8. The real name of the humorist Artemos Ward was Charles Farrar Browne. 9. Syncopation is the technical musical term for ragtime.

HOW "HAIL COLUMBIA" WAS

OR the sake of the feelings of our heroic French allies, it is to be hoped that those American soldiers who happen to know the origin of "Hail Columbia" will not tell the "poilus" too much about it when that stirring tune is played. Not only were the verses of the song written at a time of great animosity to France, but the air itself was composed by a German. He was 6 Teutonic music teacher named Roth, who had lived in Philadelphia during Washington's administration and had expressed his admiration of the father of his adopted country by writing "The President" March," which speedily won a marked pop-

ularity.

In consequence of the insolent attitude of the French Directory and the continued seizure of American vessels by French cruisers, the affection with which France had been regarded during the revolution rapidly declined during the critical year of 1798. The country seemed to be drifting into war against its former friend. Washington was summoned from Mount Vernon to resume command of the army and on the seas actual hostilities did break out, with victorious results for our warships, notably

the fine frigate Constellation. The political sanity of the rising Na-poleon eventually put an end to the crisis, but before that happened "Hail Columbia" had been written and sung to enthusiastic applause in Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States. Joseph Hopkinson.

appiatuse in Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States. Joseph Hopkinson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, penned the words to Roth's "President's March." At a theatrical performance on April 25, 1798, Gilbert Fox, a young actor, sang "Hail Columbia," and was rewarded with rapturous cheers. The song had to be repeated several times and finally the entire audience joined in the patriotic chorus. The popularity of the anthem spread throughout the land. It was sung at nights on the usually quiet streets of Philadelphia by large assemblages of citizens, including some members of Congress. The Democratic party, led by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, was still favorable to France and hence regarded the new national anthem as in exceedingly bad taste. Bache's "Aurora," in its issue of April 27, denounced "Hail Columbia" as the most ridiculous bombast and the vilest adulation of the Anglo-Monarchical party and the two Presidents, and a few weeks later this journal announced that Joseph Hopkinson, the author of the late Federal song to the tune of "The President's March," had been nominated by the President a commissions to transact some business with the Indiana. The article added, "He has written his song to some tune, that's clear!" But no political aniagonism could kill "Hall Columbia," It is much easier to sing than the "Spangled Banner," and