

Principle of Service Is Everywhere and Generally Being Insisted On

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of American Federation of Labor



Every emergency brings with it opportunity and danger in proportion to its magnitude. Now the whole world has suspended every other consideration to maintain principles of basic importance to the civilization of democratic freedom. Organization is now in a fluid form—every agency and method must demonstrate effectiveness or give way to something better. The only test is service. This principle is potentially revolutionary. It is that for which constructive idealists of all ages have contended. It is the basis for labor's contention that a man's worth to society is the service he performs and that all the rewards and compensation are determined upon that simple basis.

This war has brought out in illumination a new interpretation of service. This war is being fought by whole nations, not merely by the men on the firing line. Those in military service are helpless without the co-operation of those rendering service in industry and in transporting troops, in making supplies and munitions of war. This war has no place for parasites or special privileges founded on tradition or legalistic fiction. There is a place only for those who render service. This is the revolutionary spirit which the world war is breeding in every country and in every army, our own included.

Those who stand on the firing line and face death in the most awful forms that human intelligence can devise will never again accept unquestioned institutions and standards based on any other principle except service. Those in the factories, the mines, and the shops who have once had this war standard applied to their work, will accept none other unquestioned.

This is the spirit of revolution which has been felt stirring us all. It is this revolutionary spirit seeking justice in all relations between men that has aroused concern for existing institutions.

But there is nothing to fear from this constructive spirit of revolution. On the contrary, it presages a new age—a forward movement for the well-being of humanity. It is the thrilling spirit of the Marseillaise that has stirred many a heart to deeper determination for service in the cause of human freedom.

It is the purpose of all liberty-loving men and women that this shall be the nature and the effect of the war for which they are sacrificing so much.

German Ruthlessness Has Killed Hopes of Freedom of the Seas

By PHILIP MARSHALL BROWNE
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Germany's plea for the freedom of the seas in time of war is reduced to a preposterous absurdity. It means in simple terms that Germany, with its immense power on land, should be placed on an equality with England and the rest of her allies on the sea. The whole proposal is utterly cynical, and is characteristic of the effrontery and the hypocrisy of a nation which sinks passenger ships, freight ships, armed or unarmed, and hospital ships without warning. A nation which could sink without warning the vessels of the Belgian relief commission bearing food and hope to the victims of Germany's ruthlessness is hardly in a position to raise at this time the question of the freedom of the seas. The contempt of Germany for the rights of private property and the lives of women and children cannot be paliated or ignored by any plea for the necessity of resorting to reprisals. She can never show that her enemies have ever resorted to her depths of infamy and frightfulness.

On close analysis, then, this plea for the freedom of the seas in peace or in war is little more than an empty phrase. It is calculated to mislead, to confuse, and to demand a consideration it does not merit. It would be unjust, of course, to imply that President Wilson and his holiness the pope had lent their support to a claim that was without any foundation whatever. They evidently believe that international justice may be menaced where any single nation may be in a position of such power as to dictate concerning the rights and interests of the rest. They would safeguard the equality of rights of nations. President Wilson stated in his message of January 22, 1917, that this problem of the freedom of the seas was "closely connected with limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and all programs of military preparation."

Use of Horse Meat By People of United States Is Rapidly Increasing

By DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL
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Have you tasted horse meat? If not, you may have an opportunity before the close of the world war.

Use of horse meat by the people of the United States is increasing rapidly despite a widespread sentiment against its use for human consumption. Investigations have shown that the patrons of horse-meat shops belong to the middle classes rather than to the lower classes as many persons think.

Horse meat retails for half the price of beef and is palatable, wholesome and nutritious. It can scarcely be distinguished from beef by the average buyer and it is interesting to note that those who have once tried horse-meat become regular customers.

Horse meat is used extensively throughout many countries of Europe, but butcher shops handling horse meat have been established but a short time in the United States. The first of these shops were opened at Portland and Brooklyn. In a short time others were opened in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Toledo and many other large cities.

The latest shops to open are those of Omaha, and in the near future horse meat will probably be sold throughout the country.

Besides furnishing a cheaper kind of wholesome meat, these markets offer an outlet for the small horses with which the country is overstocked, and for which there is no commercial or farm demand.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the human race.

GERMANS CLOSE IN ON YPRES

British Now Stand on Line of 1914 and in One Place Further West.

HAIG HOLDS VOORMEZELE

London Reports Germans Driven Out of Voormezele by Counter Attack and Fighting on Both Sides of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

London.—Before Ypres the British are back where they stood in 1914. They withdrew to their old lines on Saturday.

To the east the battle line now swings a scant two miles from the ruined city. Ypres is practically useless as a base, and its evacuation, foreshadowed when the Germans stormed Kemmel, seems imminent.

Von Armin's success in forcing the fighting northward from Kemmel to Voormezele, which the Germans took only to be flung out again, compelled a rearrangement of the line above Ypres.

Voormezele is almost due south of Ypres, at the foot of a low ridge, and for the British to have remained in the bulge northeast of Ypres would have been courting disaster.

That the retirement was orderly there is no doubt. The official reports from London do not mention it, and their reserve may indicate larger movements under way back of the battle front.

Berlin gives the new line as from a point southwest of Langeaerck, four and a half miles north of Ypres, through Vaelorenhoek, Heoge and Zillbeke, all within a radius of two miles of Ypres, down to Voormezele.

The British front is straightened, but whatever high ground remained in British hands falls to the Germans. The enemy was more prompt to follow than after the last retirement, and Haig's men fell back fighting sharply and with some loss as they pivoted on the Belgians.

The engagements on the Lys battlefield were local only, though London reports a new attack developing against Loere, west of Kemmel. But the battle fluctuated fiercely, with the Germans striving desperately to extend their advantages and the French and British doggedly taking their toll of death.

Voormezele fell, was regained and then held against fresh assaults of the foe.

On the Somme battlefield there were only patrol encounters, in which the British took some prisoners. But the great cannon were roaring with intensity, especially north of the Avre and on the southern leg of the German salient between Noyon and Lassigny.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:

Extraordinary nervousness and depression prevail in Germany owing to the losses on the western offensive. This is revealed with remarkable frankness in an article by Captain von Salzman in the Vossische Zeitung, in which he endeavors to restore lost confidence to the Germans by emphasizing the importance of the capture of Kemmel hill.

The people, continues Captain Salzman, have begun to lose their nerve. Replying in the reichstag, the minister of war said something like this:

It goes without saying that there are big losses in such a struggle. Our losses in one part of the front have been very heavy. Two-thirds of the company leaders in many regiments have fallen.

Our losses have been enormous. The offensive in the west has arrived at a deadlock. The enemy is much stronger than the supreme command assumed. We are unable to continue the offensive owing to lack of horses. The region before Ypres is a great lake and therefore impassable. The whole country between our Aemlens front and Paris is mined and will be blown up.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Germans lost heavily in a constant succession of determined attacks in great strength between Meteren and Zillebeke. The British repulsed every assault. The French by counter attacks drove out the enemy from points they had temporarily gained. The Belgians north of Ypres also beat off the Huns.

The Americans in the southern sector before Aemlens took over part of the line, relieving the French.

British, French and Belgian forces are holding firm on three sides of the ruined city of Ypres.

London newspapers, admitting "a considerable tactical success" by the enemy, evidently are preparing the public mind for the possible loss of the channel ports, but declare that even in that case the same vigorous prosecution of the war would continue.

Premier Lloyd George in a preface to extracts from his speeches says democracy and autocracy have come to the death grip in the war; that he believes the cause of freedom will win, but much depends on self sacrifice.

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The directors of the War Finance Corporation are William P. G. Harding of Alabama, Allen B. Forbes of New York, Eugene Meyer, Jr., of New York and Angus W. McLean of North Carolina.

The members of the Capital Issues Committee are Charles S. Haulin of Massachusetts, John Skelton Williams of Virginia, Frederick A. Delano of Illinois, James B. Brown of Kentucky, John S. Drum of California, Henry C. Flower of Missouri and Frederick H. Golf of Ohio.

The War Finance Corporation is empowered to aid business organizations engaged on war work, and for this purpose it has a fund of \$500,000,000 at its disposal, with a provision for the issue of notes to the amount of \$2,000,000.

The Capital Issues Committee will have supervision over and will pass on all securities issues of \$50,000 or more during the period of the war. The committee will approve such issues as being essential to the conduct of the war or disapprove them as nonessential.

Every section of the country is represented, either on the directors or on the committee.

U. S. TO OPEN SNIPERS' SCHOOL.

One Thousand Officers to Be Trained in Marksmanship Each Month. Washington.—Fifty of the best rifle shots in the country will meet at Camp Perry, O., to organize the first snipers' school ever instituted in this country.

The school will be opened formally May 15, when 536 field and company officers will report for training. Ten days later another increment of 525 officers will report. Under the new system a thousand officers will be trained in marksmanship each month.

SAVE 57 Y. M. C. A. WORKERS.

British Ship Oronsa, in Which They Sailed, Torpedoed.

London.—A party of 57 American Army Young Men's Christian Association workers, under Arthur E. Hungerford, arrived in London safely after the British steamship Oronsa, 8,705 tons, on which they sailed from America on April 12, was torpedoed and sank in 12 minutes. All the passengers and all but three of the crew were saved. The passengers were picked up in lifeboats.

HUGE BOYCOTT PLAN.

Combination Organized at Bremen to Control Imports.

Christiania.—A number of great German and Austro-Hungarian concerns, including the German Oriental Company, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Lohmanns, have formed a huge combination at Bremen to control and centralize the import trade in war products of all kinds and raw materials from Russia, Persia, Manchuria, China, Turkestan, Rumania and Finland.

Wyschaete.

This German success cuts a deep notch in the allied line to the southwest of Ypres and completely outflanks the British on the northern slopes of Messines ridge, to which they were forced by the German assaults of two weeks ago. The line to the southwest, toward Baillieu, apparently is in no particular danger at present, although the village of Dranoutre has been lost to the enemy.

NORTHCLIFFE QUILTS POST.

Heads British Mission to U. S. Until Successor Is Chosen.

London.—Sir William Weir has been appointed air minister and president of the Supreme Council, in succession to Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, who resigned.

The Standard understands that Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the London headquarters of the British mission to the United States and director of propaganda in enemy countries, tendered his resignation on account of ill health, but that at the request of Prime Minister Lloyd George and the cabinet he consented to continue in office until a successor can be found.

Lord Rhondia, the Daily Mail hears, has resigned as British food controller, a position he has filled for 10 months. He has been absent from his post some weeks, owing to illness. John B. Clynes, parliamentary secretary for the food ministry, has been in charge temporarily.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson announced the purchase of a flock of 18 sheep of the prize winning Shropshire down breed, which will be given the run of the White House grounds.

NEW YORK.—Lieutenant John McKenna, U. S. M. C., killed his wife and himself after she admitted she had done wrong and consented to death.

WASHINGTON.—James Keeley, editor of the Chicago Herald, is being cropped in Washington as a possible nominee for a place in the Creel bureau as director of news, in line with revisions suggested for the government's publicity system.

STOCKHOLM.—The Afrenbladt says definite reports have been received from Abo, Finland, that Grand Duke Alexis Nikolievitch, son of the deposed Emperor of Russia, has been proclaimed Emperor, with Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as regent.

LONDON.—The British ministry of information entertained the American labor delegation in Whitehall. It was the first entertainment given in that historic place for two centuries.

WASHINGTON.—More restrictions on imports will be placed by the Shipping Board to afford more tonnage for the American navy.

criticized as a move toward Wilson's criticism of the government's consumption of food for putting the war cabinet in a position, would be of his opposition. Under the bill, the president is authorized to make such regulations as he may deem necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate, to carry out the purposes of the act.

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dated "to utilize, in the event of any emergency, the personnel of the one existing department bureau, agency, office or other, to transfer the personnel of or any part of it, either by assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto."

No such sweeping authority has ever been granted heretofore by Congress. This authority will terminate six months after the war.

WILFLEY SUCCEEDS STONE.

St. Louis Man Appointed to Vacancy by Governor Gardner.

St. Louis.—Following the declination of Justice Waller Graves of the seat in the senate made by the death of the late William J. Stone, Governor Gardner offered the appointment to Xenophon P. Wilfley, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis. Mr. Wilfley announced his acceptance of the place. Mr. Wilfley was one of Mr. Gardner's political aids. He is forty-seven years old.

DUTCH YIELD TO GERMANY.

Amount of Exports of Road Material to Be Limited.

The Hague.—The Dutch government has yielded to the German demands regarding the transport and supply of road making material, although it is understood that the amount will be limited instead of unlimited. Some general agreement will be required that the material shall not be used for war purposes. Any such guarantee by the German government is absolutely valueless.