

Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

Honesty is the best policy, but the policy of honesty is not best.

\$6,000,000 Is Only a Start

WHAT are the sensations of a gang of Councilmen who reads a paragraph such as this in the New York Evening Sun: Philadelphia thinks it is waking up because it is spending \$6,000,000 for "real rapid transit." New York city is now spending \$300,000,000 for the same thing.

Does his heart rejoice with the glee of the rascally valet of picturesque romance who succeeds in holding his master up to public ridicule while he pretends faithful service? Is the Mr. Hyde of his dual political personality leering with joy while Dr. Jekyll protests undying devotion to the people? Or does he think he has done his city a good turn by trying to keep it back in the "economical" ways of village life?

The only difficulty with the views of such gentlemen is that Philadelphia insists on being a city up in the two-million class, on developing great problems in transportation and—ultimately on solving those problems.

The Way to Deforeignize Is to Americanize

THOMAS R. MARSHALL expressed a feeling common in this country when he denounced those hyphenated citizens who swear to support the Constitution of the United States and yet yield allegiance to a foreign nation. Then he added: "After the European war is over will be the time to enact laws which will be a safeguard against such a citizenship." Not even after the war will be the time to return to even a mild form of the alien and sedition acts of a century ago. The Vice President has apparently misconceived not only the Americanization idea, but also the whole American idea.

Repressive measures such as he seems to have in mind are ill-advised and dangerous, as past history has shown. Immediately there arises a contest of accusation and counter-accusation, and every man whose expression of opinion makes trouble for him becomes at once a martyr to free speech. The best we can do in America is to continue our faith in our "experiment in democracy." We have in our Constitution, along with the definition of treason, a guarantee of liberty of speech, and laws are never going to make clear the difficult distinction between free speech and license.

Let us have faith in democracy for a while longer, and let us put our emphasis, in our treatment of our citizens from foreign lands, not on deforeignization, where Mr. Marshall put it, but on Americanization. To deforeignize, Americanize.

Drawbacks to Virtue

CHICAGO faces a situation, indeed. It has a young lady on its hands. Incidentally, Philadelphia is responsible for it all.

The person in question arrived in the Windy City from Milwaukee. She was eighteen years old, and she had been supported by her Philadelphia brother until he married. When she made herself known in Chicago, the city was "up against it." It had plenty of institutions for stray young ladies in need of assistance. But the present one couldn't qualify; she wasn't the right sort, or, as moralists would put it, she wasn't the "wrong sort."

This is what the policeman in charge of the case says: "I have been to all the associations, societies, homes, bureaus and 'departments,' but as soon as it was learned the girl didn't need reforming, I was told it was a case 'out of their line.' I can't afford to keep her on my salary. If I turn her out, well, I hate to think of it."

What would Philadelphia do if it was up to her, instead of Chicago?

Country Too Busy to Reform City

UNDOUBTEDLY the war on liquor will affect national politics next year, but not to such an extent as some of the speakers at Atlantic City predict. This is not solely because of the view that prohibition is a matter of local choice rather than national legislation. It is largely because politics involves so many interests.

Something like eighty-five per cent. of the area of the American nation, it is claimed, will be prohibition territory when the new liquor laws of several States have gone into effect. One-fourth of all the people who live in saloon territory are in six cities. The liquor strength is in the cities. It is in the cities because it is hand in glove with gang politics of the city variety. It will make its last stand in the cities. The people of the rest of the country have too many concerns of their own to try to reform the cities.

Jitneys Will Survive

JITNEYMEN do their cause no good by insisting that if they are let alone the transit company will be compelled to reduce wages within a few weeks, with a strike as the inevitable result. The jitney-men need now the best advice obtainable, not the counsel of childish persons who are unable to appreciate the magnitude of the problem occasioned by this new mode of transportation.

The sentiment of the public is pronounced in favor of the jitneys. It will not do to insist that the transit company should

can survive only if the people want it to survive. It is unfortunate that Councils, in its usual blundering fashion, neglected to consider the interests of the people, but apparently devoted its effort entirely to protecting the transit company and the taxicabs. This in spite of the fact that the taxicabs really deserved little consideration, since their charges have been notoriously high. Regulation seems to have been the one thing Councils forgot all about. It was so anxious to put the jitneys entirely out of business that it overlooked everything else.

The transit company is guided by men of brains, who are too well acquainted with the history of human progress to imagine that they can prevent the introduction of public conveniences. Horse cars gave way to the trolley. The trolley must meet the new competition of the jitneys, not try to destroy the industry. It cannot be done. The vast capital invested in automobile construction is a guarantee of that.

Get the Convention

THE Republican National Convention next year will be held in Philadelphia, if Philadelphia makes up its mind to get it. Chicago has no half-Nelson on the gathering. There are, in fact, scores of reasons why the convention should go elsewhere. Public spirit, public enterprise, the contribution of sufficient money will win for Philadelphia. The Poor Richard Club would take hold of a problem of this sort and rush it to a successful conclusion. There must be some other body in the city on which the task of securing the convention logically falls. There seems to be a general feeling that that body is the Chamber of Commerce.

Frenzy Versus Facts

THERE are two or three facts which may be especially recommended to the consideration of those misguided and misinformed persons who are crying out so loudly against the exportation of arms and ammunition from this country. The amount of exportation is actually too small in comparison with the requirements of so vast a war to have an appreciable effect on the outcome. The figures for the exportation of shrapnel are difficult to secure and verify, but it must be borne in mind that the huge money totals quoted in connection with orders and suborders do not signify immediate delivery of the goods. As to rifle ammunition it would take all our Government and private plants, working at full capacity, ten years to meet the requirements of a campaigning army of a million men for a single month. There are perhaps ten million men in the armies of the Triple Entente. But the greatest demand abroad is for artillery ammunition. At a conservative estimate the armies of the Triple Entente are expending at least 50,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition a month. The present monthly output of producers in America certainly does not total over 25,000,000 rounds. That is less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the expenditure of an army of ten million men. Yet artillery ammunition is undoubtedly furnished to the Allies in greater proportion than any other kind of war munitions.

A second fact worth noting in connection with the silly agitation for an embargo on arms and ammunition is that Germany has made no official protest against their exportation, for it realizes fully that there are absolutely no grounds in international law for such a protest. Miss Jane Addams, on her return from Europe, reports that Von Jagow himself told her that the United States has both a legal and a moral right to sell such goods to any buyer in the market. The frenzied, ill-reasoned plea for an embargo hasn't a leg to stand on.

Society Must Help the Doctors

THE State added immeasurably to its already great distinctions in medicine, when recently the Philadelphia General Hospital announced that the narcotic ward had successfully treated 250 drug fiends since the first of March. On the heels of the Harrison act to limit the sale of habit-forming drugs comes a definite and practicable treatment by which victims are cured within an average period of four or five weeks. It is hard to overestimate the importance of such an announcement. All honor to medicine! But, as with so many diseases and their cure, it is not medicine alone that is necessary. The patient must bring a desire for freedom, and society must supply conditions under which continued health is possible. Debased as the will becomes under drugs, it can still be expected to harbor that spark of hope and faith without which cure is impossible; but society must do its part by abolishing the old associations of disease, drink and destitution in which the craving bred and through contact with which the "cured" may relapse.

Society has done much in the Harrison act, but it must do more. It must give the doctors a clean and decent city in which their labors may bear fruit.

The hyphen isn't bothering Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Everybody is in favor of a merchant marine except the Government.

Between submarines and private war economy it's a "tight little sale" all right!

The Austrians evidently intend to drive the Italians into Trieste if it takes all summer.

There is some reason to believe that if Huerta were back in the City of Mexico he would never recognize the old place.

John L. Sullivan has found an eloquent hand to write his letters for him. Why, indeed, should General Miles be jealous of him?

Did Holl hope to end the war by one murder when the killing of millions has been able to settle nothing so far? And, as it happens, it is Holl, not Morgan, who is dead.

"Georgia mob lynches two negroes by mistake." Possibly this tends to show that there is safety in first degree conviction, but perhaps it only means that Frank's State is vindicating itself.

It is indeed refreshing to learn that Russia's allies can count on the Slavs keeping the bulk of the German army occupied on the Polish front for several months to come. Occupied occupying territory?

Press reports are obviously a trifle too optimistic in regard to the German reply. A satisfactory answer could be given in a dozen words, but from the time it is taking Germany must be writing a book.

NO DAY WILL BE SUNDAY BY AND BY

If Workmen Cease to Use an Hour of the Sabbath to Pray Employers Are Likely to Stop Giving Them Rest of the Day for Play.

By the REV. DAVID M. STEELE, D. D., Rector of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany. THE infliction of a fine upon the management of Woodside Park for allowing people to get-by paying for it—recreation there on Sunday has brought to the fore the subject of the proper or improper use of Sunday at public resorts.

This whole question is a most vexatious one; but to myriads of people it is an absorbing one. The time still waits for some one to speak all the words of wisdom that one or the other party to a controversy here have thought of. Is there any common ground upon which both could meet in compromise and both be right? Until they can do this both will be right.

For example, could Sunday conceivably be both in religion a holy day and in other things a holiday? The answer ought to be simple enough, for it is in the facts. The simple truth is that Sunday is already this very thing; that is, it is these two things. More than that, it is to a large extent both things for the same people. And it ought to be.

What then is the line of distinction between two forms of the same thing, namely, Sunday recreation? Wherein is it right to ride through Fairmount Park in a carriage and wrong to ride on a merry-go-round at a public resort? Wherein is it right to eat ice cream in a hotel dining room or at a club, served by paid waiters, and wrong to have people buy it from a vender on a boardwalk and devour it out of penny cones? What is the difference between a sacred and a secular concert, between playing a piano at home and listening to blaring bands and hurdyurdies on an ocean pier? Is it right for me to do the thing I merely happen to enjoy and wrong for some one, with some other choice, to do the peculiar thing he has a relish for?

The answer is that either may be right or wrong, depending upon why, but still more upon how it is done. If this is the case then the very motive and mood prompted by which and controlled in which one discusses this whole Sunday problem are the things of importance. I can think of a whole crowd of people indulging in every conceivable form of innocent amusement being much more righteous, both in motive and in mood, than a certain type of sanctimonious reformer who would represent them out of some regard for that sacrosanct institution known as the Holy Sabbath.

What Kind of an Animal Is Man?

Now, merely to hint at such a thing as this, let alone to say it, is to be misunderstood. And that is why the people who believe it seldom say it. Every one knows—at least if they have read their Bible they should know—that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. Which is to say that Sunday is something that exists not for its own sake, but for a purpose. Man has been called many things, many different kinds of an animal, but he has never been called—and he is never called upon to be—a Sabbath-keeping animal, merely as such or merely for the Sabbath's sake. Furthermore, if he uses the day at all he will never use it rightly from compulsion, but only from choice. Not to see this is the mistake of so many members of the typical average Sabbath Reform Associations. There is, as a matter of fact, no such thing as "breaking the Sabbath" in the sense they speak of. Men cannot break it; they can break themselves against it; but that is a very different matter. Incidentally it is a much more important one. If a man does not use the day then he does the day no injury; he injures only himself; and to urge him, with any profit, to use it one must never coerce or compel, but may only persuade and constrain. These are two fundamental, elemental principles.

Disrespect for All Holidays

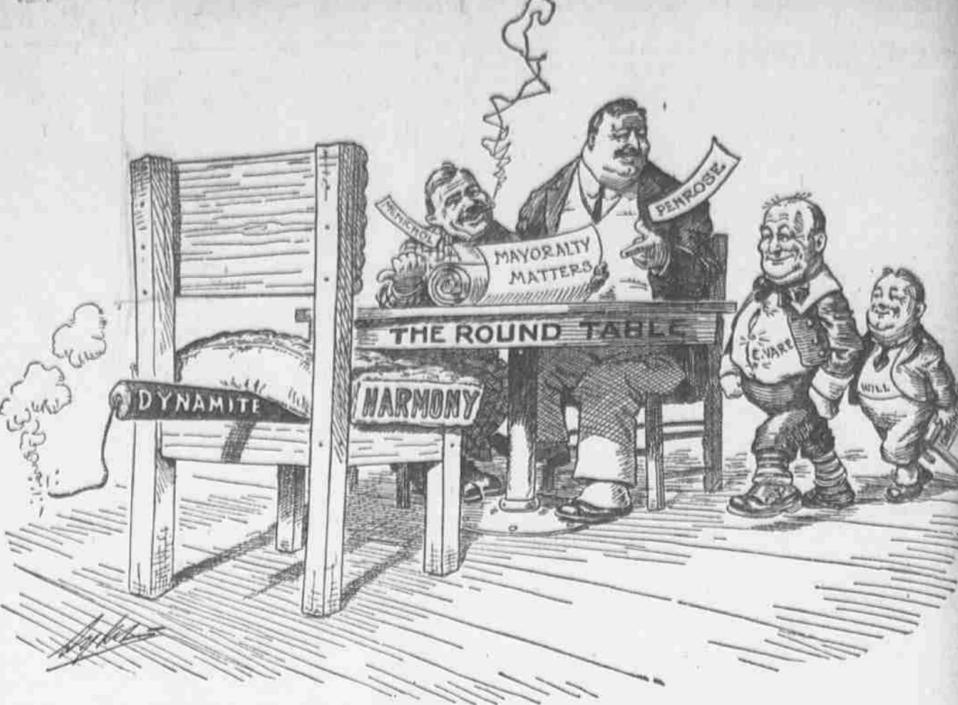
Notice, I am not discussing the subject of church-going. That is an important subject, one well worthy of consideration in itself. The unfortunate thing is that the subject of Sunday rest and recreation is practically never discussed apart from this other subject of Sunday church-going. That is why the discussion so often ends in confusion. The two things are no wise identical. At best the second is only a phase or aspect of the first. There is one point of importance in this connection, however; that is that people do use Sunday as a day for going to church about as generally as they use any other holiday for the purpose for which it is appointed. I am thinking of July 4, set aside for patriotic practices and used solely for picnics; of May 30, given as a holiday for purposes of patriotic memories and used almost entirely for athletic field days; of Labor Day, on which employes have surcease from labor that they may foregather for purposes of enabling their trades—and then instead go fishing.

Here is where so many people, the vast multitudes, are blind to their own highest interest in the way they are now treating Sunday. For this is primarily a holy day and only secondarily a holiday. If everybody went to church on Sunday forenoon I, for one, would be content to see and to help them do any conceivable thing on Sunday afternoon that in itself would be legitimate any other day. But I submit that they only merit the use of the day as a holiday for their labor by first using it as a holy day for worship. And I speak my apprehension that the day will not continue to be given to working people by employers as a day of prayer primarily if it goes on becoming only one of play entirely. He would be a mean employer who would not allow his people time to pray; but they are as mean employees if, accepting one day out of seven for one purpose, they put it wholly to another. If this holiday obsession goes on to its logical conclusion there will cease entirely to be a holy day even fictitiously. No day will be Sunday by and by.

TO THE MARCHING WOMEN

Oh, ye sturdy marching women, with your toises and skirts, My mother would have fared with you, and I of her am born; I love you and I thrill to you—but, pray you, let me stay A Keeper of the Visions on the hills above the Gray! Oh, Sisters, let me sing to you, who trudge the dusty way! I will make the vision glow again that needs nost flicker gray! From my peaceful hills of fancy I will send my Fighting Song, A striping with a fiery sword to beckon you along. —S. W. Baker, in Southern Women's Magazine.

"TAKE A CHAIR, ED, WE MUST HAVE YOUR ADVICE ON THIS!"

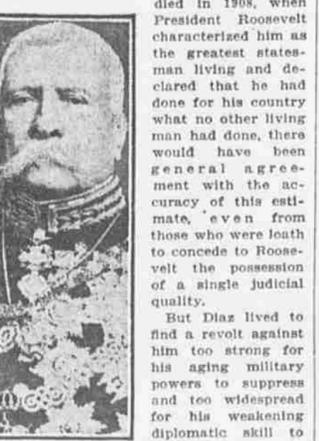


MEXICO'S ONLY INTERVAL OF PEACE

It Was During the Long Reign of Diaz, Who Ran a Government That Governed—How the Son of An Humble Innkeeper Rose to Power.

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

PORFIRIO DIAZ died too late to be fairly judged by the present generation and too early to discover what the judgment of posterity concerning him was to be. If he had died in 1908, when President Roosevelt characterized him as the greatest statesman living and declared that he had done for his country what no other living man had done, there would have been general agreement with the accuracy of this estimate, even from those who were loath to concede to Roosevelt the possession of a single judicial quality.



PORFIRIO DIAZ

But Diaz lived to find a revolt against him too strong for his aging military powers to suppress and too widespread for his weakening diplomatic skill to conciliate. He resigned on May 5, 1911, and immediately went into exile in Europe. The four years of chaos that have succeeded, however, had many observers to conclude that the fame of the man who ruled Mexico for more than thirty years is secure, after all. The fundamental article of his faith was that the primary business of government is to govern. He proved his faith by his work. Under Diaz Mexico was governed.

The Mexico That Cortes Found

The task was not an easy one. The Mexico which Cortes conquered was a nation of idol worshippers. Human sacrifices were customary. Cortes found the temples with the human hearts freshly torn from the victims offered as burnt sacrifices to the gods, and he found the priests eating human flesh. There may have been a civilization there, but it was not such a civilization as that which finds expression in the orderly democracy of a New England town meeting. Christianity was imposed upon the people by the conquerors, a single priest, in one recorded instance, baptizing 5000 in a day.

The immediate effect of the conversion of the country was to change the form of the idolatrous observance, but not its substance. The old gods were worshipped in the ritual of the Church of Rome. The centuries have accomplished what force could not, and Mexico is now a Christian country as the Philippines are Christian.

Three hundred years of Spanish misrule followed the abolition of priestly cannibalism and burnt offerings of human hearts to horrid gods of evil. Spanish colonial rule has never been conducive to the development of democratic government. The Mexicans revolted against the Spanish early in the last century and succeeded in setting up a government of their own in 1821. From this date until 1848, when Diaz became the most powerful man in the country, the form of government was changed ten times, there were 300 successful or unsuccessful revolts and 50 different persons ruled either as president, emperor, dictator or regent. Such was the country of which Diaz became President in 1876.

Less Politics and More Administration

He was a different type of man from any that had come to the front in the troubled years of Mexican independence, in that he believed that the primary purpose of war was not loot, and held that government owed some obligation to the governed. The Diaz form of Cleveland's dictum that public office is a public trust was "Less politics and more administration."

The story of the life of this man justifies the hope of democracy. His father was a small innkeeper in Oaxaca, the capital of one of the southern Mexican States. He had been a farmer, miner and veterinary surgeon. He died when Porfirio was 3 years old. His widow kept the inn for four years longer, when she had to give it up. The boy was set apart for the priesthood, but he had to assist the support of his mother while he studied. He wanted a gun for hunting, and he made one from the musket of an old rifle and the cock of a discarded pistol. It was such a good one that the Indians hired him to make guns for them. But the first money that he earned was in teaching Latin for \$2

month to other boys. He was then 15 years old. He studied in the seminary in preparation for the priesthood. The subjects included in the course were scholastic theology, moral and natural philosophy and advanced Latin. When he was 19 he concluded that the priesthood did not appeal to him, and he decided to become a lawyer. He had already spent four years in preparation for one profession. He spent five years in preparation for the law in the law school in Oaxaca. He earned his way part of the time by acting as an instructor. He was an educated man at 24, with a knowledge of the elements of international, civil and canon law, as well as general law, and with a clearly defined political creed.

Dared to Vote Against Santa Anna

This young man was among the professors of the Oaxaca Law School who were summoned to vote at the election which Santa Anna had ordered in 1854 to give to himself a constitutional title to the Presidency. Word had been sent around that whoever voted against Santa Anna did so at his peril, so "free" were elections in Mexico even in those days. The professors went to the City Hall, where the election inspectors sat on a platform with a book spread open before them. The electors marched up on the platform and wrote their names in the book with the name of their candidate following. Diaz stood to one side and did not vote. One of his colleagues called him up, but he replied that a man had the right to decline to vote. "Not if he is afraid!" taunted the other.

Diaz accepted the challenge and wrote his name in the book, and after it the name of an insurgent leader who was even then under arms fighting Santa Anna. The young man immediately left the hall and fled to the mountains to resist the forces of Santa Anna sent after him, and succeeded in repulsing them. Thus began the political and military career of the man who died Friday in Paris at the age of 84 years.

His Rapid Rise to Power

The story of his life for the intervening 60 years is the story of Mexico. He fought with the Liberals for orderly government, and was rapidly promoted through various grades in the army till he reached the rank of brigadier general. He was Governor of Tehuantepec when he was only 23, a member of Congress at 30 and a general of division in the army at 32. He fought with the patriots against the French and captured Mexico City from the forces of Maximilian. There was nothing sudden or spectacular in his rise to the position of leader in Mexico. He was the man of all men to be elected to the Presidency in 1876. He served a term, then for an interval of four years was in retirement, only to be called to the helm again in 1884. From then until he fled to France in 1911 he was Mexico. He established orderly government. He restored the credit of his country at home and abroad. He built railroads and developed the mineral resources. He laid the foundations of a system of education, and all the time he used the tools at his hand with the conscious purpose of having his Government govern. Benito Juarez, next to Diaz the greatest man of modern Mexico, occupied himself with theories of democracy, but Diaz recognized that his country was confronted by conditions to meet which theories must be wrested out of shape if government could not be maintained otherwise.

Madero, who succeeded him in 1911, was a theorist of the Juarez type. His dreams were not fitted to cope with the realities. Huerta is the only realist in government who has appeared in Mexico since Diaz fled. But Washington will have none of him.

A USE FOR FUTURISTS

From the New York Evening Mail. To the query, "What Good Are Futurist Poets Anyway?" we venture the reply that they might be put to work naming Pullman cars.

CIVILIZATION AN OLD DRUNKARD

From the New Republic. Civilization often seems like an old drunkard who is forever taking one more drink to work off the effects of a previous drink, or like a chronic debtor who is always borrowing upon the future to refund the past. It never seems to catch up with itself, to start as freshly as it would like to. Because their fathers fought, children are taught to hate, and when they grow up they also fight, leaving to their children a new heritage of hate. Because their fathers gave over a continent to their children, the new generation finds itself expropriated in a network of law and tradition and vested right from which it cannot free itself except by injuring those who have done it wrong. Because our ancestors lived in huddled cities

we go on building our narrow and tortuous streets, sinking our capital in mistakes which age makes it more and more difficult to retrieve. The original cowpaths of Boston have become picturesque avenues which support innocent ladies and stifle the health and the happiness of other people's children. Attack the slums and you attack helplessness itself; to widen and ventilate and you will find the you have struck at the security of the innocent. This is the real strength of the past and the overwhelming grip it has upon our lives. It lives on, not because intelligence can defend it, but because it has become so intertwined a part of us that to cut it out seems a life too cruel.

NEED OF WOMEN ON THE JURY

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—The women of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated if, upon a favorable vote upon the woman suffrage amendment, they become eligible for jury duty without further legislation. Women have voted in California since 1911, and though they have tried vainly, they have not succeeded in securing a woman juror law. The women voters of California decided that woman jurors would be an advantage in all cases where a girl or woman was either plaintiff or defendant. The women of California decided not to elect any woman to the Legislature. Only men have been elected and they have not enacted into law the woman juror bill. After the close of the last Legislature the women decided they no longer wish to adhere to their rule of "no woman in the Legislature," and at the next legislative election they will be women candidates, when the Legislature convenes there will be women legislators in their midst. The next Legislature adjourns there will be law upon the statutes of California that in every trial where a girl or woman plaintiff or defendant there shall be women jurors. CALIFORNIA WOMAN VOTERS Philadelphia, July 4.

SOME BOOKS TO READ

To the Editor of Evening Ledger: Sir—I am desirous of advancing my language and would like to take up a reading course. Would you please furnish me with a list of books I should read? NAT FLEISHER Philadelphia, July 5. You cannot do better than to follow the example of Abraham Lincoln. He was a diligent student of the Bible, the plays of Shakespeare and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Through the study of them he acquired an English style that is unequalled for its compactness, directness and beauty. Therefore, it would be wise to read Lincoln also, especially his two inaugural addresses, his Cooper Union speech and his letters.—Editor EVENING LEDGER.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Thus far it has not been shown that in the case of the Armenian episode a violation of international law.—Springfield Republican.

It looks as if the Mexican revolutionary leaders had about decided to revolt rather than a foolish chance than a friendly hint.—Chicago Herald.

The wounding of J. P. Morgan by a presumed "crank" has no significance except in so far as it is a warning to American citizens of irresponsibility.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When the LaFollette law drives out the last vessels now flying the American flag there will be no incentive to take up this question until the hope of a long-delayed but lasting solution.—Tacoma Tribune.

The persistent agitation in this country against the sale and export of munitions of war has had very little effect except to drive a hard, disordered mind into deeds of outrage and attempted murder.—Springfield Republican.

Events that have occurred since the departure of the Diaz regime show quite plainly that Mexico was unprepared for any kind of a better government than that which she had been living under in peace and prosperity for a generation.—Buffalo Commercial.

When subjects of the Kaiser demand of the American Congress to forbid American citizens to engage in the manufacture and export of ammunition, they are undertaking a forcible interference with American rights, with American commerce, with American property.—Louisville Evening Post.

To support a merchant marine by Government operation is only another way of sustaining it by subsidy, against which there is a tremendous objection in the Democratic mind, and such laws as the seamen's act can add to the expense of that support and maintenance.—Charleston Post.

If Germany wants to continue on friendly terms with the United States she will have to seek to prolong the controversy, because the President's note requires a definite response to whether the German Government intends to continue to violate the rules for maritime warfare in her submarine activities.—Baltimore News.

AMUSEMENTS

WOODSIDE PARK THEATRE
V. A. DE VILLE
CHAPLIN NIGHT JULY 8—Prizes in Cash
B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE
CONROY & LE MAIRE
"EVERY THROTTLE BENDS AND FEELS APPREHENSIVE"
THE MARKET ST. ABOVE 11TH
STANLEY MAUDALL & CO.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AND SOLOISTS
GRAND AVENUE
HUGO JARVIS' "THE PLAYERS"
HARRY HERBERT'S "THE PLAYERS"
MRS. MONTGOMERY'S "THE PLAYERS"
MRS. MONTGOMERY'S "THE PLAYERS"