

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. KURTZ, President. Charles H. Lodinger, Vice President. John G. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer. Philip G. Collins, John B. Williams, Directors. EDITORIAL BOARD: Cyrus H. Kurtz, Chairman. F. H. WEALEY, Executive Editor. JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager. Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JUNE WAS 92,857. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

The Evening Ledger will not be published Monday, July 5, which will be generally observed as Independence Day.

Reinterpreted Fourth PEOPLE are apt to forget that the forces behind political revolutions and political reform are as old as the immutability of time. One hundred and thirty-nine years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation. The Fourth of July is the natal day of American independence. Therefore we celebrate it as Independence Day. But what, after all, is its real meaning?

Even after Lexington and Bunker Hill their cry of "Liberty and Union" signified liberty under continued union with Great Britain. When finally they gave up hope of securing the blessings of good government without establishing a new government, they enumerated in their charter of freedom the reasons which impelled them to sever the old bonds, describing King George in language applicable today to a political boss, the head of a gang.

Five Millions for Philadelphia FIVE millions saved by efficiency! There is nothing indefinite about that! It is a hard, concrete fact. Let men prate that the Blankenburg Administration has accomplished nothing. Figures cannot be laughed out of court. No sophistry can outargue them.

Still Cutting Its Wisdom Teeth THE final triumph of "equal rights" will be the disappearance of the double standard in judgment of the moral conduct of men and women. It is not a woman's privilege to be accounted a more "horrible example" than a man when she falls a victim to evil. It is her right to stand equal with him at the bar of public opinion.

"The Hamlet of Nations" AMERICA is the Hamlet of nations," says James M. Beck; "it is too deliberative." Nothing is easier than to turn a virtue into a vice or a vice into a virtue. There is good reason to be thankful that America is deliberative enough to escape the peril of rashness. It is hard to see any folly in the course of action which has saved the United States from precipitate entrance into the present world war.

Your Wealth Has Doubled UNCLE SAM pleasantly surprised his nephews yesterday with the news that their wealth had more than doubled in the last 100 years. His Philadelphia relatives, however, were considerably more interested in the opinion of the monthly report from the Federal Reserve Board and the inability of the Government's Labor Distribution Bureau to find enough men to fill the jobs on its list.

More Truth Than Poetry FROM THE CLEVELAND ENQUIRER. Man wants but little here below, A wise old poet tells us so; But you will find it a good bed That man wants more than he will get.

daily attesting to this swollen state of our fortunes we shouldn't take much stock in it. It may be true that if the wealth of America were divided per capita—that pathetic delusion of statisticians—we should each have almost the proverbial \$2000 necessary to stock and run a farm after it is purchased; but the announcement is not inducing a "nouveau riche" feeling about the regions of etiquette and good manners.

Democratic Deficits Make Republican Majorities THE Administration cut the bottom out of our revenue system. It then built new pipes from the pockets of citizens to the national till. Through one, carrying the income tax, it was expected that the exchequer could be kept filled. But the experiment was a dismal failure. So the second was constructed, and through it flow the war taxes. Yet still the intake is not equal to the outgo. There is a deficiency, a really colossal deficit.

That deficit appears in cold figures in the Government's reports. The other deficit, far more vast and awful in its effects, is the unmeasured deficit in the pockets of citizens throughout the whole country, a deficit occasioned by the repudiation of the fiscal policy on which the prosperity of many of our greatest industries was based. The Government's income has been unequal to its outlay. That reflects the situation in which thousands, even millions, of citizens have found themselves. Congress legislated the national treasury into a stringency; it forced that same stringency into the pockets of more than half the population.

It is current gossip that the war will carry President Wilson into another term. On the contrary, free trade will carry him into a defeat as emphatic as was his success in 1912. Prosperity is something the American people must have. They are not enjoying it, although millions and millions of foreign gold has been poured into the country. This indicates how horrible conditions were, how hopeless of actual betterment without a return to the wise policy under which the national wealth had doubled and redoubled.

Democratic deficits make Republican majorities. THE Liberty Bell affair is teaching us a lot about our Councilmen. The latest thing is their innate caution and sound business sense. While 11 out of the bell's 16 junketeerguardmen take out accident policies, the committee announces that it will not insure the relic against fire, derailment, theft or vandalism. This is no mere case of Council well-known economy with public funds. It goes deeper. Our Councilmen may imperil America's finest historic symbol by a trip which they themselves won't risk without insurance; but they know the futility of estimating the value of their free pass to the Panama Exposition in dollars and cents. Sentimental and historic associations are not to be measured in terms of commerce.

Market Price of Councilmen THIS Liberty Bell affair is teaching us a lot about our Councilmen. The latest thing is their innate caution and sound business sense.

Officers for the Army RUSSIA has plenty of men for its armies, but lacks trained officers. That is one of its most serious difficulties at present. If America should be forced to go to war there would not be great difficulty in assembling multitudes of citizens, but where would the trained officers come from?

Some shell-game at the front! Germany is circumsvalled, not circumvented.

The jitney industry begins to look like six jinnies, in the vernacular.

Last year's accident-children are Exhibit A for safety and sanity next Monday.

How unerringly the Anti-Saloon League picked out Atlantic City for a conference!

Putting salt on the tail of the Dardanelles does no good. What is needed is more salt-petre.

The new axiom from Scranton: Those who sell stock make more money than those who buy it.

It would be more to the point if Huerta should renounce Mexico instead of denouncing the United States.

Ab! Senator McNichol, if only "midsummer fiction," even when it involves political retirements, might grow up into "fall facts."

If the French shell production has been 150,000 a day in excess of consumption, the parts of France behind the German line ought to make a first-class mining district when the war is over.

There is certain taint of healthiness in the Prussianism which set prisoner Rothchild out having at 4 in the morning following the Spanish Embassy's plea for special treatment of the rich Frenchman.

FORD DARED THE LIONS IN THE WAY

Michigan Farm Boy, With Income of \$14,500,000, Is Fourth of July Example of What an American Can Do With Opportunities.

By JOHN LUM

THERE is no better time than the Fourth of July to consider Henry Ford and the opportunities before every other American to duplicate the success of the Detroit manufacturer. Mr. Ford is in town today and while he is here he will visit Independence Hall.



Henry Ford. One hundred and thirty-nine years ago a Virginian sat in a modest house at the corner of 7th and Market streets and wrote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," meaning with a right to equal opportunities. This sentiment was adopted in Independence Hall and proclaimed to the world.

Tried to Make a Farmer of Him Henry Ford, if he thought of the subject at all in his youth, as he probably did not, decided that the door was open to him. He was born on a farm about half a century ago, gifted with an interest in mechanics. His father wanted him to be a farmer. The boy wanted to be a machinist. He got a job in a shop in Detroit and later was employed by the Edison Company. He married him a wife and his father bought a farm for him and put him on it. The young man worked the farm for a while, but had a little machine shop in his barn. He became interested in the gasoline engine and decided to build one that would propel a carriage. He had no capital, but was just an ordinary American citizen with an idea. People laughed at his first horseless carriage, but the carriage would move under its own power provided by an engine which he built with his own hands. He left the farm and opened a machine shop in Detroit and kept working at his automobile. A trained graduate of a technical school was offered a partnership in the shop, but the man of training went back home and spoke contemptuously of the Detroit mechanic who was doing a little business with no prospect of making it any bigger.

He was employed in an automobile factory controlled by others and worked in it for some time but he did not see the opportunity there for carrying out his ideas. He wanted to build a motorcar at a low price to be sold in large quantities. This was at a period when a workable car cost several thousand dollars. He said he could build a runabout to sell for \$500. Other automobile makers ridiculed him, and the man of small means who wanted a car regarded the promise as one of those things too good to be true.

In 1903 he decided to set up for himself and he organized his present company and began to manufacture cars in large quantities and to make progressive reductions in the price. The \$500 car has long been on the market and there is a promise of a car for somewhere near \$400. The factory where the cars are made occupies more than 60 acres, it turned out about 300,000 cars last year, for which the company received about \$90,000,000 with a profit of \$25,000,000, divided as surplus and distributed in dividends. Mr. Ford owns 58 per cent. of the capital stock of his company, and his share of the profits, therefore, amounted to \$14,500,000. This is what has happened in 12 years to a Michigan machinist, who followed his natural taste and did not let any obstacles block his way.

He Fought the Selden Patents There were lions in his path which frightened the timorous who started on the way with him. The biggest was the Selden patents on the fundamental principle of the gasoline motor. Other automobile makers paid royalties to the holders of the Selden patents. They told people that if they bought a Ford they bought a lawsuit. But Ford promised to defend any law suits brought against purchasers of his cars. He maintained that his motor did not infringe any patent and fought the case to the highest court and won, just as Christian discovered when he reached the lions, that although they looked threatening from a distance, they were really chained so they could not harm the determined pilgrim.

The most remarkable characteristic of this remarkable product of America is that he has kept his head and his democratic sympathies and has not been carried away by any of the sociological fads of the theorists. He is planning a new factory for making tractors for use on the farms. Some one asked him if he intended to build a model town for his employees.

"I do not believe in this model town business," he replied. "Do you know what makes the model town? The living wage makes the model town. Let the employer pay his help what his help earns, and there will be no need to speak of model towns. The model town will make itself by a process of natural adjustment."

There spoke the American of the Declaration of Independence who believed in equality of opportunity and was opposed to every form of coddling paternalism. He defends his system of high wages as a form of dividends paid weekly instead of in a lump sum and justifies it by declaring that the men who have served the company faithfully should be treated really as partners in the business.

Edison says that Ford is one of the greatest Americans and Ford insists that Edison "is the top man of the world."

ECONOMIZE AND GET A NAVY FROM THE CLEVELAND ENQUIRER. Hudson Maximo is quoted as saying that enough money is spent for chewing gum every year to build three battleships. Yes, and enough liquids are paid for to float 'em.

"SAFE AND SANE IS RIGHT!"



A MAN'S VIEWS ON HIRED GIRLS

He Maintains That Women Do Not Know How to Treat Their Servants, and Cites a Case, Proving That He Is Wrong.

By PERRY BALSAM

CONCERNING the ideal hired girl, how to get her, how to hold her, how to increase her efficiency and dependability, how to humanize or dehumanize her, and how to fire her in periods of stress. Tinkering with the fourth dimension is like making a dent in soft soap by comparison with the above how-to-do-it.

A multitude of housewives will say here comes another fool with a bunch of silly theories. "We have the practical achievement to accomplish and men simply don't know." This is just a feminine habit of mind, or as one of George Ade's slick heroes might say, "Some of Sister Sue's because stuff." Granted that men do not stick around the house all day and keep tabs on every last lagging minute of the hired imperfection, it cannot be denied that they are occasionally in the house and have ample opportunity for psychologizing the situation.

The reason so many men butt in with fool notions is that they do not study the subject or subjects. As a relief from business cares they seek to concentrate upon golf, tennis, jinnies, bridge, war maps, politics and all sorts of abstractions irrelevant to domestic happiness. When the domestic gears are slipping or jamming they get peevish over it, express their annoyance in sarcasm and offer suggestions that are undoubtedly the rankest pipe.

Both interest and humor may be obtained from a close study of the hired girl, both as a single general housework institution or in pairs—that is, an upstairs and downstairs bracket. When you get beyond pairs you approach retinues and wade into intricacies that demand the skill of the post-graduate sociologist to unravel.

Certes, He Picks a Lemon How to get one is the first step, and here the head of the house rarely butts in. If he has been commanded to wash dishes for a few weeks he may rashly offer to go to town and get one. He will get a few agency addresses, go to the first one on the list and take the first one thrust in his way by the employment agent. Certes, he picks a lemon.

When an employment agent sees a man coming in he rubs his hands together, licks his chops and rumbles to himself, "Here's where I get rid of Big Ellen, or Cross-eyed Fanny, or All-thumbs Dora." A multitude of housewives have looked these hopeless prospects over and turned them down. The agent puts the "hopeless prospects" down at the foot of the line and waits for a bride or a man. Men of violent tendencies have been known to go back and wreck employment agencies, but very rarely—all too rarely.

Well, let us say we have got one, one of the worst possible sort viewed from the angle of perfection. Not the hopeless prospect the man has brought home, for that is doomed from the jump-off. No cagy housewife would ever let husband put it over on the household by bringing home a paragon and getting away with it. Of course, there is only one chance in a thousand that he might hook a paragon, but if he did he would never know it.

It is only a question of time anyway before Class A paragons show that they are just mere human beings. They are great starters but almost invariably poor finishers. We are discussing general houseworkers who carry the heaviest burdens. If they are superlative laundresses they will not shine as cooks. Vice versa. If the family has a large wash some slack will be allowed for the cooking end of it. Faulty culinary craft will be overlooked.

A Triumph in Diplomacy As a case in point I recall a relative who somehow obtained a G. H. that was a wizard at laundry work. She was a shine cook. Worse than that, she imagined she was an artist and could specialize in puddings. She bore in her first pudding proudly and beamed while it was helped all round. She went back to her den just as the family began to dip in. The head of the house took one mouthful and bit off the prong of his fork. The children began to make loud adverse comments. The pudding was a complete fiasco. But the bad tidings must be kept from Sadie. It would hurt her feelings. She'd up and quit, and there was that terrific wash that she just ate up with unbelievable art. The housewife thought swiftly and silenced the family. In a whisper she commanded the burial of the pudding. The plates were scraped back into the main dish and little Johnny was enjoined

and bonds, are in a position to aid materially in bringing this great event to pass. It is, indeed, a new thought, that we are almost entirely dependent upon England for literature, music, shows and even fashions. I think the United States more likely to become a dependency of France, Germany or Italy, if music, literature or fashions had anything to do with it. I consider it as sensible or ridiculous to say that Great Britain is as liable to become a dependency of the States. Why? England, under Egbert, began a form of centralized government, in 800 A. D., and certainly she was a firmly established kingdom at the time of her overthrow by William the Conqueror in the memorable Battle of Hastings, in 1066. Being all these centuries, what has she been building? A little island, exclusively of her side possessions, about the size of our Pennsylvania. The United States began a centralized form of government with the Articles of Confederation in 1781, about 131 years ago. What has she been building? A country, exclusively of her outside possessions, many of them larger than the United States. Independence was signed in 1776 and the Government underwent a complete metamorphosis. It can never return to its old form. EVELYN R. HAMERTON. Philadelphia, June 20.

MAINE'S DISTINCTION

The First Part of the United States Seen by White Men.

From the Portland Argus. The State of Maine can lay claim to the distinction of being the first part of the United States discovered by white men. This is true whether we take into account the hypothetical visit of Lief Ericson to this region in about the year 1000 or not. There are marks on Adolphus Island and the falls of Penikese, which indicate that the Icelanders at least called there at that time and also later. But those events are prehistoric, as no other record of them was left to posterity by Ericson and his companions.

But the voyage of John Cabot, the English explorer, in 1497, is a well authenticated chapter in the annals of early American discoveries. This adventurer, with his son, Sebastian, sailed along this coast in the summer of that year and took possession in the name of the English sovereign. It was not until a year later that Columbus, on his third voyage, at last reached the mainland, his previous discoveries having been the West India Islands far from the American coast. So it is a well-established fact that Maine was the first territory in what is now the United States that was seen by European travelers. She has the rights of precedence over all other States always according to places and persons of the greatest antiquity. Her pretensions to the oldest and highest respectability cannot be disputed even by Massachusetts. Englishmen sailed through Casco Bay and rounded Cape Elizabeth weeks before they navigated Massachusetts Bay and weathered Cape Cod.

Among all her other attractions and honors this is surely something for old Maine to proudly boast of. To have been the spot where the English language was first heard, and where the English flag was first planted makes her noted above all other localities in this great country. It seems as though some public ceremony should be held, or a monument be reared to commemorate the Cabot expedition to Maine in the summer of 1497.

THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

The educational route is the shortest one to the Mexican problem.—Des Moines Capital. If our Government should stop the shipment of ammunition it would do an unneutral act.—Savannah News.

Wonder if Mr. Taggart considers indictment a good advertisement for a senatorial boom?—Milwaukee Journal.

Teaching extreme pacifism to school children is apt to result in a race of molluscoides.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Mr. Bryan is merely campaigning against nobody and pleading against a sentiment that has no existence.—Houston Post.

It is not unlikely that General Huerta has learned to admire the man in the White House; the General is no molluscoides and he has no use for one.—Chattanooga Times.

The chief argument against the proposed Federal shipping company is the lack of incentive in a Government-owned concern to make profits and reduce expense.—Galveston Tribune.

If this nation wants a merchant marine on the high seas, it must choose between subsidizing the Rush of Government ownership and some form of Government ownership. When that alternative is presented clearly to the people of the United States we do not apprehend that decision will be difficult or long delayed.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

SONG FOR YOUTH Gather all the sweet of May, Lock it tenderly away, Precious night and perfect day. Make a trove of shining things, Roses, raindrops, dreams and wings. Catch a skylark while he sings: Gather all the summer's sweet, Stars that dance on silver feet! While thy breath is young and warm, While love nestles in thy arm, Take thy trove and weave a charm! Then grow old with gallant ease, For I've told such wealth as these Make the fairest memories! —New York Sun.