

# Evening Ledger

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themselves. There is the primary fault, the first and terrible failure. They have not had to fight for liberty as their ancestors did. They take it for granted and are easy in the use of it. Yet a whole people cannot be indicted; they must be educated, even educate themselves to perform the duties of citizenship intelligently and fearlessly.

There is mystery now not in the purpose of the bosses, which is to get the maximum power into their hands, but as to their particular method of doing it at this time. There is doubt as to whether they will fight together for the spoils or fight each other for them. But there need be no mystery as to the purpose of Philadelphia. The electorate has only to determine that it will select its own Mayor and its own Councils. So, we surmise, it intends to do. There need be no passion in the battle. There is a thing to be done, a thing that must be done if clean government is to survive.

Each citizen should be as careful of his vote as he is to lock his windows at night or to contribute taxes for the maintenance of a police force.

## Register Tomorrow

THERE is nothing to be gained by postponement; there is everything to be gained by immediate action! The professionals are vigilant; they register at the first opportunity. The friends of honest government must be vigilant, too.

Register tomorrow. The next registration day you may be out of town, you may forget. Tomorrow you can take out insurance against neglect. Tomorrow you can make yourself a place in the fight for a better Philadelphia.

## "There Ought to Be a Law"

THE wisdom of the ancients has very little appeal to the members of the Industrial Relations Commission. "Verily" they misquote the Book of Job, "we are the people; and wisdom shall die with us."

The wisdom of the ancients, by a strange freak of fate, did not die with them. They left it as the record of their experience that, in the words of Goethe, "The best government is that which teaches us to govern ourselves." The members of the commission are rather of the opinion that the best government is that which lets us interfere most with the lives of others.

In the mass of platitudes, accusations, partisan argument and recommendations which make up so much of the commission's reports, the conspicuous thing is the emphasis placed on law-making. "There ought to be a law!" sounds through every page. Laws to limit freedom and laws to force freedom on those who do not want it; laws to abolish poverty and laws to encourage home buying; good laws and bad laws; laws for everything from morals to the money market are covertly or openly suggested by this astounding commission. It was once suggested by Gilbert K. Chesterton that there would soon be a law forbidding a man to go out in the rain without his galoshes.

The frenzy for passing laws is one of the weaknesses of American character. Thousands of unnecessary, ineffective laws are passed each year. Is it any wonder that respect for law, which respects itself so little, should be waning?

There is another bit of wisdom the commission might take to heart. It was spoken by John Selden in the seventeenth century, and mildly suggests that "they that govern the most make the least noise."

## A Single Fare to Everywhere

THE ground covered in Director Taylor's annual account of his department is ground over which Philadelphia has traveled often and with weary feet. It has, however, its particular aptness now, when a better time in transit is assured Philadelphia. The injustice, the arbitrary unfairness of the 8-cent exchange ticket will be ended before the new subway and elevated system begins to operate. "A single fare to everywhere" will be the slogan.

## Driving in the Hyphen

COMING at a time when the nervous system of the country is feverishly sensitive, Miss Agnes Repplier's attack on "The Modern Immigrant" amounts almost to a political indiscretion. Religious prejudice, racial antagonism and national animosity are skillfully interwoven, and a malicious and deadly sneer looks out from the countenance of the Atlantic Monthly, disfiguring that most kindly and genteel of magazines.

If one could be in the least persuaded that Miss Repplier loves America there might be some excuse for this ill-considered, ill-tempered article. But what comes out is that Miss Repplier hates Germans, hates Jews, is mildly tolerant of Irishmen and Italians, and is possessed of the extraordinary idea that German and Jew, Magyar and Czech cannot be Americans. Sneering always, she insinuates that the foreign-born have to be paid to take baths, live in ghettos because they prefer ghettos to palaces, and are in absolute domination of our body politic. She lumps the German-American agitation with the protest of Hebrews against reading the "Merchant of Venice," makes a farce of religious, mental and moral liberty, and in a desperate effort to assert true Americanism succeeds in defaming every principle upon which this country was founded.

Who are Miss Repplier's Americans? By what process did they spring up in a country of Indians? Are the descendants of the Pilgrims any more native than the descendants of the Forty-eighters? It may be doubted.

Season for "Finds Pearl in Oyster" headline is now open.

Villa has promised to support the A B C peace plan. His bread is buttered on that side.

The Phils are going to crack under the same strain that cracked the Braves last year.

"Garden of Eden the prize of victory at the Dardanelles," says a headline. Wonder how the serpent and the Kaiser would get along together.

Orville Wright says, "I am not averse to making money. But that is not what I am striving for." He will be known rather as a maker of history.

Michael O'Leary, V. C., who routed a German army corps (according to some stories), has been immortalized in a successor to "Tipperary." Just as the silence was growing sweet, too!

## "ON THE JOB" AT THE GOLDEN HORN

Ambassador Morgenthau Is a Man Trained in Business for Diplomacy—First Knew America as an "East Sider"

By ELLIS RANDALL

THE American Ambassador at Constantinople is right in the thick of things. "I am here on the job," reported Morgenthau, in characteristically simple fashion, when he arrived in Constantinople after his appointment as Ambassador, and he's "on the job" today.

There was nothing noisy about that statement. It merely summed up his sense of duty. Morgenthau is pre-eminently a concentrator. One might think that anybody would have to concentrate on the job which this German Jew is filling, especially under the present circumstances, but with Morgenthau it is a lifelong habit. His other name is concentration. He has been "on the job" ever since he was a mere boy—at the age of 15 the death of his father made him "the man" of a large family in New York's East Side.

In 1912 Woodrow Wilson and the campaign managers chose Morgenthau for chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee. Within a short while he was able to show funds upward of \$1,000,000, but the way he went at his job illustrated his lifelong habit. He never tries to do two things at once, but centers his efforts on the single end in view. When he was made chairman of the Finance Committee he was one of the leading real estate operators of New York. One day he put on his hat and announced, "I won't be in the office until after November 1." For the time being he turned his back completely upon the management of his great real estate interests, but he couldn't or he wouldn't have done that unless he had done what all good business men do, trained up a staff of assistants and associates in the ways of self-reliance and efficiency.

## The Habit of Concentration

An amusing side light is thrown upon the Ambassador's utter simplicity when formalities could be dispensed with. When his family arrived at Constantinople and it was necessary to put the embassy in shape, Mr. Morgenthau promptly shed his coat and set about hanging pictures in a thoroughly democratic manner. For the time being, his problem was a domestic one, his whole heart was in doing the work well and with freedom. Again, he was concentrating, and in just the same spirit he has already turned his mind to the more serious diplomatic problems that have arisen during his incumbency.

There have been many of these, yet the American people generally know little of them or the triumphs Mr. Morgenthau has won by tact, patience and his friendly way. As a friend has expressed it, "Henry Morgenthau has probably asked fewer questions of the State Department than any other man in our diplomatic service, and yet, has done his work well and anticipated the development of events."

The American Ambassador to Turkey is a man who combines charm of manner and personal magnetism with wonderful simplicity of character. He is generous and never bears a grudge, and is the first to offer an excuse for another man's shortcomings. But he is a man of courage, as his achievements in the difficult situation in Turkey abundantly prove. His gift of making friends is a personal characteristic which is of no little value in his present post.

Some one asked Mr. Morgenthau just before he sailed for Constantinople why he had accepted the Ambassadorship, and his answer is characteristic of the man: "It is a good thing to reach out for new experience in this busy and absorbing world of ours."

And when it was remarked that his new field of activity would be along seemingly far different lines from those of his past years, he declared that his business career had been essentially a diplomatic training, inasmuch as he had had to do with all sorts of men and conditions and had striven to give satisfaction and to maintain harmony or to effect an equitable adjustment of difficulties as they arose. Commonly, business is not looked upon as a school of diplomacy, but what Mr. Morgenthau has already accomplished in Turkey is proof of the correctness of his assertion.

## Born in Germany

Henry Morgenthau was born in Mannheim, Germany, April 26, 1856. When he was 9 years old his family came to America. Henry's thirst for an education developed early. He went through the public schools while helping to support his mother and brothers and sisters. He taught night school while a student at the College of the City of New York, which he attended one year, then entering the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878. After practicing law for a number of years he went into the real estate business on a large scale. Some of his enterprises have notably contributed to the skyline of Lower Manhattan. He has been prominently identified with civic and religious work of various kinds, co-operating with Rabbi Wise in the establishment of a free synagogue.

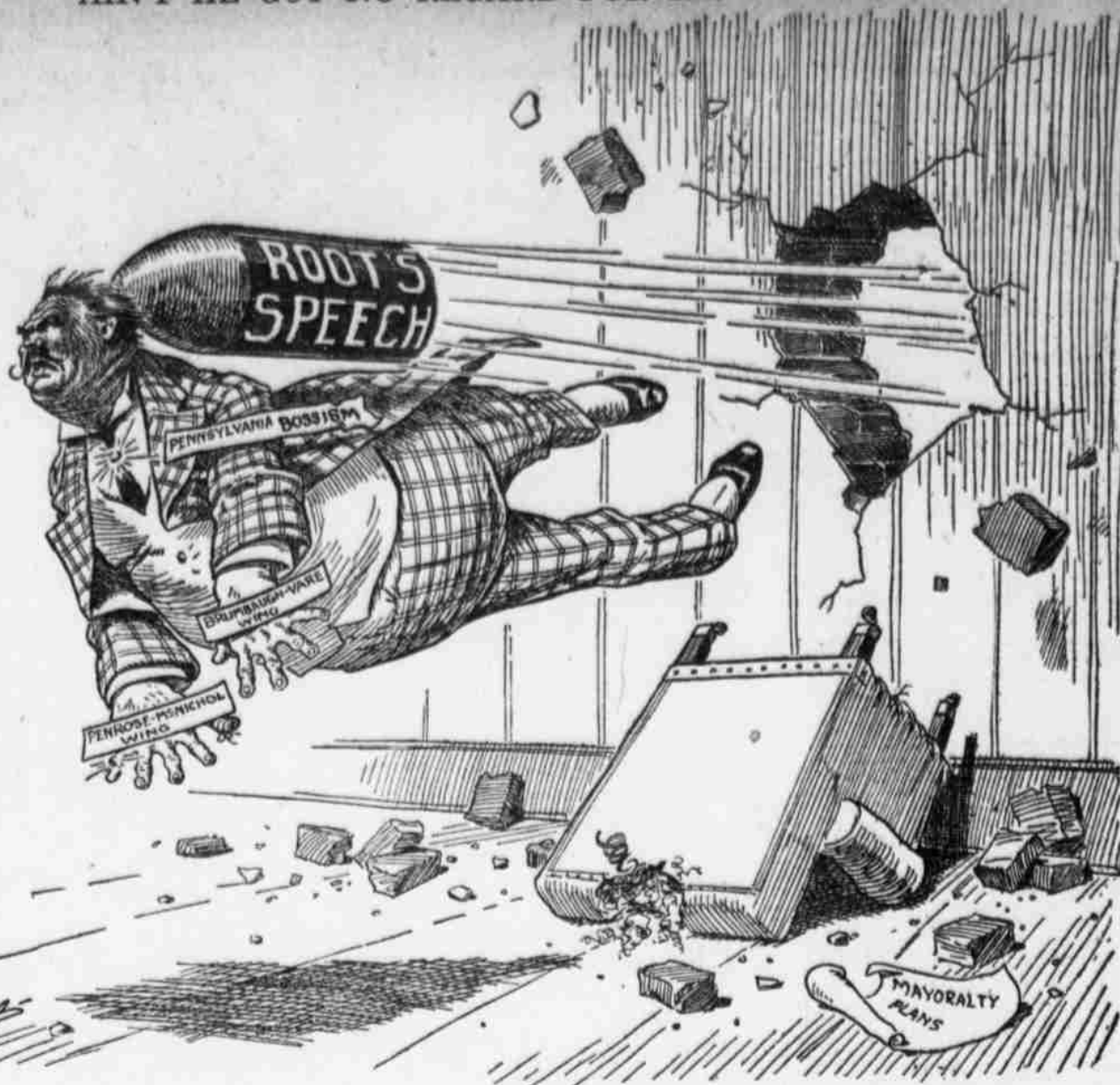
Mr. Morgenthau's appointment attracted attention abroad, and the Jewish Chronicle, of London, had this to say upon the subject: "It is symbolic of the absolute equality which the Government of the United States grants all its citizens, and derives added interest from the fact that Mr. Morgenthau began his career in America as a boy immigrant." The very large Jewish interests bound up with the Ottoman Empire increased the importance of Mr. Morgenthau's selection, and American missionaries have had reasons for thankfulness that President Wilson chose as he did. Robert College conferred on him last spring the degree of doctor of laws.

## I'LL NOT CONFER WITH SORROW

I'll not confer with sorrow  
 Till tomorrow;  
 But joy shall have her way  
 This very day.  
 Ho, elegant and creases  
 For her tresses—  
 Let come the beggar, wait  
 Outside the gate.  
 Tears if you will—but after  
 Mirth and laughter;  
 Then, folded hands on breast  
 And smiles, rest.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

## "AIN'T HE GOT NO REGARD FOR HIS NEIGHBORS?"



## ROOT'S DENUNCIATION OF BOSSES

An Epoch Marking Speech That May Make Him President, Though It Was Intended as the Moral Plea of a Man Whose Work Is Done

By GEORGE W. DOUGLAS

LINCOLN'S Cooper Union speech made him President. That speech proved to the nation that Lincoln had mastered the problem which was perplexing it and could be trusted to lead it in the impending conflict for the preservation of the freedom of the States and the integrity of the nation.

Thousands of admirers of Elihu Root today are saying that his Albany speech of Monday will make him President. For several months his name has been first in the minds of many Republican leaders in all parts of the country. A canvass made in July disclosed the fact that the other men mentioned for the Presidency were second and third in the popular running. A New York leader said that Root could have the delegation from that State for the asking.

Mr. Root, however, is not a candidate. He announced in the Senate a short time before his term expired that he had no expectation of holding another office. He was too old and hoped to spend the remaining years of his life in honorable retirement; and when the subject of the Presidency has been mentioned to him he has dismissed it with the remark that the suggestion that he run was preposterous.

## No Intention to Make a Popular Appeal

Yet two weeks ago William Barnes said that Mr. Root could be nominated without any effort on his part. His Albany speech has convinced many observers that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for him to prevent his nomination. The political value of the speech lies in the absence of any intention to make a popular appeal for support. The nation knows Mr. Root's desires. It is aware that he hopes to go back to the college hill in Clinton where he was born and devote himself to rest and reflection in well-earned leisure. He has lived 70 years and has been connected with great affairs and has held high office. It was out of the fullness of his experience that he uttered his protest against the continuance of "invisible government" and called upon his fellow-delegates in the Constitutional Convention to be true to their oath to follow their consciences in voting for a fundamental law that would make it easier for the people to rule and more difficult for the bosses to frustrate their will.

The speech is a platform on which all factions of Republicans can unite, whether he be the head of the ticket or not. In it all the unrest and dissatisfaction with political methods became vocal. And when Root compared the system with that under which Wolpole controlled the British Government by bribery and said that it could be reformed as the British system has been reformed, he uttered the hope that has inspired patriotic citizens for many years.

Not even Mr. Root's political opponents deny his fitness for the Presidency. His great abilities are admitted. He is one of the most distinguished lawyers in America. Although the late William C. Whitney's compliment has been turned into an attack by his enemies, it is, nevertheless, high praise. Mr. Whitney, it will be recalled, said that he had employed many lawyers who could tell him there was no way to do what he wanted to do, but that Mr. Root was the first lawyer he had found who could tell him how to do that which he sought to accomplish. Instead of hunting for obstacles, Mr. Root found a way around them.

## Points the Way to Reform

He is exercising the same faculty in the Constitutional Convention when he is telling the delegates that the first step toward putting the control of the Government of New York in the hands of the people is the adoption of the short ballot and the concentration of executive power in the hands of the Governor and one or two other elected officers.

Whitney was a Democrat. Roosevelt's

praise is even higher, for he said that Root was the ablest man he had known in the Government service and the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country in any position on either side of the ocean in his time.

The career of the man is familiar. When he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, now in session, it was admitted before the convention assembled that he would be its president. He stood so far above every one else that there was no competition. What his fellow lawyers think of him was indicated when the American Bar Association at its recent meeting chose him as its president while he was absent attending to his duties in Albany.

His father, who was a professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, wanted him to become a teacher, and young Root did teach one year in the Rome Academy; but he preferred the law. When he was admitted to the bar he started to practice in New York City. He was one of the associate counsel in the defense of William M. Tweed, and suffered in reputation because of the ingenious skill which he showed in the conduct of his part of the case. He then associated himself with the reform wing of the Republican party—he was a Republican while holding a retainer from Tweed—and interested himself in local politics. Twelve years after he was admitted to the bar he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but, of course, was defeated in a Democratic city. This is the only elective office for which he ever ran, if we except his candidacy as a delegate to