# Evening Ledger

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*Are old tunes sweetest because distance lends enchantment to the music?*

## The President's Great Victory

NOTHING can be said of President Wilson's magnificent victory in his controversy with Germany which will add in the slightest degree to its effect on the people of this country. They trusted him in the gravest of crises with a confidence and unanimity that were inspiring. At the very moment when old antagonisms might well have sprung to new life, the President found himself supported by an overwhelming number of his fellow citizens. The United States found itself in that crisis.

By the privilege of democracy it found its detractors at the same time. Those who would have rushed to war, who spoke with sardonic words of note writing, of national cowardice and of national betrayal have now to rejoice at the failure of their worst hopes. Without the slightest force to make good his words in blood and desolation, the President has wrung from a belligerent, and ruthlessly belligerent, country a complete disavowal of its acts. He has, in the simplest terms, reasserted the rights of humanity.

He has accomplished this astounding thing without preaching or prating, without hypocrisy and without condescension. He has saved his own country from war and saved all other countries from a new barbarity. With an instinctive precision he has read the hearts and minds of his people.

## Getting Ready for Its New Life

THE removal of the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce from the Bourse to the new Widener Building is likely to be coincident with the beginning of a larger activity of the organization. Its officers and members are alert and have perceived the great work that such a body can do in boosting the city abroad and in improving conditions at home. When 5000 business men all pull together something has to move.

## An Opportunity for the Alumni

THE election of a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania affords a splendid opportunity for the best sort of criticism on the part of the alumni. The vacancy is to be filled by the board from a list of four presented by the Alumni Association, and even should no one of the four be found available, it would still remain with the alumni to suggest the proper man.

The University was the object of a very severe attack this summer. The attack was led not by its enemies, but by its friends—by those who loved it too much to see it do what they felt was wrong. The same spirit will move them to nominate for trustee an alumnus able and competent to speak for them in the councils of the University.

## Border Outbreaks in Texas

THE repeated ravages of Mexican guerrillas across the border of the United States should not cause violent surprise. Their leaders are logical men, if nothing else; nor is their logic obscure.

"If our good Americans have placed these excellent guns in our hands," they argue, "for the purpose of shooting each other," or, as they put it, of restoring orderly government, "why should we not go a step further? If we can loot American homes in Mexico, why should we not cross the river? Surely no good American would put a loaded gun in our hands and then protest if we shoot."

The Americans defending the Texan border are being shot by American guns, loaded with American ammunition.

## No Politics in National Defense Today

NATIONAL defense can become a partisan issue only by the failure of one of the parties to perceive its importance. There have been holdbacks in both parties in the past. A little navy program has been adopted by Congress time after time because of the opposition of both Republican and Democratic Congressmen to a big navy. But there are Democrats as well as Republicans who favor both an army and a navy big enough to meet all the needs of the nation, as they are understood by experts in national defense.

The war has increased the number of such [illegible] all parties. It has proved, however [illegible] brilliant the prospects for peace may be, [illegible] war is likely to come when it is least [illegible]pected. Common prudence requires that [illegible] United States should be so well prepared [illegible] its young men may have at least a [illegible]orting chance for life when pitted against [illegible] trained soldiers of a public enemy. Public sentiment will not yet sustain the demand [illegible] half a billion dollars be spent forthwith [illegible]ntarging the army and navy. It is [illegible]hopeful if that amount of money could be [illegible] profitably at the present time. But, [illegible] Senator Kern told the President this week, [illegible] Middle West favors enlargement of the [illegible] land forces of the nation. The coast [illegible] have always favored it.

[illegible] Bryan's retirement from the [illegible] the disposition to attack the Administration [illegible] for its indifference to the consideration [illegible] of ordinary prudence has been [illegible] and the National Security League [illegible] other national defense organizations [illegible] to avoid all partisan political [illegible] as looking to relief rather than advance the cause for which they are working. It is understood that the President favors a standing army of 300,000 men, and is considering the organization of some kind of a reserve force for a second line of defense. He needs no urging. And there is an undoubted disposition in the Navy Department and in Congress to build as many ships as can be manned at the present time, with such increase in the personnel of the navy as conditions justify.

But after all, the duty of acting in the present emergency is up to the Democratic party. If it fails, its incapacity will, of course, become a political issue.

## Deceit, Infamy, Humiliation!

THE EVENING LEDGER published last Saturday a statement to the effect that Governor Brumbaugh and the Vares had perfected an alliance, the object of which was the elimination of Senator Penrose from control of the Republican State Organization, and that "Bill" Vare would run for Mayor.

The information came from reliable sources, close to the Executive Mansion in Harrisburg. It appears now that the Governor was hog-tied and delivered over a living sacrifice to his betrayers. He tried to play politics, he put the Vares' closest political adviser into his Cabinet for that purpose, and he has had his reputation cut from him at one blow. He has been a child in the hands of wily politicians, this man who was elected because of his independence.

His innocence is no excuse for the foul infamy heaped on Philadelphia by his connivance and assistance. If the bait offered him was the Presidency, from that goal he has been removed so far that he will never even glimpse it. The Vares, tricked into tricking him, perhaps, have also taken the count and kissed the hands that betrayed them. They deserve what is in store for them, and none need doubt that they will get it. Treachery, when once given a start, is not easy to stop.

A ruined reputation for the Governor, an insulted and humiliated city, and "harmony"! Truly there has been enough tragedy for one day, and men may hide their heads in shame.

They may do that or they may gnash their teeth and gird their loins, and resolve that at any cost they will prevent the achievement of this infamy and preserve the city unharmed from the claws that are ready for their prey.

## Kentucky Democrats Perceive the Obvious

THE indorsement of President Wilson by the Democratic State Convention in Kentucky seems to have given the delegates a great deal of satisfaction. But they have not done either a wonderful or a heroic thing. There is nothing else for the sane Democrats to do. They must tie themselves up to the President, under whose leadership alone there is any chance for them even to hope for success next year.

The Kentucky Democrats may claim credit, however, for assuming the attitude of a drum major prepared to lead the procession which is already forming in the side streets.

## The Colonel's Weak Spot

THE German Kriegerbund of North America must have thought that it was saying something nasty when it characterized Colonel Roosevelt as a "monumental egotist." Such a charge does not hurt. The Colonel himself admits it.

If the German war veterans wanted to say something "real mean," they might have declared that when the Colonel discusses the Belgian situation he does not know what he is talking about and does not know that he does not know.

## Best Thing to Raise on City Farms

THE fourth annual Byberry fair is more interesting as an outdoor entertainment than as an agricultural exhibition. There are farms still within the city limits, and when they are cut up into building lots the city limits will be extended to include other farms. In the meantime, potatoes and chickens, corn and pigs, cows and cucumbers flourish where in a few years intensive development of real estate hereabouts will produce two-story houses inhabited by industrious working men. There may be profit in the crops raised out of the ground of the farms within the city, but there will be a greater profit when a crop of houses is raised where rows of celery and beans are now growing.

Those city-bred folk who have never attended a country fair ought not to all to go to Byberry this week in order that they may see what a country fair is not like.

## Cut-throat Competition

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Sun informs the editor of that paper that a rooster has been discovered which cannot crow. It—or he—can hiss, but the bright chanticlerical call is not for him.

Such are the marvels of science! Each day it conserves a new strength, cuts out waste, diverts energies into useful channels. The matutinal salute of the rooster has long been an example of criminal waste and inefficiency. It announced, at great expense of energy, a perfectly obvious thing—that the sun had risen. Roosters, besides, have been in the habit of trying to "scoop" each other, to score a beat on the sunrise—as if any one were passionately interested in the matter—and the result has been a distressing series of "Extras" called at 2 a. m. Cut-throat competition has killed the rooster.

Fate is trying to conceal "Harmony" by naming it Smith.

What would Matthias Baldwin think of the "locomotives" that the works he founded are now making?

The International Poultry Sales Company is not the only company that has failed to make money raising chickens.

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, is not the first man to be boomed for a governorship by a lot of crooks.

Only the chef knew whether it was a reed-bird that you got served hot with a cold bottle last night. It may have been a sparrow.

German merchants have offered to pay 15 cents a pound for 1,000,000 bales of American cotton delivered in a German harbor. They might even be willing to pay 16 cents if any one would find a way to break the blockade and keep it broken.

# HENRY GEORGE'S TWO UNIVERSITIES

### One Was His Varied Experience in California; the Other, the University of Books—His Boyhood in Philadelphia

By ELLIS RANDALL

WITHOUT question "Progress and Poverty" is one of the world's great books. You don't have to ask a single-taxer about that. You don't have to believe in Henry George's economic philosophy, or a tenth part of it, or a hundredth part. It is the book of a downright thinker. No economist knows his subject unless he has read "Progress and Poverty," and every economist, from Herbert Spencer and Thomas Huxley down to the present day, has taken a stand for or against its teachings. It is a book to be recommended to young men as part of their reading, whether its teachings be approved or not. The effect of its publication—which was not so immediate in America as in Europe—was to stir the conservatism of the world. It took economic literature out of the pessimistic mood into the optimistic. It has been translated into almost every living tongue, including the Chinese and the Japanese. Such a book is a landmark, however fallacious its premises or its conclusions.

The author of "Progress and Poverty" was born in Philadelphia seventy-six years ago today. The anniversary will be celebrated by single-taxers of Philadelphia and other parts of the country. A pilgrimage will be made to the house on 10th street, south of Pine, where their prophet first saw the light of day. Henry George's father in 1839 was in the book publishing business in this city. His grandfather had been one of the best known shipmasters of Philadelphia.

### Around the Horn

At the age of 14 Henry left school for good. The financial condition of the family had changed and Henry resolved to go to work. He obtained employment in a china and glass importing house on South Front street at $2 a week. His duties were to copy, to tie up bundles and to run errands. Afterward he did clerical work in the office of a marine adjuster. At the age of 16 his inherited yearning for the sea proved irresistible, and after some difficulty he obtained his parents' permission to sail as foremast boy on an East Indiaman bound for Melbourne, Australia, and Calcutta. On his return he learned to set type in the office of King & Baird; but in 1857, at the age of 18, he set out to seek his fortune in California, working his passage on a ship that rounded the Horn and reached San Francisco in the spring of the next year.

The career of no other American is more impressive than that of Henry George, unfavored as he was by accident or the help of others. Neither schools, nor votes, nor money contributed to his success, but only his genius. Much of his education was obtained in what is popularly called "the school of hard knocks." During the years he spent on the Pacific coast he experienced many ups and downs of fortune. He drifted from one employment to another, usually in financial straits in the early years, but through no lack of effort on his part. He was a clerk in a store in the Fraser River gold fields of British Columbia. Returning to California, he was weigher in a rice mill, a farmhand, a printer, a peddler of clothes wringers, an inspector of gas meters. Finally he began to write for the press. In the course of a few years he became one of the best known journalists on the coast, and the story of his newspaper experiences is one of the most interesting chapters in his life. As correspondent for the New York Tribune he wrote an article on the Chinese question which gained the warm commendation of John Stuart Mill.

The long, hard, bitter struggle in California, often humiliating, often incensing, often discouraging, but never crushing nor dishonoring, was, as a friend once wrote, "Henry George's university."

### Preparing a Masterpiece

But another large part of his education was obtained in the university of books. His son writes, in the "Life of Henry George," of his boyhood days: "Though he had left school, his real education suffered no interruption. In school or out of it, he had acquired a fondness for reading. Or perhaps it was that at his birth, while the Fairies of Gain, Fashion and Pleasure passed him by, one came and sat beside his cradle and softly sang—

Mine is the world of thought, the world of dream;
Mine all the past, and all the future mine.

"First, he had a grounding in the Bible; and the Puritanical familiarity with book, chapter and verse, which in the elders molded speech, established habit and guided the steps of life, filled the young mind with a myriad of living pictures."

The boy read omnivorously of the books in the old Quaker Apprentices' Library and the Franklin Institute Library. He attended the popular scientific lectures at the Franklin Institute. Romance, adventure, poetry and science were his early loves. In later life George ascribed to this fondness for reading his real education and the commencement of his career. When at the age of 38 he began work on "Progress and Poverty" he had accumulated, despite the thinness of his purse at that time and the hardships he had undergone in his varied career, a private library of 800 volumes. They related to political economy, history and biography, poetry, philosophy, the sciences in popular form and travels and discovery, with but few works of fiction, though he was an admirer of George Eliot's novels. These books were his chief possessions in the world. Indeed, for a while in the house on 1st street, San Francisco, where the main work on "Progress and Poverty" was done, there was no carpet on the parlor floor, as the family could not afford to buy one. In addition to his own library, George made use of various public libraries in the preparation of his most famous book.

"It amazes me," said his wife at one time, fresh from reading proofs of a new edition, "how the man ever found the time to do the reading and the thinking bound in that book. I'm not speaking of the intellectual ability needed to do it all, but just the work it stands for. He was a busy man, busier than anybody knew, in coming for us, yet he read endlessly, and must have thought about these things with one part of his head while he used another part every day to make a living."

### THE SOUL'S WORK

Is it the work that makes life great and true?
Or the true soul that, working as it can,
Does faithfully the task it has to do,
And keepeth faith alike with God and man?

—Walter C. Smith.

## "THANK YOU, WILLIAM. NOW, JOHN!"

# SETTING IDLE DOLLARS TO WORK

### Wlliam A. Law, a Philadelphia Banker, Is Taking a Leading Part in Solving the Financial Problems Raised by the European War—A Bankers' Banker

By WILLIAM A. McGARRY

A PHILADELPHIAN will play a large, perhaps the largest, part in shaping the financial policies of the American Bankers' Association at the annual convention, which begins next Monday at Seattle. The man is William A. Law, president of the First National Bank, of this city, and president also of the association. The policies are part of the enterprise of preparing the United States for the job of world banker.

WILLIAM A. LAW

This year the bankers will seek to find a solution of the great problem of putting to work millions of good American dollars, made idle by the war in Europe. Until a few years ago these conventions, and, in fact, the workings of the association, were more or less perfunctory, but this year the eyes of the world will be on Seattle. Financial questions raised by the war give to the convention an international importance.

That the bankers recognize what Mr. Law has done for the association was proved two years ago, when the delegates threw aside the precedent of having the chairman of the Executive Council automatically succeed to the vice presidency and elected him from the floor. Last year, at Richmond, it was proved again, when he was made president.

Curiously, Mr. Law is only the second Philadelphian who has been president of the American Bankers' Association, although it was founded in this city in the Centennial year, holding its first sessions in the Centennial buildings, in Fairmount Park. The other Philadelphia president of the association was Morton McMichael, cashier of the bank which Mr. Law now heads. The latter has been devoting much of his time in the last two or three months to the preparation of the program at the convention. What he considers the greatest problems the bankers will have to face is best told in his own brief statement:

### The Convention's Task

"The American Bankers' Association," he says, "will face the greatest plethora of unused funds in its history. The problem of unused money is the great one today. Then, too, the Federal reserve act will have been in operation just about a year when the convention starts, and reports and discussions of its operation will be of great importance. That is the subject the bankers are interested in more than any other."

The success this Philadelphian has had in his avowed effort to widen the scope and increase the efficiency of the association, making the service more valuable to members, and especially to the smaller banks, is probably due to the experience he has had in bankers' organizations. He organized the South Carolina Bankers' Association in 1901 and became its first president. Nine years later he was made president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and for 15 years he was a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Law is a Philadelphian by choice. He came to this city in 1903, and he likes it so well that he has resisted the lure of Wall street. It is common knowledge in financial circles that he could have had an executive position in one of the big banks of that famous thoroughfare years ago had he been willing to leave this city. The method of his coming here and the steps in his career in the South form as interesting a story as that of his rapid rise in the dozen years he has spent here.

### Called Up From the South

Mr. Law was born on a cotton plantation in Darlington County, South Carolina. His father was the Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Spartanburg, who later succeeded the father of President Wilson as stated clerk of the Southern Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Law graduated from Wofford College. He taught school for two years in Wilmington, N. C., and then became official stenographer of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of South Carolina.

With the aid of friends he organized the Spartanburg Savings Bank in 1891, becoming its president. This was his first banking experience. In two years he had become president of the Central National Bank of Spartanburg. Some insight into the character of the man is given by the story of what he did after graduating from college. He had received free tuition as the son of a minister, but after getting his diploma he immediately went to work to earn enough money to reimburse the institution.

Before the Civil War relations between Philadelphia and the South were more close than they are today. It was through an effort by the old Merchants' National Bank of this city to restore these relations that Mr. Law was brought to this city, and it is interesting to note that a continuance of this effort has been one of his hobbies since his residence here. The Merchants' National sent one of its officers into the South to find a man to build up its interests. He found William A. Law in Spartanburg, and he was so deeply impressed by the ability of the young Southerner that shortly afterward the Merchants' National made Mr. Law an offer to come to this city. A writer describing Mr. Law has noted that it took nerve to give up the presidency of a successful bank in a small city to become an assistant cashier in a large bank in a great city. Probably it did, but Mr. Law had the nerve. He also had ability, for in seven years he advanced through the office of cashier and vice president to the presidency.

The First National Bank of Philadelphia took over the Merchants' National in 1910 and Mr. Law became vice president, and early this year he succeeded to the presidency. From court stenographer to president of the bank holding the first charter issued by the United States Government is somewhat of a record for 25 years.

### A School of Banking

Bank clerks have found Mr. Law exceedingly helpful. One of the largest activities of the American Bankers' Association is the American Institute of Banking, an allied organization of between 16,000 and 17,000 bank clerks who study, through the means provided by the association, the problems of banking. Perhaps it is the teaching instinct acquired in his younger days, but the welfare of the institute and the success of its members is one of Mr. Law's particular interests.

As to the American Bankers' Association itself, it is a much more important organization than many think. For instance, its membership is given as 15,000 banks; but these institutions average from three to twenty officers each, and this means that more than 75,000 banking officials are interested in the association and active in its work.

Mr. Law married Miss Lucy Lathrop Goode, of Savannah, in 1889. They have two children. Their home is in Germantown, where Mr. Law has a library more like that of a literary man than a banker. He has given some time to charitable work. In between his other duties he likes to play golf. Some of the young men he has quietly helped into better jobs are now executives in large banks. Mr. Law is a member of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Huntingdon Valley Club and a trustee of the Fire Association of this city and of the Central National Bank of Spartanburg, S. C.

## PENNY LUNCHES FOR SCHOOLS

### Considered in the Weekly Bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Research

As the expenditures for governmental purposes rapidly increase year by year, it might be urged perhaps that government is altogether too far flung, too deeply ramified and too deeply extended into the life of the people. Whenever, therefore, government assumes a new function, before we call it a fad or an expensive innovation it is always well for us to examine closely the need for the additional service and then decide whether or not, after all, the expenditure best conserves the interests of the community.

For instance, a system of penny lunches is to be installed in 25 schools in Philadelphia when they open on September 8. It is announced that this system is being introduced, not to displace the home, not to relieve the parents of responsibility, not to patronize or pauperize the children, but to keep certain children in such physical condition that they will be sufficiently alert mentally to absorb the education provided for them by the community at great expense.

After it had been found that 2 per cent. of all the school children come to school without breakfast, that 10 to 40 per cent. eat an inadequate breakfast, the Board of Education, with the experience of the Home and School League as a guide, decided to try the idea which originated in England about five years ago. New York and other cities in the United States have also experimented with serving nourishing food in schools.

Each of the 25 schools, all of which are in the southern section of the city, will have a kitchen and a lunch counter where, for 3 or 4 cents, a wholesome and nourishing luncheon may be secured during the morning recess hour. There will be no expense to the school district beyond the original outlay for equipment. The lunch counter itself will be self-supporting, even to the extent of the supervision. With the extension of the system to the other schools, it will be possible to give larger portions at the same prices.

The whole scheme, then, is to bolster up the educational system by making children, otherwise "dull" and unreceptive, able to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them, so that they may become efficient citizens and productive members of the community. By further extending the function of the schools in this manner, the tremendous annual expenditure for education will be more effective and productive of the best results.

What may at first blush appear to be a new item of expense may be an economy in the best sense of the word.

## THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

A sensible State would have a State constabulary as a police force.—Chicago Tribune.

The hope for a better and cheaper food supply rests with the agricultural schools.—Chicago Journal.

The campaign in behalf of the ship-purchase bill should be dropped. Then the way will be cleared for the possible enactment of some really sound provisions relative to our shipping needs.—Springfield Union.

If we could only get rid of the women-and-children-destroying Zeppelins and the fighting in trenches, along with the expulsion of the submarine, we would be making war right respectable again.—Ohio State Journal.

Elihu Root in his speech on invisible government has made to American political literature a contribution of permanent value, and at the same time won the respect of all advocates of more decent and less costly government.—Hartford Post.


AMUSEMENTS

FORREST Beg. Next Sat. Evg. Twice Daily Thereafter Mats. 2:15 Evgs. 8:15
D. W. GRIFFITH'S THE BIRTH OF A NATION
18,000 People 3000 Horses
World's Mightiest Spectacle
SEATS ON SALE TODAY

WALNUT THEATRE WALNUT 7446
A REGULAR $2 SHOW FOR MATINEES, 15-50c. EVENINGS, 25-75c.
TODAY AT 2:15 TONIGHT AT 8:15
ROBERT EDESON (HIMSELF)
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NEXT WEEK—EMMA DUNN in "GOVERNOR'S LADY"

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CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STREETS
You Can't Beat This Show! Victor Morley & Co. MAXIE KING & TYLER BROOKS; DEIRO; LYDIA BARRY; QUINN & MITCHELL; LOYAL'S DOGS. OTHER FEATURES.

PEOPLE'S New Season Sat. Evg., Sept. 4 New Policy
Matinees Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
The Winning of Barbara Worth
Nights, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Mats., 10c, 15c, 25c.
SEATS ON SALE TODAY

THE Stanley MARKET ST. ABOVE 16TH 11 A. M. TO 11:15 P. M. John Barrymore in "The Incorrigible Dukane" Symphony Orchestra and Soloists.

PALACE 1214 MARKET STREET 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. Much-Discussed and Remarkable Photo-Play THE SECRET ORCHARD Blanche Sweet, Carlyle Blackwell & Theodore Roberts

GLOBE MARKET and JUNIPER STS. Continuous Vaudeville 10c 15c 25c "Broadway Revue" JOE. K. WATSON & Other Acts

Garrick FINAL Twice Daily—2:15 and 8:15. WEEK Mats. 25c, 35c. Children, 15c. Nights 25c, 35c, 50c. HOWE'S TRAVEL FESTIVAL California Expositions MANY OTHERS

NIXON'S GRAND Today 2:15, 7 & 9 Crossman's Entertainers; Ruby Helen; Val & Ernie Stanton; Beeman & Anderson; Stanley & La Brach; Gibbons & Gibbons; Fox Polo Films.

LYRIC Commencing Next MONDAY EVG Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera "The Princess Pat" MR. HERBERT Will Conduct Orchestra Monday Evg. SEAT SELLING, OPENS Sat. Night BROTHER MASONS ADELPHI THEATRE

DUMONT'S DUMONT'S MINSTRELS 9TH AND ARCH STS. Burlesque: "MONEY SIMPLE HAND"

National Grand Opening Saturday Evg. Orchestra Girls in Advanced Burlesque All Next Week—Prices 10c to 50c. Mats. Daily

Trocadero THE TANGO GIRLS and Ora-Ental