

Evening Ledger PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY CYRUS H. R. CURTIS, President. JOHN C. MARTIN, Treasurer; Charles M. Ludington, Philip E. Collins, John E. Williams, Directors.

pamphlet so intensely absorbing that it displaced the latest fiction in other forms on the drawing tables of fashionable society, Gladstone could make a budget speech full of figures almost as entertaining as any fairy story, and other masters of language have achieved similar feats.

Be a Good Citizen Tonight

LET every citizen of Philadelphia do his duty tonight by taking part in the monster demonstration. A city is up in arms, a whole people reverting to methods of older days that their representatives in Councils may be estopped forever from pleading ignorance of the public wishes.

For let no citizen imagine that a great outpouring is unnecessary. There are wary obstructionists about, even if a storm of protest has swept them temporarily into their holes. There is but one issue. That Philadelphia shall have rapid transit and a universal 5-cent fare has become a civic passion which cannot be denied and opposition on the main proposal has been hamstringed.

There is but one issue. That Philadelphia shall have rapid transit and a universal 5-cent fare has become a civic passion which cannot be denied and opposition on the main proposal has been hamstringed. The obstructionists still cling to the hope, nevertheless, that they can delay the beginning of construction a full year by postponing the election until June.

It is a citizens' assemblage, and in it every citizen should take a part, rich and poor, employed and unemployed. Let them march by tens of thousands within the shadow of City Hall, with one purpose in view and one purpose only: namely, that they be given the opportunity to vote for rapid transit in March, not in June.

The Earthquake in Italy

WHEN the legendary Enceladus turned in his bed under Mount Aetna in 1503 and Sicily and Calabria were shaken as they were never shaken before, 103,000 lives were destroyed. This was the most disastrous earthquake in Italian history, after the famous destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Let Mothers Teach Morality

Many persons think that the schools should do everything to train the girl for life. This is an impossibility. The schools must do their share, of course, but the main part of the task of properly bringing up a girl of the high school age falls upon the mother of the girl—Miss Katherine Funcheon.

Are you for rapid transit? Say so tonight.

There is a rush to get on the transit band wagon now. Flogs show which way the wind blows. That shortage of toothpicks in Belgium would seem to be the absolute zero in things to worry about.

Mr. Bryan warns all Americans against making unnecessary pleasure trips to Europe. What do you mean, pleasure trips? Senator Borah should not be too hard on the President. Satirist is a strange word, a harsh word, and Mr. Bryan may not like it.

An American newspaper writer has been wounded, which goes to show how dangerous war is for correspondents, now that they cannot get to the firing line.

Literary Road to Reform

DIRECTOR COOKE thinks that reports of the city departments should be more interesting. He would have them so written that the average citizen would read them as he would read documents dealing with his personal business. Then, in the opinion of the Director of Public Works, the people would make the city business their own.

MORE EFFICIENCY IN OUR CITY GOVERNMENT

Why Philadelphia Needs a Single-Chambered Council—Senatorial Districts Might Be the Election Units. The Present Legislative System.

By CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

HOW many subdivisions of a municipal legislature should there be? Or, to put it in another way, should a municipal Council, to achieve the maximum of governmental efficiency, consist of one or two chambers?

The answer of recent American development has been overwhelming. It is that a single-chambered Council not only suffices for all the city's needs, but it is an essential part of a modern charter.

Not a single new charter drafted within the last 10 years but has provided for a single body. Every commission-governed city, and there are 400 of them, has one single-chambered Council.

Of the leading 50 cities in the United States, only the following have a two-chambered body: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Kansas City, Providence, Louisville, Worcester, Mass., Richmond, Va., and Cambridge, Mass.

Why should Philadelphia remain in the "diminishing class"?

Why should not Philadelphia have the best possible legislative machinery instead of the least effective?

Juggling of Public Policies

Why has the trend of American cities been toward a single body? Chiefly because of the demand for responsibility and responsiveness. The American people want efficiency. To get efficiency there must be a concentration of responsibility, and there can be no such result when there are two legislative bodies, between which public policies may be juggled and eventually lost to sight.

The American people want a larger measure of democracy in their city governments, and, therefore, they want responsiveness in their legislative bodies.

The Evils in a Double Chamber

True, a double chamber is responsive—but to the political organization in control, rather than to the people who are most directly concerned.

Philadelphia does not have to go far afield for an illustration. To whom do the present Council respond the more quickly? The people who nominally elected them, or to the political organization that selected them, in the first place, and managed their election in the second?

How should the Council be made up—of members selected at large or elected from wards?

The trend in the smaller communities has been overwhelmingly toward election at large; and so in cities like Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Cleveland in her new charter has retained ward representation. She has a single chamber, consisting of one member from each ward.

St. Louis elects her Council at large, but there is one member nominated from each ward.

The Case of Philadelphia

What about Philadelphia? There are those who advocate a single body of 15, elected at large. But is that the wisest course to follow in a city of the size and character of Philadelphia? Is there not some middle ground between election at large and ward representation which will do away with the dangers of the two plans? Log-rolling is the great evil of small ward representation. But there is a real demand for some sort of local representation in a city of Philadelphia's size.

Partisan control is the great danger of a Council elected at large in a metropolitan community.

Why not adopt a large unit—say the Senatorial districts—and elect two or three members from each district?

This would give us a single small body, and a representative body. South Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, North Philadelphia, Germantown, Northeast Philadelphia and the central sections would all be represented and yet we would be getting away from the domination of the small wards, which now control the situation.

To such a body, so elected, the city paying an adequate compensation, we could entrust the election of a city manager, when the time comes, with a reasonable assurance that a high-grade man would be selected on the basis of merit.

To be sure, as the late E. L. Godkin said: "No municipal reform will last long or prove efficient without a strong and healthy public spirit behind it. With this almost any character would prove efficient"; but at the same time, there are certain forms of government which make for inefficiency and misgovernment, and the double-chambered Council is such an one. And there are others which make for better government, and the single-chambered body is such an one.

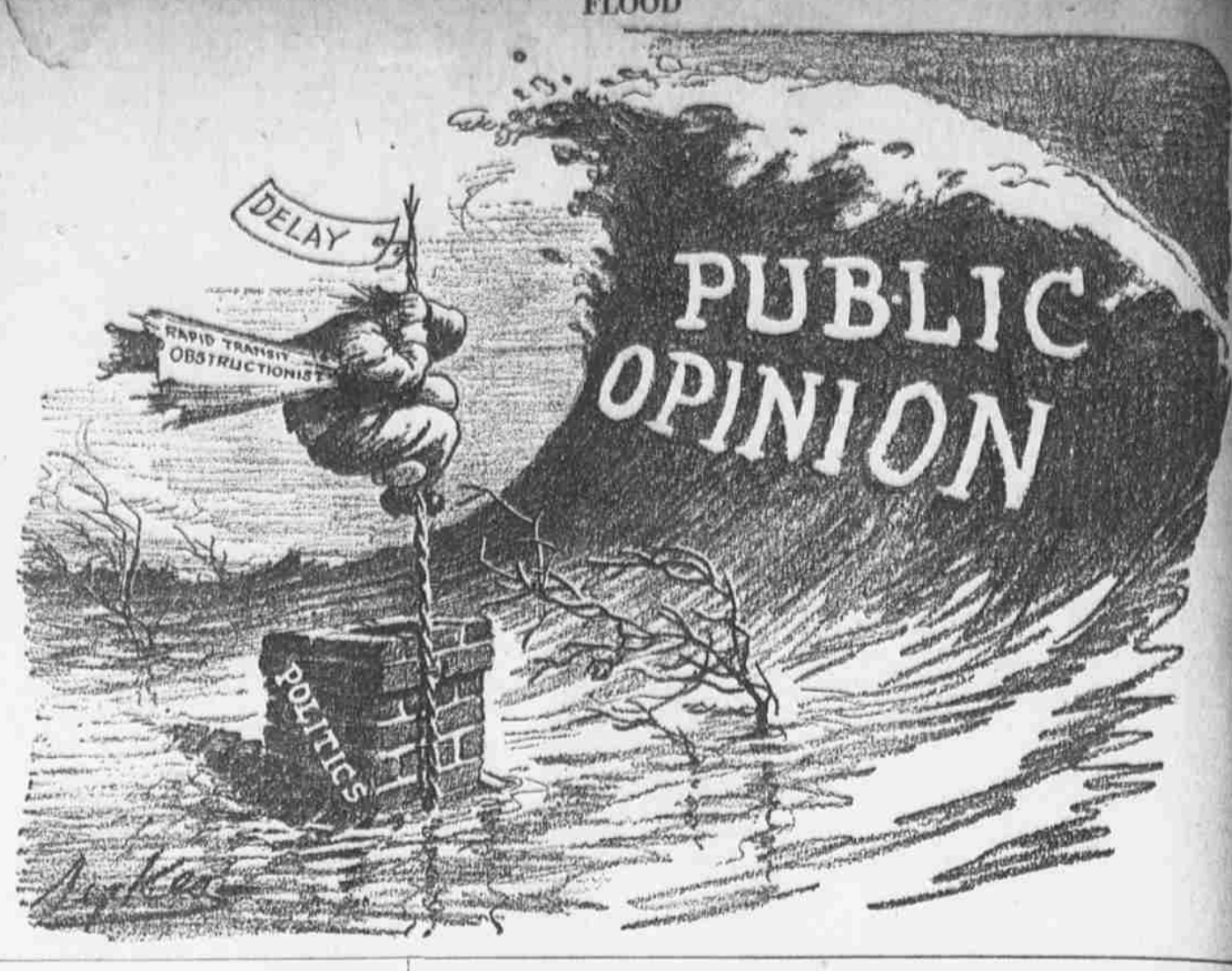
Antiquated Tools

The big idea that crops out in nearly all the formal discussions upon the improvement of municipal government hinges, as the Baltimore American says, upon the theory that government for a city means, or should mean, the management of the city's affairs upon scientific business principles. "That," in the words of the American, "was the idea that cropped out in the discussions at the sessions of the National Municipal League. It is also the idea that is being more or less effectively applied in the governmental affairs of the majority of modern cities. We are gradually outgrowing the belief that protecting the just from the unjust is the main function of government."

The Modern Idea in Government

This new conception of municipal government, which makes it the greatest factor in our lives, requires a new conception of our legislative body and a new conception of an administrative force. The former must be selected because of their ability to see the city and its needs and to formulate wise policies. The latter must be selected because of their ability to execute policies.

The need of experts is coming to be recognized more generally and there are few cities in these days that are attempting to do things without expert advice. There is a vast amount of experimentation just now with the machinery of city government, but to quote again from the Baltimore American, "there is not now and there never will be a government machine that will run automatically and grind out a good brand of government. Always and always it will



be the men behind the machinery that will put the good or bad stamp on the results"; but it is equally futile to expect even the best of men chosen by the most enlightened constituents to do good work with antiquated tools, and yet this is what we are expecting our municipal legislators and administrators to do in those cities where old-fashioned governmental machinery has not been relegated to the scrap-heap.

THE CLAWS OF ALMA MATER

What Happened to Bill Smith and Some Other Fellows With the Same Name.

By BURTON KLINE

At least by hearsay, if not by experience, everybody knows the startling revelations that befall when you look at the simplest drop of water—especially Philadelphia water—through a microscope. But water is not the only simple substance to reveal hidden wonders. Take Harvard University, for example. On the surface Harvard wears even better than the usual divine smile of Alma Mater. Under the microscope she confesses to traits of character that would have disgraced Semiramis. Alma Mater has a benign face, but she has also cruel claws. All colleges have turned out distinguished men. Other men, worthy fellows, they are as steadily driving to suicide. Read on, if you don't believe this. Have a look through the microscope and be convinced.

Young men come to college in what is courteously called the formative state. Their minds are as if packed in boxes. No one, not even the owner, knows definitely what is in each box. College exists to pry off the lids and liberate the contents. Some of the lids never get pried off in college. It takes the heavier hammer of the real world to knock them off. Most of the lids come off readily. A few of them fly off of their own accord. The minds within them leap out at the first touch of the college hammer. They begin taking the prizes. They get elected to class offices. The faculty, regarding them as happy results of their shaping, single these minds out for favors and honors. Fame, at least within the college, has come at once to these chaps. That is to say, the college has already begun to practice its cruelties on some of these poor devils.

Because the four years of college are not a long enough test. College cannot avoid sometimes cruelly encouraging the wrong man. One chap it may discover, by every test, to be a second William Shakespeare. It tells him this. It carefully and proudly prepares him for the responsibilities, the pinnacles and pitfalls of being another Shakespeare. Then he goes out into a waiting world, which is apt to bury him as plain Bill Smith.

This is rough on William. Bitter and sometimes tragic disappointment is his lot. Some years ago one of these William Smiths shone brilliantly at the greatest of our colleges. No Cambridge tea was complete without his presence. His epigrams and pithy-grams were daily bandied about the college, and even beyond it. By every appearance he had only to step out into the world, take a firm grasp of things and immediately be President, or a great poet or railroad magnate. Today he is probably the most accomplished member of the I. W. W. fraternity. No doubt he regards himself as a sincere and impassioned reformer. In reality he has simply formulated a philosophy to explain his failures and express his personal disappointment and bitterness. College had cruelly encouraged, overencouraged him. Alma Mater has scarred him with her claws. Do be careful, Alma!

Prussianizing the United States Senate

From the New York Herald. Being blessed with the leisure essential to a proper reading of official reports of Congressional proceedings, the Hartford Courant has discovered that the chairman of the Senate recently advised the Almighty in an opening prayer that—"The State is a divine institution called into being by Thy grace to secure the freedom of Thy people and to guarantee to them their natural rights."

Most Americans regard the State as a man-made business arrangement for carrying on the affairs of government. The idea that it is a "divine institution" was born in Prussia, has been fastened upon the German people in the name of "Kultur" for the convenience of the ruling caste, and should not have any place in the United States of America.

Chance for Home Textile Trade

From the New York Press. One of the best results of the war is to teach the United States to depend upon herself for fine textiles. With the French mills closed, the most exquisite novelty silks must be manufactured here if they are to be worn in coming seasons. Now that our manufacturers are put upon their mettle they are in a fair way to establish in this emergency a reputation worth having as a permanent asset.

Those "Literary" Battalions

From the Atlanta Constitution. The Chicago Herald speaks of "literary battalions." That's where war has a cluck. Any critic can make them fighting mad.

FLOOD



CRUISE OF THE GOOD SHIP "RED CROSS"

Incidents in Foreign Ports—Dodging Mines in the North Sea—Scenes on the Borders of War—Hospitality of the Netherlands.

By ARMISTEAD RUST

Captain U. S. Navy, Retired; Late Master S. S. Red Cross

ON August 5, 1914, the International and War Relief Boards of the American Red Cross Society issued an appeal to the people of this country for funds to send a ship to the unfortunate nations involved in this war and to carry on the work of the society in Europe. This plan was approved by President Wilson, who made a second appeal on August 13. In response to the needs of the society Congress passed a joint resolution on August 20 authorizing the American Red Cross Society to charter a ship of foreign register for the purpose of sending prompt assistance, and the steamer Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Line, was selected to transport the surgeons, nurses and medical supplies to the ports of Falmouth, Bordeaux and Rotterdam. The ship was given an American register, her name changed to the Red Cross, and on September 3 the United States ensign and Red Cross flag were hoisted and the ship placed in commission. The Red Cross personnel came on board on September 5, 30 surgeons under Major R. U. Patterson, Medical Corps, United States Army, and 125 nurses under the direction of Miss Helen S. Hay. The loading of about 800 tons of medical supplies was completed on September 12.

The Red Cross sailed for Falmouth the next day. Great interest was manifested in the departure of the ship as she proceeded down North River the day before, as she was saluted on all sides by the shipping at the docks and passing steamers, ferriboats and tugs. On her return to New York, travel-stained and worn, with the white paint washed off in great patches, there was not one tug-boat so lowly as to do her reverence—not a "bloomin' orn to give a toot." As fine feathers make fine birds, so fine paint makes a fine ship.

In order to enable foreign men-o'-war to readily distinguish the ship at night a large cross made of red electric lights was carried on the mainmast, which could be turned on in a moment. The first night out from New York a large cruiser approached and turned on her searchlights, but sped away in the darkness when this cross was displayed.

The ship arrived at Falmouth about midnight September 23, and was boarded and inspected under the searchlights of the forts on shore, and given the necessary private signals to enable her to enter the harbor. The Mayor of Falmouth and Penzance and other officials visited the ship, and at the request of the Mayor of Falmouth the ship was opened to visitors for a day, when it was estimated between 1500 and 2000 persons came on board. Prior to chartering the Red Cross the society had requested Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, who was in Europe when the war broke out, to make preliminary arrangements for the transportation of the personnel and supplies to their various destinations upon the arrival of the ship. Admiral Ward came on board at Falmouth and returned to New York in this ship.

During the passage from Falmouth to Pauillac, the port of Bordeaux, the present capital of France, the ship was frequently spoken by British and French cruisers and torpedo-boats. On one occasion while signaling to a French cruiser it was observed that her guns were trained on the harmless old Red Cross. Of course this was not anything but a very proper precaution, as a good rule to observe in time of war is not to trust anything that you see until you know all about it. However, a negro waiter seeing this threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Come an' git us, but Lord, don't shoot!"

Cotton Bales Bayoneted

As the stores were being discharged at Pauillac one of the soldiers on the dock, not having an X-ray machine handy, ran his bayonet through a bale of cotton, presumably for purposes of inspection, to the intense disgust of one of our Red Cross surgeons, who was very indignant that any one should take such a liberty with an American bale of cotton and perhaps introduce some foreign microbe. He could hardly have been more indignant had the bayonet been stuck in him. Or perhaps he was indignant that the soldier should have put his bayonet to such an ignoble use as to stick it in a bale of cotton when it was intended to be put to the noble use of sticking a man!

These soldiers seemed to be fond of bayonet practice, judging from the experience of a colored gentleman who left the dock to explore the town but soon returned very much out of breath, saying, "Dat ain't no place for me. One o' dem soldiers jus' chased me back to de ship with one o' dem meat skewers!" Soon after leaving New York three stores

always were found on board, one Austrian and two Germans, who were here turned over to a French army officer. The day before reaching England these hid again for fear that they would be delivered to the British authorities, and they gave the ship's police a lively hunt before they were found, but the British authorities declined to receive them. They left the dock at Pauillac in an automobile with their captor, contentedly smoking cigarettes, which had been furnished them by this polite officer.

Dead Floating on the Sea

We sailed from Pauillac for Rotterdam October 4. At 1 a. m., October 5, a wireless message was received stating that the British had laid mines in the southern part of the North Sea, and warning all vessels. While crossing the North Sea a number of British torpedo-boats and trawlers dragging for mines were sighted. Every effort was evidently made to keep a route to Holland clear of mines. On October 6, about 2:40 p. m., near the Maas Light vessel off the Hook of Holland the bodies of several seamen were seen from the ship floating in the water. Without doubt these poor fellows had been members of the crews of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, which had been sunk some time before by a German submarine. This spectacle brought it home to those on board that they were approaching the scene of hostilities.

On October 9 the last of the Red Cross personnel, the parties for Germany and Austria, were landed. We all felt convinced of the fact that no more earnest and efficient parties were ever sent out by the Red Cross Society than those who went to Europe on this occasion. Moved to the dock in the quiet harbor of Rotterdam the ship's officers passed the stormiest part of the cruise. It is well known among seafaring men that it is impossible to mix Irish firemen, West Indian negroes and gin in such proportions as to produce harmony, at least it was not done in this case, but an obliging and efficient chief of police on shore with his comfortable quarters for the unruly relieved the situation very much. During our stay at this city Antwerp was taken by the Germans, and we saw thousands of refugees arriving at the railway station, men, women and children, packed in box cars as close as they could stand. The general spirit of the Netherlands was shown in the way they received and cared for these unfortunate people, who were given the greatest hospitality. The American Red Cross Society and its ship shared in the generosity. The firm of Hudig & Veder attended to the business of the ship without charge, and important repairs were made in the machinery without cost; in fact, everything was done to show their appreciation of the mission of the ship, though it was of no advantage to the people of Holland. On October 12, at 5:30 a. m., the Red Cross sailed for New York. As soon as clear of the river the wireless, telegraph apparatus was put in commission, all watertight doors closed and the boats made ready for lowering as quickly as possible, for it was fully realized at this time that the North Sea was every day becoming a more dangerous cruising ground. During the afternoon a female stowaway was discovered on board. The passenger made up a purse for her before we reached New York, where she was turned over to the immigration commissioner.

Should Have Learned

Albany Journal. Though the President, when he was inducted into office, knew as little about business as the average business man knows about conducting the affairs of a college, he should have learned by this time that the railroads of the United States are a large and highly important part of this country's business.

Cause and Effect

From the Omaha Bee. Paradoxically, the soldiering in Europe is contributing cause to the immense amount of soldiering going on at present in our own country.

THE WINDS OF GOD

Across the azure spaces, Althwart the vast of sky, With winnowings of mighty wings The winds of God go by.

Above the mires and mountains, With unseemly sandals shod, Above the plains, with choric strains, Sweep by the winds of God.

"Peace—in His name!" they murmur; "Peace—in His name!" they cry— Oh, winds, give ear! Do ye not hear The winds of God go by?

—Gustav Swander, In the Independence