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ette cannot be made an export tax by such
characterization of it by either a Congress-
man or a State Tax Administrator.

VACATIONS COME FROM ROME,
BUT THEY ARE NATURALIZED

And the Economists Are Saying That
They Are Worth Much More
Than They Cost

THOUSANDS of the people who left the
city last Saturday returned last night
or this morning. But other thousands will
remain away for a week or a month or until
September, according to their convenience
or their necessities during the summer.

This is because the annual vacation season
begins with the Fourth of July. The schools
are closed and the children can be taken
to the shore or to the country, where the
mothers will get such rest as possible away
from the cares of the houses in town.

Some day an industrious investigator will
write a book about the development of the
vacation habit in modern man. It is not
very old in the United States, but it is
among the town dwellers. Fifty years ago it
was rare for a business man in a village of 2000
population or less to take a vacation. He
was on the job from January 1 to December
31 of every year.

But the vacation habit is much older than
the custom which it describes in the United
States. Indeed, it is about as old as the
Latin language. Cicero and Horace and
Quintilian used it in the same sense that
it is used today, as leisure or freedom from
labor. And in the brilliant period of
Rome in which those men lived those who
could afford it took vacations. They went
to their villas in the mountains or to the
more luxurious villas in Pompeii, which
were about the same relation to Naples
and the Bay of Naples as the city bears
to Philadelphia and New York.

The ancestors of the men who now speak
the English language were then living a
sort of a tribal life in huts and worshipping
strange gods. But Roman civilization
carried its language with it and the original
Anglo-Saxon was enriched from time to
time by thousands of words, either direct
from the Latin or indirectly through the
Italian, French or Spanish. And among
those words was vacation. It had a limited
meaning in England originally, being re-
stricted at first to a description of the in-
terval between the sessions of the high
courts. Then it came to describe the period
when the courts were not in session, and
now it is the common term in use in America
to indicate the short or long period which
a man takes from his work for rest and
recreation.

The English use holiday also in the same
sense, and speak of taking a holiday, where
we speak of taking a vacation. Some econ-
omists say that holiday traces back to the
Anglo-Saxon word meaning a day of rest,
and those who prefer words of Saxon origin
to Latin derivatives prefer holiday to vaca-
tion.

But by whatever name the thing is called,
it is one of the oldest and wisest inventions
of the human race. Economists are be-
ginning to think that it has a money value;
that the man who has two weeks or a month
free from grinding toil every year will do
better work than the man who is on the job
for twelve consecutive months.

There is no doubt that the man who has
the leisure to study, to read, to travel, to
phone, even allowing for normal interrup-
tions of service, no transactions of pleain-
tories assembled around the traditional
green baize table could ever begin to match
the speed of peace by receiver and mouth-
piece.

The fact that the Knox-Trotter resolution
has become an official American pronouncement,
it might be well to give Berlin a ring. The
congressional declaration is in effect a grand
choral solo. We have informed ourselves
that we are at peace.

Germany can read all about it in the
newspapers of the Allies. By the way, infor-
mation to Washington detailed information
can be obtained. But whatever old-fashioned
ideas she may entertain concerning treaties,
it is quite impossible for her to upset what
has been done.

The United States has made its own peace
in its own way. It is the very air
of the new order of things.

HOPE IN MORE HOMES
THERE is encouragement for home-seekers
in an overcrowded city in the
marked spurt in dwelling construction re-
corded in the permits granted by the Bureau
of Building in the last few months.

SECTARIANISM AND CHARITY

The Court decision upsetting State ap-
propriations to sectarian or denominational
charities will have to receive the serious
attention of all the charitable organizations.

The Constitution forbids appropriations
to such institutions. But many, if not all,
that have received State aid are open to
persons of all sects and denominations. Al-
though they are under sectarian control, the
Legislature has appropriated money to them
on the theory that the Constitution merely
forbids the use of State funds for the
benefit of various sects but does not forbid
the use of State funds for the charitable
work of the sects which is not confined to
adherents of those sects.

The validity of this theory had not been
tested in this State until the suits were
brought on which the decision has just been
made. Although there are similar provisions
in the Constitutions of other States, private
money is appropriated in those States in the
same way that it has been appropriated here,
and on the same theory.

Until the Constitution is changed the in-
stitutions which have been receiving State
aid will be dependent entirely on private
contributions. Some of them will be com-
pelled to curtail their activities, and the
income of certain who have been cared
for in them will have to be cared for in non-
sectarian institutions under the same theory.

The plain purpose of the Constitution is
to prevent the use of public money for the
spread of sectarian doctrines. It is to insure
the complete separation of Church and State.
It is generally admitted that this is the
spirit of the American institutions. If there is
any other policy to be adopted, if there is an
institution the inmates of which are subject
to the discipline in any way of any sect,
that institution should not be helped with
money from the State funds. If there is an
institution in which no one but members of
a certain sect are admitted, such an institu-
tion should clearly be supported by the
members of that sect. But every one knows
that there are many institutions open to the
people and the suffering and the needy, even
though they are managed by one sect, and
that in such institutions there is no com-
pulsion to conform to any sectarian tests or
to submit to any sectarian teaching.

If a way cannot be found to assist these
institutions to do the work which but for
them the State itself would have to do, then
the State institutions will have to be enlarged
and the purely secular institutions privately
maintained will have to receive larger appro-
priations.

The decision of the Court has made it
certain that when the convention is called
to revise the Constitution the question of
document dealing with appropriations to
charities will be discussed with a fuller
understanding of its importance than would
have been the case if the appropriations had
not been invalidated.

SHORT CUTS
Next Year Labor Day
There is now a lot of good firewood for
sale in Jersey City.

The Eagle didn't scream yesterday. It
chortled safely and sanely.

You can't convince those who guessed
wrong that the best man won.

The Weather Man felt so cleverly
that nobody seemed to know whether or
not to expect a knockout.

Wisconsin has passed a law prohibiting
the manufacture of home brew. It will be,
however, no ban on trouble.

Far be it from us to swank, but we kind
of like the stuff our own Bob and Bart
turned in from the "roped arena."

At the State Fair in Syracuse, N. Y.,
there is to be exhibited a twelve-ton cheese
which is the largest ever made.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Punctuality, Fees, Dress and the
Lack of It, Informality and Intellig-
ence, and the Little Red Schoolhouse,
Cabbages and Kings

By SARAH D. LOWRIE
EARLY in June I received an invitation
to a dinner given by the public school
teachers in town to celebrate the successful
round-up of the school year. It was a
school board measure for better school con-
ditions and salaries. The invitation had
tucked to it somewhere a remark that the
function was to be informal as to dress.

This is simple for a man; for a woman it
gives a variety of choice, and when there is
a variety of choice there is uncertainty. I
was most becomingly by wearing what
I went forth to meet my hosts.

The dinner was scheduled to take place at
the city hall at the hour of 6:30. Thinking
teaching was not very important, I
promptly. I was not more than a quarter of
an hour late, but when I was waved by the
clean-cut man to the dining-room floor cloak-
room not a soul had turned up, not even the
languid person in black that checks your
outer garments. When she appeared and
took my wrap I remarked:

"Well, the teachers are late!"
"THEY are that, for once!" said she,
and by the lift in her voice I knew
that she was Irish, so while I put on my
gloves I settled down on a corner of the
sofa to have a quiet chat with her. She
said life was strenuous and not very
lively just that week on account of visiting
ladies, who, though on pleasure bent, had
a future mind which was not very
flexible. Women coming with their husbands
were not so mindful as you might expect;
in fact, they were plain stiffs. In the
country, they were plain stiffs. In the
country, they were plain stiffs. In the
country, they were plain stiffs.

Quite naturally, she did not seem to be
curious or anything. I asked her what her
average intake of fees was a week. I think
she was about to satisfy me when her hearti-
ness to-beat talk was interrupted by the arrival
of another guest. Feeling like an old-
comer, I welcomed the newcomer with the
remark that I was glad to see teachers
could be late.

SHE glanced at me rather coldly and
seemed to avoid me as being too chatty.
She was a very handsome brunette and wore
a sort of a dress of spangles, cut low
for this season, also very
seemed to my admiring gaze a very expen-
sive dress, and I wondered how her salary
stood it. I wondered, too, how one could
be so plain.

"She puts all her money on her back!"
The really could not say it, the way the
dress was cut. I was just about concluding
that it was worth nothing to do, when I
scrapped for good and all when my hostess
beauties in spangled décolleté arrived. In
fact, they might be said to pour in. So rich
they were in their upholstery, so solid
and careful was their make-up, that I did
not transfixed. If this is "informal dress," I
thought, and if these are teachers, heaven
forbid that I should be a guest in their
midst struck something like panic across my
brain. I hurried out into the corridor, now
bracketed to match the wives—hus-
bands open and the men in
into well-pressed sailstuffs and well-
bracketed trousers, creaking in portentous
front. To one who held a list in his
hand I squeaked rather loudly:

"Is this the teachers' dinner?"
"Teachers nothing!" he rapped out per-
emptorily, and then, looking me over,
said: "I don't know who you are, but you
are a perceptible pause, in which he, too, looked
me over. "It's next week!"

WHEN I really got to the real party the
in prayer-meeting phrase, was such a relief.
I was in the midst of a
I could ask or think. The teachers were
on time, they did dress informally—that is,
for the women, not for the men. There was
just as it happened. And there was a
very, open face among them, but plenty
of smiling, masterful, gentle, dreamy, shy.
There was a
the readiest laughter I have ever heard of
a public dinner, and to judge by the round
table where my card directed me, very good
company. I was seated with the principal
of a downtown school on my left, and a
secretary of the Child Welfare Association
on my right, two youngish, pretty primary
teachers, who were, happily, married to
body next to them. The dinner was very
very good and the speeches most spontaneous
and well directed. I could have shouted my
pleasure.

Dr. Finegan made a little excursion out-
side the town in his speech. He made a
prediction to those 800 men and women
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I WAS asking a country postmaster not
long ago what competitors he as a Demo-
crat expected to oust him from the seat of
the mighty he has occupied in his village
the two Administrations. He chuckled
and said:

"There are only two men I'm afraid of,
and they don't want the job!"
I asked:
"Who are you afraid of, then?"
"Because they could both of them pass the
civil service examination necessary to get
the appointment, and no one else can; that's
what I'm afraid of."

I thought he exaggerated the lack of school
learning of his home village. There are
about 400 men, women and children in that
small farming community. On inquiry I
discovered that very few of the men and boys
have ever gone beyond the first few grades
in the village school, and that the women
write. Some few of the girls can read and
write a little, and beyond that "they do
not care to go."

CURIOUSLY enough, plenty of their
women can write very well, and they
could, some of them, pass an examination
for Postoffice duties because they have been
taught to write in the normal way.
Going to high school is an expense in the
family of a farmer about equal to a profes-
sional man's sending a son or daughter to
college, and the women in the normal way
write. Some few of the girls can read and
write a little, and beyond that "they do
not care to go."

THE "ARTFUL DODGER"
(CITY CHAMPION)
VS.
WIGGLING WEGLEIN
(CHALLENGER)
TO A FINISH!
ADMISSION FREE!
COME AND SEE!
Illustration of a man in a top hat and coat, holding a cane, looking towards the viewer.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They
Know Best

GEORGE W. WILKINS
On the Down-and-Out-er
THE problem of the man who is down and
out is more acute at the present time
than it has ever been, in the opinion of
George W. Wilkins, superintendent of the
Gallic Mission.

"Not only," said Mr. Wilkins, "is it
more acute, but we actually get more men
in this condition today than at any time
in my long experience.

"I have contributed to this,
in addition to the adjustment of the
principal causes are unemployment, drunk-
ness and domestic troubles. A large per-
centage of those who come to us now are
shipyard and munition workers, thrown out
of employment when the war came to an
end, who became stranded here.

"I believe in preaching a man back
to normal. We find that a good square meal
and a little human interest and understand-
ing are the most effective methods. Many
of these fellows have gone for years, probably
without having a single person to talk to
a genuine, honest interest in them.

"Many a man who would ordinarily be
sent to jail, have a criminal record regis-
tered against him and turn into the night
of crime, is saved by being taken in hand at
the right time and given a little help and
encouragement.

"All the men who come here are not bums,
either. We have had bankers ruined by
speculation, physicians, men of wide fame,
writers and prominent men of various types,
who have received severe setbacks of some
sort and have lost their ambition. We never
reveal their names, because a man can help
himself better if shielded from the unsympa-
thetic curiosity of the public.

"We do the best we can, but it is a heavy
struggle when you face conditions such as
we have today, which have seemed to conspire
against the lessening of the ranks of the
down-and-out-ers."

Today's Birthdays
Jan Kubelik, one of the world's most
celebrated violinists, born near Prague
forty-one years ago.

What Do You Know?
QUIZ
1. What is a dudum bullet and why is it
so called?
2. In what famous work of fiction does a
tragedy, a tragedy, a tragedy occur?

HUMANISMS
By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY
WHEN the American Society of Inter-
national Law, of which Elihu Root is
president, held its first convention two
years in Washington a few weeks ago, the
consensus of opinion was that a mean and
malcontent state of mind that is world-wide
has grown out of the war. Dr. Nicholas
Murray Butler, of Columbia University,
seemed to express the feeling of the gather-
ing when he said: