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Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 5, 1921

ST. GEORGE'S-ON-THE-PARKWAY

THE flurry over the threatened destruc-Episcopal Church has ended not only in the interchange of gracious amenities, but au entirely new proposal of possible inspirational value.

Bishop Berry generously realized the difficulties confronting the Bridge Commissioners. Landmarks of some consequence were almost certain to be sacrificed in locating the structure. This is usually the way with progress, in consideration of which sense of proportion is needful.

Engineer Ralph Modjeski considerately responded with the suggestion that with a few trifling alterations in the plans St. George's could be spared on its present site. Bishop Berry continues the courtesies by advancing the idea that St. George's as a memorial edifice would lend picturesqueness and historic interest to the Parkway.

As a shrine of early Methodism in this city its appeal would be unquestionably broadened. It would be accessible to thousands of persons who now seldom think of visiting the Franklin Square neighborhood.

There is such a thing, of course, as ruth-less vandalism. It is also well to note that special cases deserve special treatment. The suggested change would present no precedent for dismantling Independence Hall or transferring it to another location. A sense of the fitness of things is often effective cure for problems which, if pedantically and narrowly viewed, seem in-

QUICKER THAN TREATIES

COTTHERE is no necessity," declares Senator Brandegee, "for a treaty of peace, because we will be at peace before a treaty could be negotiated.

Why was the beautiful simplicity of sonatorial statecraft not recognized long ago? With a few graceful "whereases," "notwithstandings' and 'despites,' the Allies could have 'resolved' themselves into a state of peace with Germany without the agony, the expense and the political tinderboxes of the Paris Conference.

If the dunderheaded diplomatists at the Qual d'Orsay had only thought of it, they night have called up Germany on the telephone. Even allowing for normal interruptions of service, no transactions of plening. tentiaries assembled around the traditional the speed of peace by receiver and mouth-

Now that the Knox-Porter resolution has become an official American pronouncement, 1t might be well to give Berlin a ring. The congressional declaration is in effect a grand choral solitoquy. We have informed our-

selves that we are at peace. Germany can read all about it to the news dispatches if she choose. By application 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

The United States has made its own penin its own way. One can feel in the very air the tang of the new order of things.

HOPE IN MORE HOMES

THERE is encouragement for home seek ers in an overcrowded city in the marked spurt in dwelling construction recorded in the permits granted by the Bureau of Building Construction during last month. While the figures are still far from the prewar normality, it is apparent that the season of starpation is ending at last.

The total of 149 dwellings, plans which were officially registered in June, 1921, is higher than that reached in nearly every month of last year. Moreover, the proper tions between alterations pormats and those for new construction have radically changed. Patching-up processes are giving way to vigorous enterprise.

Summer is, of course, the building season and its records provide the most trustweethy indices of the netual state of the industry The fact that construction operations begun in June, 1918, amounted in value to only \$1,141,045, as against \$4,587 305 for last month, encouragingly reveals the extent of improvement.

Nothing like the true meeds of the suse are met even by this progress, but daily, August and September of this year may be expected make still better showings. It is unlikely that the depression of the critical year of the war will soon recur.

THE COAL TAX

THE State Fuel Administrator of Massa-Chusetts has asked the State Attorney General to contest the validity of the Pennsylvania tax on anthracite. He says that tax will increase the cost of anthracite New England by from thirty to forty

The tax to be collected here amounts to only a small fraction of this sum. difference, if it is collected, will be collected

ence

ie big

by the coal profiteers. The Massachusetts official is going about the protection of the coal consumers in the wrong way. They can be protected by the passage of the Frelinghuysen publicity bill which the coal barons are attacking by a large and highly organized and abundantly

funnced lobby in Washington. The barons do not want publicity. They object to disclosing the costs of mining and the amount mined from time to time and the amount sold and the prices obtained. They are charging the men who are demanding sort of publicity with seeking to apply

bolshevistic methods in the United States. As to the right of Pennsylvania to tax authracite in the way it has been taxed opinions in this State differ. But as to the right of a State to levy such taxes us its wn courts regard as constitutional without interference from other States there can be no question so long as those taxes are not Federal Constitution. The tax on anthra-

cite cannot be made an export tax by such characterization of it by either a Congressman or a State Fuel Administrator. The anthracite tax is levied uniformly on all anthracite mined in the State, whether for domestic consumption or for sale in other States. It is an export tax no more than is the tax on wholesale business in this State levied by the Mercantile Appraisers,

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 A 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 as their convenience or their necessities dictate.

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 save 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. He shut up shop on New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, but that was about The same rule was observed by the little man in the cities also at that time,

But the word vacation 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 Quintillian 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 these 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 bore about the same relation to Naples and Rome that Atlantic 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 worshiping 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 directly 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 restricted at first to a description of the interval between the sessions of the high courts. Then it came to describe the period when the colleges 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

The English use holiday also in the same sense, and speak of taking a holiday where we speak of taking a vacation. Some cty mologists say that holiday traces back to the Angle Saxon were menning a day of rest, and those who prefer words of Saxon origin to Latin derivatives prefer holiday to vaca-

But by whatever name the thing is called. t is one of the most wholesome inventions of the human race. Economists are beginning 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.

The campaign of the labor unions for an eight-hour day is based on the theory that there is a limit to the number of hours during which a man can do productive work. between houses a slaw used to be required, but that number was reduced to on and the results were so satisfactory that in most occupations the eight-hour day is

The demonstration of the economic value of the conservation of human energy will do more than all other forms of propaganda to spread the vacation custom into industries where it is not now observed. If it can be proved that something pays in dollars and

cents few will object to it. The man who gets the rest from work chows that it pays him in many ways. It crunes his jangled nerves. It smooths the

wrinkles from his brow. It enables him to get a new grip on his job when he returns it and it prolongs his life. Now and then one meets a man who

boasts that he has never taken a vacation and has never suffered from the lack of it. But it frequently happens that such a man collapses suddenly as the famous one hoss hay, and there is no rebuilding him.

is frequently said that the mother of ung children never gets a vacation. s true for a few years. But the children grow up and leave home, and then the mother with empty arms yearns for her balles back again. If she can get them in the form of grandchildren she is blessed indeed, and she appreciates her good fortune.

if some arrangement could be made which mothers could get relief during the cents when their children are little, the old age of many a woman would be serener than - now possible, for she is paying the promity of overstrain endured for too long a period.

COOL THOUGHTS

AT THE outer end of nawhere, 2000 A miles west of the Cane of Good Hope and 4000 miles northeast of Cape Horn, lies Tristin da Canha, comprising three small volcame islands, which will come under the ientific survey of Sle Frenest Shuckleton in his new expedition through Atlantic, Pa-

eine and Antaretic sens. Homeo isolation reaches its climax in this Berryn Colony By comparison Pit-ann - Island, in the South Pacific, famed as he has referre of the nutineers of the Bounts, is populous and contiguous to civ-ilization. In 1990 there was a total of ninety-five persons living on remote Tristan da Cunha. The islands, once occasionally visited by East Indiamen, lie entirely be-

youd present-day commercial routes. In 1996 the inhabitants of these moun tainous ridges protruding above the level of the South Atlantic were invited by the British Government to migrate to South Africa, and were even offered allotments of

land there. They refused. Little is known of the fate of Tristan da Cupha during the war period. Presumably those who persisted in living also persisted describing their unique habitat as home.

The meager accounts of the islands conain, however, such statements as these Rain is frequent. In summer the average emperature is 55 degrees Fahrenheit." The average throughout the year is 68, the seasons, of course, being reversed in the

Southern Hemisphere. Sweltering Philadelphians will not insist on the repetition of these facts in order to Conhans to emigrate. Nor in this June 1921, will the inclination to pity Sir Ernest Shackleton prove irresistible. His taste it travel and ability to gratify it are, indeed, as such to be envied as are the climatic delights which Nature in her compensatory mood lavishes upon the fortunate few in the most obscure corner of Britain's diversified

When the sun blazes and the humidity

climbs and the crops burn, think of Tristan da Cunha. It is far away, of course-like Paradise,

SECTARIANISM AND CHARITY

THE condition produced by the Supreme Court decision upsetting State appro-priations to sectarian or denominational charities will have to receive the serious attention of all the charitably disposed.

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, Alhough 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, public 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 institutions which have been receiving State aid will be dependent entirely on private contributions. Some of them will be compelled to curtail their activities, and the inmates or patients who have been cared for in them will have to be cared for in nonsectarian institutions under private control or in State institutions supported entirely from State funds.

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 in accord with the spirit of American institutions and no one would urge that any other policy should 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 institution should clearly be supported by the members of that sect. But every one knows that there are many institutions open to the needy and the suffering of every sect, even though they are managed by one sect, and that in such institutions there is no compulsion 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 he State institutions will have to be enlarged and the purely secular institutions privately maintained will have to receive larger approprintions.

The decision of the Court has made certain that when the convention is called to revise the Constitution the section of that 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 stop Labor Day.

wrong that the best man won.

Still talking about the big fight?

The fans may now give a little attention

There is now a lot of good firewood for sale in Jersey City.

The Eagle didn't scream yesterday. It You can't convince those who guessed

The Weather Man feinted so cleverly that nobody seemed to know whether or ot 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 We'd like to see the loaf of bread that goes

There is something more than apt alliteration in the Mayor's phrase, "Wiggling Weglein." There is assonance and ap-

J. Ogden Armour, packer, naturally wanted to know something of the men who pack a punch. Come to think of it, a pugilist is a natural born meat packer,

Reports of an alligator upsetting a boat and attacking a man in the Ohio River near Gallipolis. O., cause one to wonder

Buffalo has raised the price of marriage icenses from \$1 to \$2, and the number of icenses issued in a month has decreased 23 Who would have believed Cupid

The annual festival of the joint church brotherhoods in Fort Norris, N. J., on Saturday last was marked by three boxing bouts. See what the example of Jersey City

has done already. A carload of fresh fruit arriving in New York from California sold in packages of ten or twelve pounds for \$2.25 and \$2.30 a package. What kind of fruit? In the

name of the profit, figs. A Northwestern University professor has succeeded in producing an ear of corn with red, white and blue kernels. From this he ought to be able to produce 100 per

Bureau are alleged to bave discovered that each of the heavy contenders in the big fight had planned to deliver a knockout blow. Watson got the needle all right

The Young Lady Next Door But One says that now that London has put a statue of Washington in Trafalgar Square. Philadelphia can do no less than put a statue of Trafalgar in Washington Souar

A Chicago man defeated forty-five women in a bread-baking contest and was awarded a dainty ribboned apron, will entitle him to put on some crust, he probably would have preferred the dough.

Smoking has been prohibited in the cyclone-swept area of the Olympic Peninsula in the State of Washington, and not a particular smoker in the country will object. The order was issued to protect the district Dr. Valeria Parker says "he vamps are responsible for girls who wear short skirts and paint and powder. Righto! And girls who wear short skirts and paint and powder are responsible for "he vamps."

Just as the young artist was about e evicted from his room in New York for on-payment of rent, the postman arrived with a letter informing him that he had won the Prix de Rome, which meant that his troubles were over and he might study abroad.—No, that isn't the end of a magazine story. It comes from that best collection of short stories, the news columns.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Punctuality, Fees, Dress and the Lack of it, informality and intelligence, 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 teachers in town to celebrate the successful "round-up" of various legislative and school board measures for better school conditions and salaries. The invitation had tucked to it somewhere a remark that the function was to be informal as to dress. That is simple for a many for a remark that its simple for a many for a remark that its simple for a many for a remark that its simple for a many for a remark that its simple for a many for a remark that its simple for a many for a man That is simple for a man; for a woman it gives a variety of choice, and when there is variety of choice there is uncertainty.

I solved my uncertainty by wearing what was most becoming to me, and thus fortified

The dinner was scheduled to take place at the Ritz-Carlton at the hour of 6:30. Thinking teachers would be likely to be prompt. I was not more than a quarter of an hour late, but when I was waved by the elevator man to the dining-room floor cloakroom 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 pleasant chat with her. She said life was strenuous and not very lucrative just that week on account of visiting tive just that week on account of visiting ladies, who, though on pleasure bent, had a frugal mind when it came to coatroom fees. Women coming with their husbands vere not as mindful as you might expect; in fact, they bere plain stingy. In the matter of feeing women, any way, were not so dependable as men. She could not say why; she herself, when on a holiday at Arlantic or elsewhere, never took lunch even at Childs' without giving her fee.

Quite casually, so as not to 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 our heart-to-heart talk was interrupted by the arrival of another guest. Feeling like an old-comer, I welcomed the newcomer with the remark that I was clear to see remark that I was glad to see teachers could be late.

THE glanced at me rather coldly and She was a very handsome brunette and wore She was a very handsome prunette and wore n'sort of sheath dress of spangles, cut low even for this season; also cut short. It seemed to my admiring gaze a very expen-sive dress, and I wondered how her salary stood it. I wondered, too, how one could stood it. I say of her:

'She puts all her money on her back!" One really could not say it, the way the dress was cut. I was just about concluding that that well-worn phrase would have to be scrapped for good and all when more heavy beauties in spangled decollete arrived. In fact, they might be said to pour in. So rich and splendid was their upholstering, so solid and spiendid was their upnoistering, so solid and careful was their make-up, that I sat transfixed. If this is "informal dress." I thought, and if these are teachers, heaven help the taxpayers! Suddenly a gleam of misgiving as to my own right as a guest in their midst struck something like panic across my brain. I burried out into the corridor, now full of husbands to match the wives—husbands opulent and glossy and well-packed into well-pressed sallowtails and well-pradded trousers, creaking in postantial braided trousers, creaking in portentous shirt fronts. To one who held a list in his

shirt fronts. To one who held a list in his hand I squeaked rather than asked:
"Is this the teachers' dinner?"
"Teachers nothing!" he rapped out peremptorily, and then, looking me over, dropped a little of his haughtiness and waved me to a Ritz attendant, who also had a list. I put the destion differently to that functionary.

tionary.

"Where is the teachers' dinner?" said I.

"It ain't anywhere yet." he replied after a perceptible pause, in which he, too, looked me over. "It's next week!"

WHEN I really got to the real party the following week it was such a relief. In prayer-meeting phrase, it was more than I could ask or think. The teachers were on time, they did dress informally—that is, in what was becoming to the individuals, for the women part of it, and for the men just as it happened. And there was not a just as it happened. And there was not a heavy, opulent face among them, but plenty of keen, masterful, gentie, dreamy, shy, meditative, intellectual faces. There was the readjest laughter I have ever heard at a public dinner, and to judge by the round a public dinner, and to judge by the round table where my card directed me, very good talk before the speeches. I had the principal of a downtown school on my left and the secretary of the Child Welfare Association on my right, two youngish, pretty primary teachers opposite me and a professor somebody next to them. The dinner itself was very good and the speeches most spontaneous and well directed. I could have shouted my pleasure and relief.

Dr. Finegan made a little excursion outside the town in his speech. He made a prediction to those 800 men and women that, if it comes true, will be the best thing that has happened in Pennsylvania in many a year!

a year:

He spoke about the country schoolhouse,
the "little red schoolhouse" of poetry and
fletion, mostly fletion. He said it was to
be scrapped. And unlike the man in the Scriptures, who pulled down his barns and built greater, it was to be chopped into kindling wood so far as its pattern and its type went, and both it and the kind of mind-training that it had sheltered were to be replaced by a schoolhouse and school pro-gram that would place the country boy and girl on an educational plane with their town cousins.

To those of us who know what

the "little red schoolhouse on the hill" has been for the last lifty years, except in rare instances and in feweral less than the last lifty years. instances and in favored localities, this was

T WAS asking a country postmaster not long ago what competitors he as a Demo-erat expected to oust him from the seat of the mighty he has occupied in his village through two Administrations. He chuckled

and said:
"There are only two men I'm afraid of,
and they den't want the job!"
"Why are you afraid of them, then?" I nsked.

Because they could both of them pass the civil service examination necessary to get the appointment, and no one cise can; that's why he said.

I thought he exaggerated the lack of school learning of his home village. There are about 600 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 barely know how to write. Some few can figure, almost all can read 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 for Postomee duties because they have been sent to high school in the nearby town. Going to high school is an expense in the family of a farmer about equal to a professional man's sending a son or daughter to college, and therefore not to be entered into lightly. One such family that I know took some savings and put another mortgage on the barn and sent one of the girls off to a higher grade school. I saw her this week, back from her year's work. She told me she had flunked on mathematics, but got high grade on nature studies. She said they had a different method of teaching mathematics from the one she was used to, but the nature studies were from the same course as she had taken in the village school.

Apparently they all study nature out of a book. Which accounts for the fact that an ordinary country child does not know how to

weed a flower garden. That is, he pulls the flowers and leaves the weeds may account also for the fact that when my house up in the country was entered this year the only thing taken was "How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. Dana,

"PLACE YOUR BETS!"



'put one over' and has not obtained a posi-tion he is likely to find himself out of luck,

as we have a way of investigating these

closely inspected. In fact, our mission com-pures favorably in cleanliness with any first-

and a little human interest and understanding are the most effective methods. Many of

these fellows have gone for years, probably, without having a single person to take 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 paths of crime, is saved by being taken in band at

the right time and given a little help and

"All the men who come here are not bums, ither. We have had bankers ruined by

speculation, physicians, men of wide fame

writers and prominent men of various types,

who have received a severe setback of some sort and have lost their ambition. We never

reveal their names, because a man can belo

struggle when you face conditions such as we have today, which have seemed to con-

spire against the lessening of the ranks of

Today's Birthdays

Jan Kubelik, one of the world's most celebrated violinists, born near Prague

Berca College, born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

ish scholar and social worker of New York City, born in San Francisco forty-four

fty years ago. Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, celebrated Jew-

ears ago. Frances Tiernan ("Christian Reid"), a

prolific writer of popular novels, born at Salisbury, N. C., seventy-five years ago. Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, distin-

guished British naval officer, born sixty-five

What Do You Know?

What is a dumdum bullet and why is it so called?

2. In what famous work of fiction does the character of Dulcinea occur?

3. What is geophagy? 4. Who preceded Karl as Emperor of Aus-

tria-Hungary?
5. What is the particular distinction of Mount Mitchell in the Appalachian system?

system?
Who was Cerea in classical mythology?
What does the first amendment to the
Federal Constitution provide?
What is a proseculum?
Who was the first American captain to

Who was the first American captain to carry the national flag around the globe

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. Hollo, on the Island of Panay, is the second largest city in the Philippines, with a population in 1914 of 48,000.
2. Woodrow Wilson was graduated from Princeton and in law from the University of Virginia.
3. "Pride and Prejudice" and "Northanger "Abbey" are two novels by Jane Austen.

"Meuniere" sauce means "miller's wife" sauce. "Meuniere" is the feminine of

sauce. "Mauniere" is the feminine of the French "meunier," miller. 6. Vermont was the first State to be ad-mitted to the Union after the original

in Arabic, Turkish or Persian.

3. "Fride and Frejudice and Roll "Abbey" are two novels by Jane 2 4. The principal war between the Bo publics of South Africa and Britain lasted from 1899 to 1992.

on a continuous voyage? 10. What is a squeegee?

forty-one years ago. Dr. William J. Hutchins, president

thetic eyes of the multitude,

the down-and-outers."

years ago.

himself better if shielded from the unsympa-

We do the best we can, but it is a heavy

"We don't believe in preaching a man back normal. We find that a good square meal

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

class hotel.

to normal.

encouragement.

GEORGE W. WILKINS

On the Down-and-Outer THE problem of the man who is down and dout is more acute at the present time han it has ever been, in the opinion of s ever been, in the opinion of Wilkins, superintendent of the than it

Galilee 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.
"Many things have contributed to this.
At present, I should say that the three principal causes are unemployment, drunk enness and domestic troubles. A large percentage of those who come to us now are shippard and munition workers, thrown out f employment when the war came to an end, who became stranded here. In addition, the adjustment period has

added to this condition, and hundreds of men sincerely anxious to be employed are unable to find places. "Drunkenness is a large factor. In all my experience I have never seen more drunkards at our doors than we find almost any day. For the first few months after

prohibition, when it was enforced, the number of drunkards was cut away down, but since the enforcement agents have been diminished alcoholism has bad things all its own way, Hair Tonic Favorite Beverage

"Anything with ab ohol in it seems to be velcome to those of this type that we find. Hair tonic is a favorite beverage. All the gamut of spirit comfort from this form to shellac is to be found among the men who have come to my attention. seems to have increased the number of down-

and outers rather than decreased it.
"The dope fiend is another of our customers. Things got so bad that they came right to the doors of the mission to use drugs. I finally was compelled to shut down drinking fountain outside the building, as the addicts came here and mixed their doses. It was not only a bad moral influence for the children in the neighborhood, but an

actual source of physical contamination,
"Domestic troubles help materially
swell our lists. Men who fall under ause are at once both very hopeful and very In most cases their prine ifficult cases. had been badly hurt and they require the most sympathetic and delicate treatment to bring them around again. On the other hand, there is enough innate decency in them to make them come back for good when the first difficult problem has been over

"This class has included some splendid men, men whose service to the world was great and whose cureers apparently were of the brightest. In many cases, though, the shock from this cause has meant a broken heart and a consequent tragedy,

Lazy Man Hardest Problem "The constitutionally lazy man is one problem that it is almost impossible to solve. Here we have our panhundlers, our hoboes and others of their ilk. The ultimate course

for them is in all likelihood the jail. "We have the great unwashed, those who never wash and never intend to wash, at least not voluntarily, and the kind who would embrace religion or snything clse to get something for nothing.

get something for nothing.

"One thing that is imperative here is the requirement that the recipient of our help must pay a nominal sum, or, if he has no money, must do some work for his food and lodging. It is not so much that we want either from them, but it is a great way to instill that pride in themselves which is the first step in bringing back the fellow who is down and out. "Something attempted something done, has carned a night's repose, said Longfellow. The pride in carning what you get is one of the greatest little ways of bringing to the surface self-respect that I bringing to the surface self-respect that I

"The hold-up man or crooked business men do not come to us. We have too in-quiring a disposition for them. Neither does the fellow who would 'put one over,' If a man comes here we help him to help himself, but he must help himself. He must arise by 6 o'clock in the morning, unless he is too sick or crippled to do so, and must be in by 11 o'clock at night. He has to get out by S o'clock in the morning and cannot hang around here during the day. The object of this is to push him to bunt work,

Often Advance Funds

"If a man is out of funds and has ob-tained a position we advance him enough him enough funds to tide him over. But if he tries to

HUMANISMS

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY WHEN the American Society of Inter-national Law, of which Elihu Root is president, held its first convention for eight president, field its first convention for eight years in Washington a few weeks ago, the consensus of opinion was that a mean and malevolent state of mind that is world-wide had grown out of the war. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, seemed to express the feeling of the gathering when he said. "We are caring for about 200 men a day here now. We house about 130 every night. Every man is fed, given a clean bed and clean nightclothes. He is also obliged to take a shower bath if he needs it and is ing when he said :

There is safety only in traveling at the rate with which public opinion can keep pace, and we have been exceeding the speed limit."

Frank Thomas Hines enlisted as a private in the army back in 1898. Twenty years later he was retired as brigadier general at the age of forty-one. He it was who had charge of transportation for the army during the great conflict and he it was wh a record on his job that was equaled by few in that stupendous undertaking.

Roscoe C. Mitchell, recently special agent of the Shipping Board in Europe, was a newspaperman back in 1914 and went to Vera Cruz to write of the American occu-nation.

He had an office and Richard Harding Davis, the dollar-a-word war correspond-ent, came in one day and borrowed his type-writer that he might write an expensive

article for his magazine.

He finished the job, mailed the article and put a carbon of it in a pigeonhole, saying that he would return for it later. About that time a mere reporter named Montic Casey rushed in. He had just ar-rived and wanted Mitchel to tell him everything that had happened. Mitchell was busy, so he gave him Davis' carbon to read and

so he gave him Davis' carbon to read and went on writing dispatches. Casey got the impression that he might use this "black sheet" in his paper if he chose.

A week later Davis got a cable which said that his magazine had just received his excellent story but, unfortunately, the newspapers had already printed it under the signature of one Montie Casey. nature of one Montie Casey.

ment of Interior, at Washington, and he has sat at a certain desk and done a certain routine of work in a certain way for forty years. Then along came a new, breezy, young assistant secretary from Spokane, Wash., who had ideas of efficiency, one Francis M.

He was a venerable clerk in the Depart

Goodwin, by name.
Goodwin thought that by changing the desks in the office around a bit the papers that passed through it could be rerouted and expedited.

He had the janitor push them a bit from accustomed places. He did not know that this would break into the accustomed scheme of life of the aged clerk; that it would seem to him & tragedy, a usurpation, an outrage,

The assistant secretary had never worked for forty years at one task executed in a prescribed way. He hadn't the experience with which to measure the gravity of his Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings, of the Public Health Service, has traveled all over the world during the last twenty-five years, has lived in the Orient, in Europe, in Boston, in San Francisco. He no sooner

Boston, in San Francisco. He no sconel addresses you, however, than it becomes evident that he is a native of Tidewater. Vir ginia.

The Surgeon General is a sandy person of obviously Scotch extraction, is very tall, slender and graceful, is a model of courtesy. He sees the part the United States would play in an international organization from

a new angle.

"More service would be rendered humanity, it seems to me," he says, "through carrying to the nations of the world the lessons that America has learned in sanitation than in any other way. That world admits that we of them all have advanced furthers to sentiation." a new angle.

fastest and furthest in sanitation." He had grown up as one of six children in the family of a Baptist minister, Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, says, and had managed to get through Dartmouth College. It used to be an unwritten re-quirement for graduation at Dartmouth that man work one summer as a waiter in a sort hotel, track a winter school or spend

a vacation as a book agent. He met the requirements, for he did all three. Then, after he was graduated, he got a job as reporter on a newspaper in Concord at \$9 a week. He paid \$6 a month tor a room and \$3.50 a week for board. This left him \$4 a week all his own and it was so much money that he had no idea what to with it.

Vermont was the first State to be admitted to the Union after the original thirteen.

Tecumsel was a noted chief of the Shawnee Indians. He served as an important ally of the British in the War of 1812 and was killed in the Eattle of the Thames, Canada, in 1813.

The nautical term abaft means behind; in the stern half of the ship.

A "deus ex machina" is a power, or event, that comes in the nick of time to solve a difficulty; providential interposition; especially in a play or novel. The term, which is Lattn, was given to the god who in the ancient theatre was suspended in the air over the stage by machinery. Its literal meaning is "god from the machine."

A dragoman is an interpreter, especially in Arabic, Turkish or Persian.