THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor should be as brief and to the point as possible, avoiding anything that would open a denominational or sectarian discussion.

No attention will be paid to anonymous letters. Names and addresses must be signed as an evidence of good faith, although names will not be printed if request is made that they be omitted.

The publication of a letter is not to be taken as an indorsement of its views by this paper.

Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by postage, nor will manuscript be saved.

Letters to the Editor

The Inconsiderate Male

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In last night's paper one of your correspondents very ably answered the man whom you named "Anti-Woman Respecter." If I remember correctly, this man said he would not offer his seat to a woman in the car. I would like to have a line to tell this man and all others how I feel on this subject.

One day last summer I was on a car where the passengers were mostly men and a few Boy Scouts. An old man, leading a blind woman, got on the car. The men passengers were as busy reading their papers (so they might avoid seeing anything in skirts that might perhaps require a seat) that they didn't see the poor sightless one's predicament. The car started and she grasped at the old man, with the gentle, trustful smile of the blind.

I had drops in my eyes, having been to an oculist, and I felt keenly for this woman, who was entirely at the mercy of her fellow men. The car jolted her first this way and then that. A young girl, laden down with bundles gave up her seat to the blind woman. One can't help but wonder what is taking place in the make-up of men, especially young, robust men, when they have so little consideration for women.

In the young there is that buoyancy which likes to overcome difficulties and so braves them to try out their metal. What has diluted this trait in our boys and men, making them so "flabby" that they crowd into the seats before women, indifferent even to the blind?

MORE BLOOD AND IRON

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921

Women and Courtesy

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I have read much in your paper about the courtesy of men to women in the street cars. One of your correspondents notes that she usually sees a man arise in one of the "L" trains and give a lady a seat. Let me say to her that I use the "L" regularly and have a busy eye opened today, which is a perfectly healthy young matron, again engaged in conversation about what one of them had on in the afternoon, entirely ignored the fact that a crippled old man of at least seventy years of age was desperately hanging on a strap in front of which they were seated. One of the troubles of the feminine mind, as applied to courtesy, is that they construe it to be something always tendered to them without any corresponding obligations on their part. I think if the men would complain of the inconsiderate inconsideration of women on street cars as the men do about the men, ere shortly they would find that the shoe fits both feet.

W. L. D.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1921

To Relieve Traffic Congestion

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—For your commendation signed "A Commuter" I would like to suggest a remedy for relieving congestion on crowded cars, thus doing away with the frequency of the agitation and reflections of a "Don Quixote" reference to our want of courtesy to the "fair sex."

If many of these ladies, who are also commuters, of both elevated and surface lines, accompanied by children, some with two or more under fare age, would develop a little courtesy and take at least one of these children on their laps, and the car companies could incorporate a little "Article X" into their rules and regulations that these children, who are not paying fares, but are occupying seats save them up, to both sexes who are paying for this convenience, it would increase the seating capacity greatly. Recently I was in a car in which there was a woman with three children, for two at least of which I am sure she did not take a fare and they were all seated while several old ladies, and men as well, were compelled to stand.

C. P. A.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921

A Lack of Patriotism

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Every now and then I read in the papers of the body of a soldier arriving in this city from France, taken to his former home and from there buried with little or no attention paid to the event on the part of the public for whose country he died. Is this always a credit to us? Soldiers who made the great sacrifice, and the people of this city should blush for shame.

I can tell you the exsoldiers are peeved out by this slight. You can trust us to give soldiers with indifference if you see fit, but united one and all we demand that our dead "buddies" be treated with the honor and respect due their memories.

Several years ago when a few of our own boys were killed at Vera Cruz we ourselves gave them a magnificent public burial, and individual monuments have been erected to their memories in different sections of the city. Of course, it is not possible to do this with all of them, but I do feel that when the body of a soldier arrives from France the city should take some recognition as a tribute of appreciation by appointing a committee to receive the body and provide a suitable civic funeral, no matter how the pretentious. What I have in mind is that that arrives to lie in state in our Memorial Hall for at least one day, that it be one might care to do so could go and view the casket containing a Philadelphia boy who gave his all for his country and for his home? It would be a great lesson of patriotism to our young people.

SAM T. SANDS

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921

Best Way to Get Even

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—"S. E. M." wishes to know how to get even with "Mrs. S. E. M." for having his friends present him with books at Christmas. The best way, in my estimation, is by giving her a real nice bookcase and a good set of books with it. Stand the handsome set together on the living room table.

Don't you know there is "S. E." that books give an air of refinement to a home that nothing else can give. Then you will get over your present grudge and have enough time to spare after buying your dear girl with those books, I think, to find a real good piece of entertainment in those books.

But, above all things, don't be spiteful, to pay her back, for it will only backfire. It comes with a free advice to the one who seeks happiness in "S. E."

Holmesburg, Pa., January 13, 1921

Care for Ex-Service Men

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Recent reports have it that over 100,000 cases of tuberculosis exist among the ex-service men that are waiting the proper care. To prevent this is waiting we hospitals for treatment or for compensation.

Doctors who have made a study of this disease say that a patient should go to a western, mountainous climate, but that it is possible right here in Pennsylvania and many other eastern states, but it is not to be had in sufficient hospitals, and the cases cannot be cared for.

If Congress could not find a way to relieve this condition, why could not the various states amalgamate in the public relief of their boys? These points of view are held by ex-service men to get help from Congress to go into some of the states and co-operate. We must not forget, we must now, drive to the last man, every one who opposes the soldiers' bonus. Let us see of what office he is.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921

Need Level Sidewalks

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I think there must be a law on the statute books that makes it the responsibility for property owners to keep their pavements level. If there is such a law it is abused. In many instances the pavements even with holes, or with the edges of asphalt and where the edges of bricks are lower and where there is a rise in the front comes out and after it is laid a shower falls from the passing crowd.

The police officers in every district could report the condition of the pavements to the bureau of highways and they could then notify the owners of the premises that they must repair their pavements, and require the streets also be kept in repair in order not to damage automobile and vehicles, and the same should be true of the pavements in order not to endanger the health of the people or soil their clothes. In some suburban boroughs I have found many cases in which the water stays in little pools after each rain. The result is, wet feet—bad for the health.

Also since the pavements in good condition do not require much work and much expense. And if men now out of employment were to prepare themselves and call on property owners of any street that seems to need sidewalk attention, and make it plain that they will do the work for a reasonable price figuring the sqmel, they could probably get a job on nearly every block in the city, thus in a degree, relieving unemployment and helping to make a better city.

CHARLES H. HARE

Philadelphia, January 10, 1921.

Evening School for Foreigners

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—All immigrants to this country should be made to learn our language and our constitution, and if this were done I think we would have very much less difficulty in handling them. Why would it not be a good scheme to allow immigrants to arrive and keep them on one year's probation, and if at the expiration of that time they were not able to at least have a conversational knowledge of our language they should be returned to the country from which they came? They, of course, would be compelled to study our constitution and take a brief examination on the subject.

At first thought this might be looked upon as impossible, for these men cannot go to school when they come here, but instead must earn a living. If they have to work during the day, it would pay the country to have night schools for such as these, where they would be taught the talk and terms of language and be instructed in the meaning of our constitution. I am sure readers of your valuable paper will agree with me that if this were done there would be a much better chance of their becoming eventually valuable citizens.

B. F. HARBIER.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921

Whither Are We Drifting?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—With bandit holdups, robberies of stores and residences, excessive high cost of living and rentals, dishonesty in high places and increases in rates of all kinds, what does the future foretell?

The decrease in wages is daily entailing untold suffering among the poorer classes. Many of the larger stores have been paying the employees living wages. Decent living wages. Homes must be rented and maintained on these miserable pittances. The winter of discontent is upon us, for thousands of people are barely able to eke out an existence. We are in the rapids, gradually drifting over the falls. Can any one contest the direful result of the heedless state? Be assured if you can, but will it feed your children? Will it secure a comfortable home and meet the exorbitant demands of the landlords?

We are not the John's friends, to give voluntary and superfluous advice to curse God and die, but wherewithal shall we obtain sufficient means to live? Will Congress give us measures of relief on the coal question through legislation to control prices of the mines?

These interrogatives deserve some answer from our rulers. We are loyal, but are they loyal to us?

WILLIAM H. SAILOR

Philadelphia, January 14, 1921

Questions Answered

Ireland's Big Wind

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When I was a little boy my grandfather used to tell me about the big wind in Ireland. When was this "big blow" that the venerable sent claimed he had witnessed and how much damage was done?

W. L. W.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921.

The "big wind" in Ireland occurred on the night of January 6-7, 1830. This was a hurricane that strewed the entire western coast of Ireland with wrecks. In the cities of Limerick and Dublin more than 200 houses were blown down, twenty people were killed and more than 100 people were drowned.

Air Service Altitude

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When an official altitude record is given in the air service is it meant that it is so many feet above the starting point or above sea level?

W. L. D.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921.

The altitude was that was official altitude record is reckoned from sea level.

Notification Regarding Remains

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When the government sends home from France the remains of a soldier, when are the relatives notified?

F. L. T.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1921

The War Department says that the relatives of a deceased soldier whose remains are to be brought over from France are notified by the cemeterial branch of the War Department at the time the body leaves France as to the date when it may be expected to arrive in this country. The cemeterial branch is notified of all such departures by cable.

Harding's Middle Name

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—How is President-elect Harding's middle name pronounced and what does it mean?

O. T. E.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1921

The War Department says that the relatives of a deceased soldier whose remains are to be brought over from France are notified by the cemeterial branch of the War Department at the time the body leaves France as to the date when it may be expected to arrive in this country. The cemeterial branch is notified of all such departures by cable.

To Become Citizen

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I am a native of England, and have been a resident of the United States three years. I am married to a native of the United States and have a child born in the United States. I desire to become a citizen of the United States. Therefore my application for naturalization papers is necessary.

Is it necessary to accompany me? If the case is necessary, where can I get a witness? Please answer in the Evening Public Ledger.

A READER

Philadelphia, January 13, 1921

It is the law in the United States that a declaration of intention must be filed with the clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the county in which the applicant resides, and therefore no witnesses are necessary.

In proceeding to naturalize one of the same nationality as the applicant is required to appear with the applicant before the court to testify as to the character of the applicant.

A Query for Readers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—[illegible] A [illegible] of passenger train [illegible] the train [illegible] the [illegible] the train [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]