MOONEY'S LAWYER CHARGES FRAME-UP

Trenton Man Is Quoted as Confessing to Perjury at San Francisco Trial

SAYS WITNESS "COACHED"

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 8.—Frank P. Walsh, of counsel for Thomas U. Mooney, convicted of murder in San Francisco in connection with the "preparedness day" bomb explosion in 1916, today telegraphed to San Francisco authorities that one of the witnesses in the case confessed he had given perjured testimony at the trial.

A special grand jury now is investigating an alleged conspiracy to convict Mooney.

The witness named was John McDonald, now a resident of Trenton, N. J., with whom Mr. Walsh had a long conference last night. According to Mr. Walsh, McDonald declared in an affidavit covering thirteen typewritten pages that the case against Mooney was a "frame-up."

Forced to Identify Mooney

"McDonald swore in his confession," Mr. Walsh said, "that he could not identify Mooney as the man he had seen with a suitcase prior to the preparedness day explosion, although he identified Mooney during the trial. He said District Attorney Fickert, the San Francisco prosecutor, had forced him to make the identification."

Mr. Walsh quoted McDonald as saying he stood in Stewart street, near the corner of Market, in San Francisco, at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of July 22, 1916. He said he saw a man set a suitcase on the sidewalk, then, accompanied by another man who came from a saloon, walk away.

McDonald is alleged to have further said that he then walked down Market street, and in a short time heard an explosion. He thought it part of the Preparedness Day celebration. Next day he met a policeman named Hextron and told him what he had seen, but asserted he could not identify the man.

He was induced, Mr. Walsh quoted further, to go to police headquarters, where he was questioned by District Attorney Fickert and Captain Mathison and told them he did not know Mooney, who was suspected.

Was Coached in Testimony

He subsequently was taken to Mooney's cell and to that occupied by Billings, another defendant. He asserted, according to Mr. Walsh, that Fickert remarked:

"These are the men you saw."

Furthermore, McDonald is alleged to have stated he was coached, with other witnesses, in testimony to be given. He asserted he fixed the time of seeing the suitcase dropped at 1:50 o'clock in Billings' trial. In the Mooney trial he stated that at the instance of Assistant District Attorney Edward Cunha "he changed the time to 1:30 o'clock in order to break Mooney's alibi."

Nine persons were killed in the Preparedness Day explosion. Mooney was sentenced to death and Billings to life imprisonment. After every appeal from the sentence had failed President Wilson interceded in Mooney's behalf and the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The first charges in which the prosecution of Mooney was characterized a "frame-up" were made recently by Policeman Draper Hand, another important figure in the case.

School Board Tries to Pick New Head

Continued from Page One

of loss. If, for example, lack of accommodations makes it necessary to give only three hours of schooling a day to pupils who ought to have five hours, the loss of educational opportunity is quite apparent. But if the situation should be met by increasing the size of classes to the point where they become unwieldy, the educational loss is less obvious but not less real. What is seen is that every pupil is attending school a full day; what is not seen is that each child gets only a fraction of the attention which he needs from his teacher to make proper progress in his work.

Then, under various subdivisions, Mr. Wheeler takes up various phases of school work and problems, as follows:

"It is frequently assumed that a fixed rate of taxation for school purposes should be adequate, because the revenue thus secured grows from year to year, keeping pace with growing school needs as the assessed valuation of property in a growing community advances. This assumption failed to take into account the demands made upon the schools by progressive legislation, such as the child labor law with its continuation school requirements and completely overlooked the fact that the price of efficiency in public school work is greater immediate expense for their support.

"Every child who is compelled by an efficient attendance department to remain in school until fourteen years of age and who under a careless administration would have slipped through the meshes of the law and have gone to work at twelve or thirteen years of age, adds the cost of the extra years' tuition to the expenditures of the board. Every improvement in the course of study or in methods of teaching which adapts the school work better to the individual and thereby makes school more attractive inducing pupils to remain beyond the compulsory age, imposes added burdens on the board.

"Similarly a district high school erected to meet a community need becomes the starting point in a beneficent circle, from the point of view of educational advancement, but in a vicious circle from that of cost alone, for the high school is soon filled to overflowing with pupils who otherwise would not have entered high school at all because of lack of local opportunity, and also acts as a stimulus to the pupils of the elementary schools of a wide area to continue in school with the local high school as their goal. And soon the local high school is using a makeshift annex because the need for additional space has outgrown the financial ability of the board to provide adequate accommodations.

"While the primary grades have increased about 10 per cent during the last decade, the grammar grades have increased about six times as fast, and the high schools have practically doubled in population, increasing nearly ten times as rapidly as the primary grades during the same period. The provision for special education at the present time is 220 per cent greater than that for 1910.

"Instruction of the grammar grade pupil costs much more than that for the pupil of primary grades, while the per capita cost of high instruction is nearly three times, and that of the special class pupils more than twice that of the pupil of the elementary grades. In other words, the table shows that the growth of the system has been most extensive where the costs are greatest. While the facts it displays constitute a tribute to the efficiency of the public schools in bringing about so favorable a growth, they also furnish the explanation of the

Bill Would Force Board to Get School Head in Penna.

The Board of Education would be restrained from going outside of Pennsylvania to find a superintendent of schools under provisions of a bill introduced in the House at Harrisburg today.

The measure was presented by Representative Jeremiah H. Miller from the Nineteenth district, comprising the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh wards.

Dr. Finegan himself was brought to Pennsylvania from New York.

Dr. E. C. Broome, East Orange, N. J., and Dr. Milo B. Hillegas, Columbia University, would be barred from the Philadelphia job if the bill becomes law before the place is filled.

failure of ipcome to keep pace with the needs. Increased efficiency means increased expenditures. Good schools can not be cheap schools.

"Unfortunately, the state Legislature has definitely restricted the Board of Education to an eight-mill tax and has, heretofore, made comparatively small appropriations from the state treasury to supplement local effort. It is greatlyto be hoped that the present Legislature will raise the upper limit o ftaxation and make a very much larger school appropriation itself.

High Schools

"The past ten years constitute a period of remarkable development in secondary education. In 1910 only two of the four high schools for boys offered more than one course of study, and in only one of these did the work cover four years. here were then but two high schools for girls, both located in the center of the city. Many schools had annexes, some of which were located in outlying sections. The Trades School for Boys gave three-year courses, he Central High has taken over the work of the Central Manual and the Trades School. With one exception, every high school is now of the comprehensive type, offering a variety of courses of study, and every course covers four years.

"The expansion of the existing schools and the erection of six additional high schools in outlying sections constitute the greatest growth in high school opportunities in the history of the school system. And this progress has been paralleled by advances in courses of study, methods of promotion and qualifications of teachers. In courses of study, needless differences between schools have been eliminated and at the same time sufficient flexibility has been introduced to enable the work to be closely adapted to the needs of the individual students.

"Further changes in courses of study will probably be needed shortly, but these changes will be for the most part merely in time allotment and will not alter the fundamental character of the courses. In view of the present conditions as to the promotion of pupils in our high schools, it is rather startling to find that not a single school was on the basis of promotion by subject ten years ago. The gain in this respect has been noteworthy.

"Especially gratifying has been the advance in the qualifications of the teaching force. The lack of definite standards and the failure to offer specific financial advantage to teachers of broad training, permitted enormous variations in the qualifications of teachers appointed to high schools a decade ago. Many teachers had broad training and valuable experience. The attainments of others were below the accepted standards in progressive school systems. At the present time the completion of a college course or its equivalent is a preliminary requirement for admission to teachers' examinations for nearly every type of high school work.

"While high-school facilities have expanded greatly, we are again facing a serious condition in the matter of accommodations. The Central High School occupies three buildings, one of which should be abandoned at the earliest possible date because of its distance from the main building and because of its unsatisfactory physical condition. The Germantown High has two annexes, one being several miles from the main building.

"Each of the West Philadelphia High Schools has an annex and will shortly have to be put on part time unless relief is provided. But for the checking of immigration by the war the two South Philadelphia High Schools would now be unable to accommodate their students. Numbers are again increasing rapidly in these schools and immediate steps should be taken to meet the situation.

One Vote May Decide

One vote may decide the superintendent's election this afternoon. The chances seem evenly divided between a decision for Dr. Broome and another deadlock.

While the main issue is apparently whether an educator from Philadelphia or one from outside the city shall be selected, the real fight this afternoon will probably occur on the question of whether there shall be final action at this meeting.

Several members of the board feel that a postponement would be the best move, several more are unyielding for a Philadelphian and the largest number favor immediate action. In fact, they have announced their determination to fight for a result today, if the meeting lasts for hours.

Contrary to report, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, state superintendent of Public Instruction, will send no official message to the board asking for a postponement until after the national convention of school superintendents in Atlantic City the latter part of this month.

No Move By Finegan

Dr. Finegan said today that he had no message for the members of the board other than that which he had already given to the members. He said he had given them such information as he had regarding qualifications of educators considered for the post.

Information handed out by the press bureau of the State Health Department at Harrisburg, of which Dr. Edward Martin, a member of the board, is state commissioner, had stated that Dr. Finegan strongly advised a postponement.

Charles H. Edmunds a member of the board, who was absent from the meeting last month, said today: "the delay has been far too long now. It is absolutely necessary that we come to a final agreement at this meeting, and I shall do everything in my power to prevent a further postponement." Mr. Edmunds is for Dr. Broome.

Joseph W. Catharine also was of that opinion, and he added: "Those members who would not cast a ballot last time and who have had an extra month in which to find a candidate of their own for the coalition have no further excuse for delay. The longer we wait, the worse the situation will become."

Four educators are now before the board for consideration, although any other may be nominated at will by any member.

Walter George Smith was in Europe at the last meeting, but he has returned to the city, and met Dr. Broome last week. Mr. Smith will not say, definitely, that he will vote for Dr. Broome, but he did say, "I was favorably impressed by Dr. Broome."

It was expected that fourteen members of the board would attend the meeting today. William Bowen, Thomas Shallcross and David Lane have stood for the selection of a Philadelphian, and it is not believed they will change. Their votes, it is expected, will be cast for either Dr. Gowing or Dr. Wheeler.

MINGO JURY BOX ONCE MORE FILLED

Three Chosen After a Similar Number Had Been Removed

WAIVE PERSONAL QUESTIONS

Special Dispatch to Evening Public Ledger

Williamson, W. Va., Feb. 8.—The tentative jury in the Mingo mine murder case was broken this morning when William Dempsey, a cousin of Jack Dempsey, world's champion heavyweight pugilist, who had been accepted, sent word to Judge Bailey that he was unable to attend because smallpox had developed in his family, and he was excused. Two others were detained and examination of talesmen was resumed.

Three new jurymen were obtained with comparatively little delay, bringing the available panel again to twenty. One was a nonunion railroad man, another a city employe, of Williamson, and the third a pipefitter, concerning whose labor affiliations no questions were asked.

Judge Bailey had made a ruling that talesmen would not be required to state what their opinion was in the case, that this was a personal matter and the juror should not be required to divulge it. Counsel for the state had been asking this question repeatedly.

Upon its ability to establish that the slaying of the detectives at Matewan was the result of a prearrangement conspiracy rests the success of the state in its effort to secure a conviction.

An attempt will be made to prove that the shooting was plotted in advance of the gun battle upon the streets of the little mining hamlet.

An important link in the chain of evidence on which the state relies will be testimony of the telephone operator at Matewan. It is reported that the young woman overheard conversations while she was eavesdropping and held the key of her switchboard open.

Wishing to avoid the catastrophe the young woman, it is asserted, called Anse Hatfield, the hotel proprietor, and told him of the danger the detectives were in. The hotelkeeper, it will be testified, warned the detectives of their impending danger, but the shooting took place before the latter could leave the place.

The testimony of Anse Hatfield would have been of importance for the commonwealth, but his lips are sealed in death. He was killed as he sat on the porch of his little house at Matewan, the assassins shooting him while they were concealed in the mountainside.

The defendants will plead self-defense. They will contend that they began shooting only after the detectives had opened fire on them.

Attempt to Block Mayor's Vice Fight

Continued from Page One

Mr. Weglein explained, however, that he would keep on booming Daix until "all bets are called off."

Tentative Slate Rumored

Despite announcement that no slate would be made until after adjournment and pending the outcome of Weglein's diplomacy with the Mayor, the most-talked-of candidates are: City treasurer, Thomas F. Watson, chairman of the city committee; receiver of taxes, W. Freeland Kendrick; district attorney, Samuel P. Rotan, and register of wills, William F. Campbell.

The first two named are considered Vare leaders, while the latter two are accounted Penrose allies. The latest strategy of the combine, however, appears to be the displaying of a readiness to displace one of these and make room for a man selected by Moore administration leaders.

Much, of course, will depend on the wishes of Senator Penrose. The fact that Cunningham and Senator Vare are now so close is taken to mean that Senator Penrose and Senator Vare will be ready to drop their differences. In that event, if the senior United States senator so desires, then the Mayor may be recognized in the writing of the county ticket.

Maurer in Clash at Maloney Trial

Continued from Page One

our office?" He added that he was in the ward that day only as a friend of Carey.

"Then how do you know the names of election officers, etc., in such detail?" demanded Mr. Scott.

"I know some of them by sight," he replied in peppery fashion. "I know others by the election returns. And I may add that, moreover, I'm not a dummy, and have the full possession of my faculties—eyes and ears. Also a little common sense."

The courtroom laughed at the retort. Mr. Maurer, who was still bubbling over with indignation, continued: "What is more, I want you to understand, Mr. Scott, that I am not on this witness stand to engage in a controversy with you."

Here Assistant District Attorney Fox, handling the case for the commonwealth, came to his colleague's aid by objecting to the line of cross-questioning followed by Mr. Scott.

Try to Take Case From Jury

Mr. Scott, Maloney's principal attorney, intends to have the case taken away from the jury if possible. When the trial began yesterday, he made a general objection to the testimony, which was noted by Judge James M. Barnett, of Perry county, a visiting jurist who is hearing the case in the local criminal court.

Mr. Scott contends that it is necessary to establish the fact of conspiracy to make any of the testimony concerning the murder of Detective Eppley applicable to the defendant. Mr. Scott yesterday made his contention good to the extent of keeping out several bits of evidence which the commonwealth tried to offer for the purpose of showing the criminal antecedents of some of the members of the armed band of thugs imported from New York to act as a "guard" for "Ike" Deutsch, Vare leader in the Fifth ward.

The testimony yesterday was almost entirely a repetition of that given in the numerous earlier trials which were the outgrowth of the Eppley murder.

The only bit of new and interesting evidence was the testimony of Fred Burkhardt, one of the convicted gangsters, that Sullivan had handed him a "white ribbon" to wear in his lapel, and he had asked what it was for.

"So the cops will know you," he testified he was told. Thereupon, he said, he threw the ribbon into the gutter.

Wills Probated Today

The following wills were filed for probate: Isabella Benzenhoser, 1435 South Fifty-eighth street, $5500; Lidley Cunningham, 312 West Bridge street, $9200.

UN ANNUNZIO DEL MINISTRO SFORZA

Le Spese Degli Alleati per l'Occupazione sul Reno Ridotte di un Sesto

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Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

Roma, 7 febbraio.—Le dichiarazioni del Conte Sforza, Ministro per gli Affari Esteri, fatte oggi alla Camera, dimostrano il trionfo delle tesi sostenute dall'Italia nella recente riunione del Supremo Concilio in Parigi. Il Conte Sforza ha annunziato che fu deciso di ridurre le spese per l'occupazione degli Alleati nel bacino del Reno in Germania a 240 milioni di marchi in oro. L'iniziativa a tale riguardo fu presa dal l'Italia ed include le spese per le varie commissioni interalleate.

Il Conte Sforza ha detto che nel fissare l'ammontare delle riparazioni da parte della Germania, fu necessario tener conto dei debiti della Germania e della sua capacita' per pagarli. Il Supremo Concilio accondiscese che i pagamenti avvengano in proporzione dell'aumento della prosperita' della Germania. La proposta di imporre una tassa netta del 12 per cento sull'esportazione da parte della Germania fu ostacolata dalla delegazione italiana, basandosi sul fatto che con una tale imposizione si sarebbe ritardata la ricostruzione economica della Germania stessa, ricostruzione che l'Italia desidera di affrettare.

Il Conte Sforza disse pure che per ovvie ragioni la Germania ha declinato di pubblicare le statistiche sulla sua situazione economica, cio' non potra' nascondere il fenomeno che giornalmente divienne apparente, per il contrasto tra le condizioni economiche e quelle finanziarie della Germania.

Nelle cose economiche la Germania—ha detto il Conte Sforza—va dimostrando una tendenza a riguadagnare la sua passata prosperita', ma la sua posizione finanziaria va sempre peggiorando e non vi e' ragione per anticipare una crisi.

Roma, 7 febbraio—La stampa pone in singolare rilievo l'alto significato ed i risultati della visita del Ministro degli Esteri czecoslovacco, On. Benes, a Roma. La "Tribuna" in suo articolo dice: "Abbiamo giusti motivi per bene auspicare al futuro della piccola intesa tra la Czecoslovacchia, la Rumenia e la Jugoslavia, il consolidamento, impossibile senza l'appoggio dell'Italia, e' oggi un fatto documentato. Ne trarranno grande vantaggio non soltanto le nazioni predette, ma la pace europea. Le velleita' bellicose della Russia bolscevica minacciante la piccola, ma gloriosa Rumenia, rimarranno frustate."

Eyes Are Turning on Governorship

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king-makers need for the man for the gubernatorial job?

It is a question that will be answered as the months go by.

Mayor E. V. Babcock, of Pittsburgh, aspires to the purple. So also does Charles A. Snyder, state treasurer-elect. Mayor Babcock has failed to hold his own city in fealty to his banner. He will go out of office, unhonored and unsung, at least by the American Legion, which he has mortally offended, insulted, they say.

Snyder Hits Snags

As for Auditor General Snyder, four years as state treasurer will about close his career as a state officeholder in Harrisburg. His tenure of office otherwise would become permanent if not perpetual. Besides, I understand he has run foul of some powerful influences that formerly he called his own.

Lewis Sadler, if he could be prevailed upon, would be a formidable rival of any one so far mentioned, but thus far he has pushed the crown aside. His personal friends assert that he positively refuses to permit the use of his name in that connection.

He would have an admirable background of public service as commissioner of highways for his candidacy, and the people like men who work and let results speak for themselves. It is well to keep an eye on the chances of the gentleman from Cumberland county.

John S. Fisher, banking commissioner, looms up every time the next gubernatorial campaign is mentioned. He has taken no step that might be regarded as initiative to his candidacy. In this respect he is like the commissioner of highways. He is thought well up in the presumptive class. He is experienced, able and efficient, his fault being, perhaps in the eyes of the hard-shell politicians, that he is not sufficiently aggressive in even thus early keeping his name to the front.

Naturally, the name of Mayor Moore has been dallied with as a possibility. But Mayor Moore has his hands full in Philadelphia. Besides, he is too clever a politician to leap into the arena at this stage, or any other stage, without weighing the possibilities.

He has refused to be considered in any light as a gubernatorial aspirant, up to the present.

The launching of the Alter boom, considering the character and attainments of the man, may prove to be significant as the months go by.

MAYOR AS MEDIATOR

Will Attempt to Avert Strike of 10,000 Garment Workers

Mayor Moore will take a hand in attempting to avert the strike of 10,000 workers in the dress and waist industry. This afternoon, at the invitation of the Mayor, two representatives from the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association and the International Garment Workers' Union Local No. 15, will confer with the Mayor in his office.

In making the announcement of the conference the Mayor said: "The manufacturers in a communication to the Mayor and the members of the union personally have made it known that they thought this form of mediation might be effective."

MIXES WEATHER COCKTAIL

Dash of Rain to Be Added to Body of Florida Breezes

Another chapter of spring weather started today and will continue until nightfall, says the weatherman.

While it is warm considering the season of year, a lazy northerly wind started early and will keep the atmosphere fresh. Mr. Bliss promises a dash of Palm Beach and Miami weather for the next forty-eight hours.

It will rain tonight—but it will just be a dash to settle the dust.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be as brief and to the point as possible, voiding 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.

The Dangerous Ferries

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—"Ferry Dangerous, Need Bridge Now, Mayor Testifies"—headline in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER.

If some great and imminent public peril threatened this part of the country and that peril could be warded off or averted by the building of a bridge over the Delaware river I suppose that bridge would be built at once. Or, if the safety of capitalist private property was in any way menaced by the continued delay, I have no doubt the bridge would be speedily built in that case. But human life is cheap. There is nothing so cheap today as human life. Over 6000 suicides last year in the United States! Yet no one thinks it of enough interest to think about or inquire into with an eye to causes; nor do the newspapers in their capacity as interpreters of daily events consider it worth while for editorial instruction. Profits is the sole thing that matters.

Didn't the Episcopal clergy of New York the other day select the rector of Trinity Church, greatest of profiteering landlords, to be bishop of New York? Profits are sacred, always. So the ferries are allowed to run and the congestion of human freight is permitted to grow worse (if that is possible), while the city fathers live in ease and luxury without necessity of having to use the boats. Fourteen million passengers a year cross the river, say the figures; 40,000 a day. I don't know how they know, but the figures are probably too low.

"The ferry now is a menace to the people," says Mayor Moore. "Some day a boat will sink with a load of people crowded on it like sardines." The Mayor says this, and it must be so, even though the Mayor does not cross the river twice a day, as we Jerseymen do. (The Mayor was an authority on waterways before he became Mayor.) Can it be that he is looking to 1924, and is thinking of votes? Perish the thought!

Representative Sims, of Tennessee, inquired whether individuals using the proposed bridge would pay more than on the boats, and whether the span would interfere with ocean-going vessels. Capitalist profits before humanity! And why should a Democratic congressman from Tennessee be consulted, living a thousand miles away? Would citizens of Tennessee consult Philadelphia congressmen if they wanted to put up Dutch windmills to supply Memphis with water? Bernard Shaw says this world is an asylum for the insane of all the other planets. Shaw must have heard about our ferries when he wrote his aphorism.

There are three ferryboats in the Market street service that are regarded by many daily riders as really dangerous. They are the old-style side-wheelers, the Beverly, Wenonah and Baltic. These old tubs, when loaded to the rails at "peak" hours, always list so heavily that it is a matter of remark by passengers on other boats. One side leans so far over that the water seems to wash the feet of passengers, while the opposite side is so high out of the water that one wonders how the paddle-wheel can take hold of the water at all. The deckhands do not seem to know how to "trim ship" (to use a nautical phrase), for often a long line of automobiles will be carried on the starboard side, and none to port, or vice versa.

Recently great black and white signs have been painted on the vehicle passageway walls announcing that smoking is forbidden by the steamboat inspectors; but the smoking goes on regardless of the signs. The autos and passengers are so promiscuously and densely packed that it is impossible for the deckhands to detect infractions of the notice (and most smokers are an irresponsible lot at best). The triangular blocks that are provided to be placed against the wheels of vehicles are often as not allowed to lie anywhere but against the wheels, so that foot passengers stumble over them in the semi-darkness of the deck.

These are only a few of the things that daily riders on the ferries are up against.

ALBERT C. HART.

Merchantville, N. J., February 2, 1921.

A Tenant's Viewpoint

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I wonder how long the people will endure having their rents raised enormously every renting season. There is hardly a shadow of a difference between the highway gunman and the extorting landlord. The one commits his crime in the name of lawlessness and disorder, and the other under the guise of law and order. The gunman takes the money of the unarmed, helpless citizen, while the avaricious landlord plunders him for the same reason. Feebleness of the people furnishes the same temptation. Is our government unable to protect us or is it unwilling or has it ceased to function? There cannot possibly be any special virtue in any group of government that signally fails to stand between its people and exploiting profiteers.

SAMUEL T. LANE.

Philadelphia, January 31, 1921.

Essentials in Salesmanship

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In a recent letter printed in the People's Forum one of your writers bewails the fact that he is not a success in his chosen profession, and bewails the fact that he is not possessed of personality, for that, they tell him, is what he lacks in becoming a success in his chosen field.

Undoubtedly, to be a first-class salesman you must have personality. But how to acquire personality is a much-discussed question. Can a man call himself a good salesman when he has a little memorized speech and can produce the article itself? The real art lies in selling something that cannot be seen and getting the prospect to sign on the dotted line. Personality sells a prospect quicker than any other qualification. In order to acquire personality you must have appearance. Dress so that you know you are neat, and it will give you courage. Remember, first impressions are lasting. But there must be something besides appearance. Enthusiasm can fill the chasm. Three in one—appearance, enthusiasm and personality. They cannot be separated if you want to become a first-class salesman.

W. L. R.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1921.

Passing the Evening of Life

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—There is a subject that I am sure is near to the hearts of every man who has passed his fiftieth year and is in good health and in circumstances financially that would keep him from having to worry much about the future. This question is: When shall I stop work and take life easy? When shall I lay aside the active duties and take up those I have promised myself for many, many years, but put aside because I did not have the time?

I do not believe that any person who has had an active business life would ever be happy doing nothing; that is, to sit idly by with his hands folded waiting for the hours and days to pass. There are some people who have no interest whatever in anything in life but in the business in which they are engaged and in making money. Such men would be unhappy if they laid down the task until nature rebelled and compelled them to do so.

But then, on the other hand, there are a bigger percentage who have hobbies, that they have been longing for the time when they could pursue them—wishing for the opportunity to travel or to read a number of books they have not had the time, or to devote their spare time to music or art, or attending lectures, playing golf, taking long walks, etc. All these things are desired by the busy man. Would he be happy if he would lay aside his business when his financial condition would warrant it and spend the rest of his life pursuing these hobbies, whatever they may be?

I met a man recently who still seemed like a comparatively young man and who told me he had gone out of business twenty-four years ago and made a great mistake of getting out of it too soon. The only hobby this man had was horses, and there are only periods when this hobby can be indulged in. A friend, when I tell him I intend to retire from business, says that I am making a great mistake and that when I do retire I will grow old fast and will not live long.

But what am I to do? For years I have hoped for the day when I would be in a position to travel, to devote some time to music, to read such books that I could not find time to read on account of my business, to take life a little more easy, after a grind of more than thirty years. Am I right to retire or will I regret it? No doubt very many of your readers have had experience. Will a few of them kindly give me advice and be as explicit as possible on the subject?

W. R. C.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1921.

How to Pass Old Age

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I am very much interested in a subject and would like to get the opinions of your readers. I am close to threescore and ten and yet in perfect health. One by one my relatives and old friends have died, and I am virtually alone. I look forward to the future with dread. Every year life seems more lonesome and objectless. I have been studying now an old man should pass his remaining years to get the most pleasure out of life. I believe a man of seventy in good health has still some pleasant years to look forward to, but I do not know the track to take and what advice. I see others have written along a similar line. It may seem foolish for a man of my age to want advice, but you will understand how a person with not many more years to live would like to make the best of those years he possibly can, and I believe others may be able to point a good way who are passing through the experience.

W. L. R.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1921.

Have to Get World Peace

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The conditions prevailing at the present time are certainly not such as peace-loving and law-abiding citizens most desire. The conflict between capital and labor has been long continued, and there has been little or no progress toward the establishment of peaceful conditions in the industrial world. The opposing forces are forming new combinations which make the problem of peace continually more difficult. By extortion and robbery, men are piling up colossal fortunes, while on the other hand the peace and prosperity of the nation are menaced by strikes and syndicalism, sabotage and bolshevism. Classes are not arrayed against each other because there is not room enough for all, nor because there is not sufficient food, clothing, fuel and money to supply the needs of all. The conditions show the innate selfishness and depravity of the human heart. There is where the trouble lies and only God can provide the lasting remedy. Men must become partakers of the divine nature. The rapid increase of wealth enables men to form greater and stronger combinations, and the combination of workingmen is reaching out for political power. Only recently the labor unions of England assumed the right to dictate to the British Government with regard to its relations with Russia.

W. L. SINCLAIR.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1921.

The Old-Time Theatre

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Are we never again to have the old-time theatre? Are we never to see once more the fine old stock companies with the most capable of actors in standard plays? Are we never again to enjoy Shakespeare as presented by Booth, Barrett, Irving, etc.? I long for plays of that character, and I am sure there are many others. There are certainly enough lovers of the legitimate drama to support at least two companies a week in a city the size of Philadelphia.

OLD PLAYGOER.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1921.

Questions Answered

First Block System on Railway

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please state when the first block system was installed on a railroad, and on what road?

S. L. A.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1921.

The bureau of railway economics says that the first block system was introduced on the Pennsylvania Railway in 1849, and by 1864 was used by practically all of its lines.

Earthquakes in the West

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When we read of earthquake shocks in the United States they are usually in the West. What is the cause of this?

W. L. V.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1921.

The United States geological survey states that this is because the crust of the earth in the West is in a more unstable state of equilibrium than in the eastern part. The rock strata in that section have been broken and faulted. Stresses and strains set up in the earth are more readily transformed to movement there than in the eastern part, where the strata are more continuous.

Stevenson's "Prayer at Evening"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please print in the People's Forum Robert Louis Stevenson's "Evening Prayer."

CHARLES S. ENRIGHT.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1921.

PRAYER AT EVENING

The service of the day is over and the hour come to rest. We resign into Thy hands our sleeping bodies, our cold hearts and open doors. Give us to awake with smiles; give us to labor smiling. As the sun returns in the east, so let our patience be renewed with dawn; as the sun lightens the world, so let our loving kindness make bright this hour of our habitation.

Two Age Problem

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Father and son are aged seventy-one and thirty-four years respectively. At what age was the father three times the age of his son, and at what age will the latter have reached half his father's age? I would like some of the People's Forum mathematicians to work out a solution.

W. C. B.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1921.

Spanish War Pensions

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please inform me if it is true that a bill was passed by Congress last June providing a pension for all Spanish War veterans. What procedure is necessary to secure the pension, and to whom should I apply?

W. L. D.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1921.

The act of Congress, known as the Sells bill, approved by the President June 5, 1920, provides pension for disabled veterans of the Spanish-American War. Proper blanks on which to make application for such pensions will be furnished upon request. Write for them to the commissioner of pensions, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Wants Parable

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you please ask for the "Parable of the Three Rings" in Lessing's "Nathan the Wise"? I can only find a meager reference to it in the encyclopedia.

F. L. B.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1921.

Poems and Songs Desired

Wants Information About Song

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—There is a song which was written by two Philadelphia boys which I have tried to locate but cannot. Perhaps some of your readers could supply me with some information in regard to this song. The words, as far as I can remember them, are as follows:

Calling to me,
Where can you be?
My heart with joy is singing,
When your sweet voice comes ringing,
Calling to me,
So tenderly;
You are near me in dreams, dearie;
You haunt me, you want me;
You're always calling me.

Thanking you for any information that you may be able to get for me, I am,

MAXMAN C. FREED.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1921.

Desiree Poem

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I desire to secure a poem which contains the inclosed lines, through your People's Forum:

"Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky,
Hundreds of bees in the purple clover;
Hundreds of birds that go singing by
But only one mother in the wide world over."

C. L. T.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1921.

Poem Wanted

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Can any one give me the poem complete containing the following verse?

"I placed thee on a pedestal
Too high for worldly worth,
'Tis crumbled now, and left thee,
Where I found thee on the earth."

G. H. J.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1921.

Wants Civil War Poem

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I should like the words of a poem written during the time of our Civil War referring to the number of stars in our flag and the states in the union. The poem closed with the lines:

"They cluster there yet,
They are still thirty-four."

BLANCH T. PETERS

Philadelphia, January 31, 1921.

Supplies Comic Recitation

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Recently a request was made by one of your readers, through the People's Forum, for the comic recitation "How to Cure a Cough." As I have not seen it in the People's Forum, I am sending a copy and trust that it does not arrive too late "to cure his or her cough."

Am I correct when I recall a request for another recitation, "The Puzzled Dutchman," or was it "The Puzzled Census-Taker"? I know it was "Puzzled" something, and I do not remember seeing it printed in the People's Forum. So I am also sending in "The Puzzled Dutchman." If it was "The Puzzled Census-Taker" that was requested, I will gladly send it in if your reader still desires same.

Another request was made a few months ago (two or three) for "The Two Bootblacks," "one black, one white." If your reader has not obtained a copy and still desires it, I will be only too glad to favor him or her. I would have sent it in before but I only came across my old recitation and monologue books this last week. If you haven't got it and can't get it, ask the People's Forum; they'll get it if it's to be got.

E. C. BOICE.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1921.

HOW TO CURE A COUGH

One Biddy Brown, a country dame,
As 'tis by many told,
Went to a doctor—Drench by name—
For she had caught a cold.

And sad, indeed, was Biddy's pain,
The truth must be confest,
Which she to ease found all in vain,
For it was at her chest.

The doctor heard her case, and then,
Determined to assist her,
Prescribed—oh! tenderest of men,
Upon her chest a blister.

Away went Biddy, and next day
She called on Drench again.
"Well, have you used the blister, pray,
And has it eased your pain?"

"Ah, sur," the dame with curtsey cries,
"Indeed, I never mocks;
But, bless ye! I'd no chest the size,
So I put it on a box."

"But, lal sur, it be of little use
It never goes a bit;
And you may see it if you choose,
For there it's sticking yet!"

Thank you for sending us "The Puzzled Dutchman," but it was printed in the People's Forum on January 4. We have not received a copy of "The Two Bootblacks."

Martin J. Hoebpner asks for a poem entitled "If Daddy Had Not Married Ma, He Might Have Married Me." Can a reader send it in?

"X." desires the poem entitled "A Stranger in the Pew," which contains these lines:

"Poor little Bessie, she tossed back her curls,
And though she is often the sweetest of girls," etc.

William Kennedy—The poem "If," by Kipling, was printed on October 23, 1920. We cannot reprint it, but you can secure a copy of the paper of that date at the office.

"H. C." asks for a poem entitled "The Savage and the Vicar" and the words of the song entitled "I Found a Lucky Horseshoe."

The People's Forum will appear daily in the Evening Public Ledger, and also in the Sunday Public Ledger. Letters discussing timely topics will be printed, as well as requested poems, and questions of general interest will be answered.

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