THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

"Encourage Women to Tell"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER of October 19, 1921, on Page 3, is an account of the arrest of a man who was illegally selling liquor. The arrest was made possible because an ill-treated wife gave the name and place of business of the seller of the liquor.

The woman said her husband came home nearly every night in a half-crazed condition from "white mule." If all women who are treated as was this woman would do as she did, much of the prevailing trouble would cease.

Many men obtain liquor and return home to treat wife and children brutally. Many children need shoes and clothing because the father spends money almost as easily as before the Prohibition Act was passed. Not long ago a woman who had been beaten and almost killed told me her husband "was bad enough when he could get whisky," but now he was crazy. She gave to me the name and address of the seller, but said she was "afraid to complain." She thought her husband would "kill her" if he knew of her complaint.

Encourage women to tell!

ANNE HENDATT-HALL,
Executive Secretary Philadelphia Child Welfare Association.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

Capital and the Golden Rule

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Since the railroads seem to be in such an unhoeval over strike rumors, I, one so far has given it a fair opinion. Is that a certain class questions the workers right to strike, "why not look on the controlling interest?" It seems that Henry Ford can run his railroad on high wages, low rates and still make major expenditures that his small scale can mean a bigger overhead.

The system that permits [illegible] their children and their children's children to live without ever doing a day of [illegible] work seems unfair, for the workingman's idea is to live and let live. "What good is money?" It has ruined many good men and will not buy happiness, nor do shrouds have pockets, but as the worker spends all his money as he gets it, it is a shame that he so many takeoffs before another worker gets a silent fraction. If wages are bunched so high salaried figures and lessened financially living stockholders are a menace to the actual producer.

We cannot expect to avoid strikes until the "Golden Rule" is applied in all disputes, so every one gets his just share. "God give us men!" J. W. O.

Philadelphia, October 22, 1921.

"Stupidity" of Service

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Mr. F. A. M. in his diatribe upon stupidity condemns those who volunteer to spend their time in that way (military service) as a "stupid sort of people," who "are, therefore, incapable of rendering any other kind of service."

Mr. F. A. M. in so condemning those who have volunteered their lives for the service of their country condemns a hundred thousand Americans who gave their all when the safety of America was endangered.

Furthermore, he condemns General Pershing and those others who, throughout their lives had studied the science of warfare, and through whose efforts an army of more than four million men was trained in the stupid pastime of defending the honor and safety of America.

He brands Theodore Roosevelt, whom he quotes, as wanting in understanding. How many others in times of national distress have willingly laid down their lives for the protection of their country does he consider insensible and simple and stupid?

It is to be hoped that F. A. M. is duly thankful that there are so many stupid people in this great Republic who are simple enough to be willing to give their lives for so simple and dull a purpose.

FRANK T. CRANE.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1921.

Sympathizes With Stammerers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I noticed in a recent issue of your paper an account of a Philadelphia boy's attempt to commit suicide because friends and playmates made fun of him because of his stammering. I know that if the average person knew how much suffering they were causing the stammerer by making him the subject of jokes and a source of merriment they would stop the practice.

I noticed in a paper recently an item regarding this same stammer that the cause had been alleviated by a celebrator who insisted on singing the song, "Beautiful Lady Katie." If any one would like to know what the probable effect of the continual singing of this character would have on the mind of an impressionable child, let him turn to the works of Alexander Melville Bell, the great speech specialist and the father of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. They will find there repeated evidence to the effect of imitation and sympathy. They will find that these things are one of the most common causes of stuttering and stammering, and they will learn that the child who imitates and mimics another child who stammers and stutters will very shortly become a stutterer himself.

I think these things should be known to parents. Because there is no doubt in my mind that many cases of stuttering in children have already been caused by the persistent singing of a song which is based on the stammerer's affliction. We would put a very quick stop to the idea of any man who wanted to play upon the man who was blind or the man who was deaf, but we shied readily to the man who wants to trade upon the suffering of a stammerer.

D. W. ELLERY.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

Defends the "Old Birds"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In reply to "H. W. L." in regard to the "old birds" being seen out with younger men, the writer would wager a large sum of money that he is an "old bird" or rounder himself and prefers a young girl of eighteen years or thereabouts to a woman his own age, as his writing sounds like a bachelor of about forty-five or fifty. He has evidently tried to purchase the friendship of some one with money, or he could never have so much knowledge about the matter, and he has found out, as he says, that it never can be bought.

The "old birds," both men and women, who have not found their ideals will always be with us, and they have a right to seek their happiness where they will, but, like "H. W. L.," they should guard against interference with other people's business, but attend strictly to their own and they would succeed better.

A man who was otherwise successfully engaged in some business of his own would not have taken the time and trouble to write a letter such as he has written. His mind would be on things and not people. The writer would not have taken these few spare moments to reply to him, but will consider them well spent if he takes the hint.

L. E. H.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1921.

On Men's Rights

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—"A Modern Girl" would like to know, inasmuch as women now have or are rapidly getting education and economic opportunities for self-development, since legal restrictions are being removed "on account of sex" and since marriage is supposed to be based upon mutual love and companionship, how long will men be forced legally

First. To pay blackmail in breach of promise cases.

Second. To pay alimony to perfectly healthy young women.

Third. To support childless wives, who have nothing to do but go to the dressmaker and milliner.

And why?

MISS FAIR PLAY.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

A Suggestion Regarding Fair

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I would like to suggest the following as a nice and fitting and appropriate name for the 1926 fair: "Liberty's International Freedom Exposition," the four capital letters spelling "Life."

Liberty is what all the nations have fought for during the World War, and inasmuch as Philadelphia is the seat or cradle of American liberty, where the 1926 fair is to be held, and it is the American liberty spirit of 150 years ago which we are to celebrate, it is but fitting to use the word "liberty" in place of "Philadelphia," for Philadelphia means only this particular city, when we mean the whole of the Union.

International is the advent aspect of the fair. It is to be opened among the nations, rich or poor, big or small, strong or weak, independent or dependent, in order to achieve a complete international success.

Freedom in the fullest sense of the word itself, either internal or domestic, yet it was this idea as the general feeling among the original States of the Union which had prompted this country's independence, which, as I have said, we are to, or about to, celebrate; and having it, we will show again to the world, as we had done in the World War, that we can hold and defend our freedom and are worthy of it.

Exposition is the main feature connected with it in all lines of discoveries, inventions, sciences, arts, education, electricity, commerce, progress, war, peace, reconstruction, etc.

Hence the beginning of each of the four words given for a name to be given to the 1926 fair will form a word characteristically American—Life.

I hope that the name I suggest for the coming fair is impressive on the popular mind as well as universal for the facts and reason stated above on the four words as a name.

D. L. INGRAM.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1921.

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.

Various Suggestions to Help the Unemployed

The Labor Questionnaire

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In your paper of a recent date I notice an article to the effect that the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is preparing to send a questionnaire to every home and industrial establishment to find out how many unemployed there are to be cared for in the big movement that has been started here to find work for those who need it. This article is under an October date, and it is better late than never, but the condition that now exists must have been foreseen months ago, and it is going to be some time before all these questionnaires have been gone over, and, before the organization will be able to get down to effective work the winter will no doubt have been well past.

In order to bring the necessary relief before the Chamber of Commerce will get into full working order it should be the duty of every one who is an employer of labor to look over his own force and see if he cannot, without hampering his own financial condition, find a place for one or more of those unfortunates who are in dire need, instead of the men who are merely struggling to keep from being engulfed.

If all our large establishments would get busy and go over this question seriously, I am sure they will find that they have places for at least a few of those men and considering the thousands of business firms in this city who are able to give aid in this respect, it would only be a question of a few days before this army would be reduced to a very small percentage of its present large enlistment.

While the Chamber of Commerce is awaiting the return of their questionnaire and the names of those who sign and return, it they would appoint a committee of citizens to make a canvass of the industrial establishments and more upon the proprietors their duty in this matter, they would find, when the questionnaires finally arrive, that they are in an immediate place for a large percentage of the replies.

W. L. BISHOP.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1921.

To Organize for Employment

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you allow me to make a suggestion as to the best method, to my mind, for solving the great amount of unemployment. It is this: Organize the city into wards and divisions, and this can be done just as the political parties organize for registering the voters. In order to make it as easy as possible, let the same registering officers be used and name three consecutive registration days.

In each division all men who are out of employment could go and register, give their names, their addresses, their age, extrience, height, weight, etc. These names need not be published or posted but they can be used as a guide for finding out the number of unemployed in each division.

Some one should be kept constantly at each division. It might be possible to find some philanthropic persons who would take their turn staying there without remuneration, either elderly men or women, so that if persons in this division have work to be done they could consult the register and select the persons to be given employment.

In some of the divisions there are, undoubtedly, very few unemployed, and when places were found for all of these the applicants for people to work could then be turned over to the ward division, and when the ward would have exhausted its list of unemployed the Chamber of Commerce or the City Hall could be appealed to to furnish the workmen who may be desired. This strikes me as being a very good plan, but I would like to hear from others as to any objections or as to a better suggestion.

D. V. TAYLOR, Forty-sixth Ward.

West Philadelphia, October 24, 1921.

Employment of Married Women

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I am very much interested in the question of finding employment for those who are out of work, and I want to make a suggestion that I think would be a great moment with this question in giving thousands of these men with families the means of supporting themselves and those dependent upon them.

This suggestion is that all women who have husbands earning a living salary give up their positions and by resigning, but by asking for some one who could do their work and then turning it over to such men. A small army of married women are employed in this city, who are working in offices, in stores and in factories, who have not been forced to do so, but prefer such work rather than the duties of home.

These women invariably spend the money they make on luxuries, for their husbands are able to supply the substantials and necessities in the home. This is not the day when we should take so selfish an aspect of the situation, with thousands of men walking our streets out of employment, and with wives and children who are deprived of the necessities of life.

If such women will not willingly give up their positions when there is no need for their working, all business firms that have any interest in the welfare of their fellow men should see to it that they are replaced, at least by those who have families dependent upon them.

MRS. GEORGE T. HAINES.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1921.

Questions Answered

Savings Banks

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When was the first savings bank established in Philadelphia? What was a freedman's bank?

G. W. L.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

The first savings bank was established in Philadelphia in 1816, which was the first one established in this country.

The first freedman's bank was established in March, 1865, as a charitable enterprise to encourage frugality and thrift among the newly liberated slaves. The institution was started at first in Washington, but afterward branch banks to the number of thirty-four were located in different parts of the Union.

Harvest Months

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Are the harvest months of England, France, Germany and Italy about the same as the United States?

H. W. L.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

The larger part of France and the larger part of the United States do their harvesting in July. Germany, England, Belgium, the southern part of Russia, part of Canada and the Northwestern States of America harvest in August. Harvest time in Scotland, the larger part of Canada and the northern midlands of Russia is in September. Our extreme Southern States, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece and some of the southern parts of France harvest in June.

Statue of Florence Nightingale

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Can you inform me whether a statue has ever been erected in England to Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimean War?

G. W. L.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

There is a statue of Florence Nightingale standing in London, which was unveiled something more than a year ago, and it is the first statue of a woman not of sovereign rank in the British metropolis. The funds for it were obtained by public subscription, largely from trained nurses, soldiers and sailors. The statue represents Florence Nightingale as the "Lady of the Lamp," as she used to appear when visiting the hospital wards at Scutari during the Crimean War.

A Pulmotor

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please explain to me what a pulmotor is, which is used in medical science.

H. W. S.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

A pulmotor is an apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen or air, or a mixture of the two, into and out of the lungs, as of a person who has been asphyxiated by drowning, breathing poisonous gases or the like, or of one who has been made unconscious by an electric shock.

Moore's Visit to Philadelphia

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When did the Irish poet, Tom Moore, visit America and for what purpose?

H. H. C.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1921.

Tom Moore came to Philadelphia from Bermuda in the summer of 1804. He had been sent to Bermuda on some Government business. He was disappointed in America, and nowhere, if we believe his account, did he find sympathetic companionship but in Philadelphia. "In the society of Joseph Dennie and his friends at Philadelphia," Moore explains in prose, "I passed the only agreeable moments which my tour through the States afforded me."

Mr. Oberholtzer, the historian, says: "It is a persistent myth that the Irish poet, while in Philadelphia, occupied a small house in Fairmount Park, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, above Belmont, still called 'Tom Moore's Cottage.'"

Moore was not long enough in the city to make any house his home, and there is no evidence that he was identified with that one which bears his name, beyond what is implied perhaps by passing in and out of it. Many of his poems were published for the first time in the Philadelphia "Port Folio" and served to increase the regard that was entertained for that publication in literary circles in America.

Parcel Post Zones

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I will appreciate it if you will explain to me the system of parcel post zones.

C. L. O.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

In the United States parcel post system, as established by Act of August 24, 1912, any of the areas about any point of shipment for which but one rate of postage is charged for, as a parcel post shipment from that point, is a zone. The rates increase from within outward. The first zone includes the unit of area (a quadrangle thirty minutes square) in which the place of shipment is situated and the eight contiguous units. The outer limits of the second to the seventh zones, respectively, are approximately 150, 300, 500, 1000, 1400 and 1800 miles from the point of shipment. The eighth zone includes all units outside of the seventh zone.

Poems and Songs Desired

Name of Poem and Author

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I would like to know the name of the author and the complete verse which begins:

"When nature's chemistry stills
Her fountain and her laughing rills,
I love to quaff the sparkling wine
And breathe the fragrance of the pine."

J. W. L.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1921.

Wants "Old Daniel Gray"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I should be glad to see Dr. Holland's poem entitled "Old Daniel Gray," of which the first verse is:

"If ever I should reach the home in heaven
For whose sweet rest I humbly hope and pray,
In the great company of the forgiven
I shall be sure to find old Daniel Gray."

Some years ago at a Grand Army gathering the author of "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground" visited Boston from his home in New Hampshire. At that time he wrote an additional verse. Can any one give me a copy of that verse?

HORACE T. FLOOD.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1921.

"Chickens Come Home to Roost"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you kindly print for me the poem containing the following lines:

"You may take the world as it comes and goes,
And you'll be sure to find
That fate will square the account of man
Whoever comes out behind;
For all things mean that a man has done,
By whatsoever induced,
Will return to him at last, one by one,
As the chickens come home to roost."

H. S. E.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1921.

Lines Supplied

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The inclosed lines are the ones that I think were desired by one of your readers: "Neath the lake where drooped the willow,
Long time ago,
Where the rock threw back the billow,
Brighter than snow,
Dwelt a maiden, loved and cherished
By high and low;
But with winter's frost she perished,
Long time ago;
Near the lake where drooped the willow,
Murmuring low,
Bird and bee and blossom foresather,
Love's spell to know."

LAURA T. ELLIOTT.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1921.

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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Woodrow Wilson Disclosed by His Secretary

Here is a birdseye view of the high points in the narrative

War on the Bosses
Retreat of the "Interests"
Break with Colonel Harvey
Wilson and Bryan
Relations with McCombs
"Too Proud to Fight"
Mexico and "Watchful Waiting"
Neutrality for America
Refusal to Hamper England
Behind the Lusitania Tragedy
Secret War Preparations
Wilson and Roosevelt
Why General Wood Stayed at Home
Wilson and Prohibition
Appeal for Democratic Congress
Wilson and Hughes
Reasons for Going to Paris
Why Root Was Left Behind
Japan and Shantung
Wilson and the Irish
Attitude on Reservations
Wilson the Human Being

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For the exclusive newspaper rights to Joseph P. Tumulty's story in the Middle Atlantic States, The New York Times has paid the highest price ever paid for such a publication.

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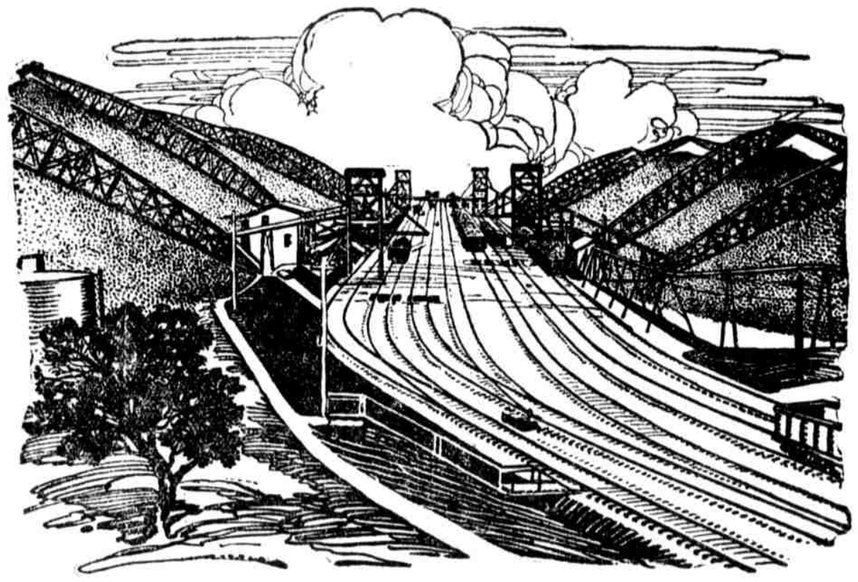

Storage of Anthracite Adds to Production Cost

ANTHRACITE coal comes from a comparatively small section of Pennsylvania. In order to produce enough anthracite to supply the country's requirements, the Pennsylvania mines must be kept in continuous operation.

In summer production exceeds demand and it becomes necessary to place the surplus in storage. In winter the demand exceeds the productive ability of the mines.

For these reasons on September 1 the larger anthracite companies had about 4,500,000 tons of all sizes stored in plants belonging to them between the mines and eastern markets.

In addition to this about 2,000,000 tons of domestic sizes are carried on western lake docks.

This coal had to be loaded on cars at the mines, freight paid to the storage yards, unloaded and placed in storage. When it is sold, the operation is reversed, the coal is picked up, screened, reloaded on cars and shipped to destination.

The storing of sizes of anthracite used for ranges and furnaces is a costly operation. The biggest item arises from the breaking up of the coal into smaller and less marketable sizes, that sell for only $2 or $3 a ton.

The necessity of storing anthracite adds from 60 cents to $1 a ton to the cost of the coal, depending on circumstances. This figure does *not* include interest on money tied up in the coal, nor interest on the investment in the storage yards.

If consumers would take half of their supply during spring and summer months the cost of storage would be eliminated.

In the long run, the *available* supply of coal is not only what the mines are able to produce, but what the railroads can transport and your coal dealer distribute.

The best place to store coal is in the consumer's coal bin

The information contained in this series of advertisements of which this is No. 7, has to do only with the MINE producers' part in the transaction. Control passes out of the producers' hands as soon as the coal is loaded on cars for shipment to market.

Those desiring further information can obtain it by addressing
ANTHRACITE
General Policies Committee
437 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

"Black Diamond" Oct. 15 quotes the following range of anthracite prices per gross ton F. O. B. mines:

Egg	$7.60	$8.40
Stove	7.90	8.75
Chestnut	7.90	8.75

S. D. Warriner, *President*, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
W. W. Inglis, *President*, Glen Alden Coal Co.
John M. Humphrey, *President*, Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
W. J. Richards, *President*, Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
C. F. Huber, *President* Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
W. A. May, *President*, Pennsylvania Coal Company
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