THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

"Money Is the Key"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The plea of D. L. Howe for reduction of rent, lot values and interest is evidence of knowledge of the things that are basic trouble causers, but does he expect the classes mentioned will comply with his request? Even if a few of the most conscientious ones did so it would make so little difference that we would never notice it. There is no hope along the lines he mentions.

There are proper remedies for all real evils if we will but seek them and put them into operation when found. The prices for lots can easily be fixed for all time by such laws as will stop all unearned increment. Briefly, issue to landholders rent receipts instead of tax receipts and deny them the right to sell except to or through the Government. The Government would act as clearing house and see that the price included improvements less depreciation, but no unearned profits. Under the present system land values constantly rise until eventually a revolution overturns the State and the people lapse part way back to barbarism and start again. This is wrong.

Rent and interest can be put where they belong very easily. Money is the key. It is a public utility created by the Government to facilitate business, but managed by private interests to their own profit. They limit the issue and keep us always short so they can get high interest. Congress should not delegate to private parties the right to issue money given it by the Constitution. It should, instead, issue money only two ways:

First, in limited amounts to meet its own emergency needs until it can meet them by receipts from proper taxation. This it does occasionally, but of late years it has tended more to issue notes bearing interest, so that the money lenders may profit.

Second, it should loan to producers such money as they need in their business providing they can amply secure it and the charge for interest should only be enough to cover the cost of the operation plus the risk.

Government rightly should not be in business for profit. Any person who has proven ability to properly handle wealth by accumulating some has a source of proper credit and should be encouraged to use it for the "general welfare." If small producers could secure money at practically cost of printing and issuing and insuring, it would at once stimulate business and set the unemployed at work. It would lower prices immediately and enable us to compete with a hungry world for the new and undeveloped markets. Surely this is what we desire.

CHARLES E. DURYEA.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1921.

Another Problem

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please, dear lady, with the reading husband complained of, be thankful, as you know at least where he is. How happy I should be to spend my evenings with a husband who would read to me!

People have been so kind in giving opinions in your columns that I have decided to present my problem. I have a husband who makes rather good wages, but in the ten years we have been married he hasn't saved a cent. I get $10 a week for my share, which covers groceries for the three of us—I have a son eight years of age—and our two daily papers and some weekly insurance payments.

This is less than a quarter of his weekly wage, and it does not seem reasonable to me that he should spend so much, besides being in debt a lot. He forbids me to try to get work of any kind, and I need a number of new things. I can't seem to see why. Won't men, as a rule, love a home of their own, or are they all free and easy going as they were before marriage?

A WIFE.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1921.

Ideals to Be Worked Out

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Every war in the history of the world from the time of Babylon has been a war for conquest. It is hoped that at the present Conference in Washington it will be possible to work out the question of self-determination of weak nations.

England today controls the largest empire that ever existed, being ten times larger than the Roman Empire in the height of its glory. It contains 15,000,000 square miles and a combined ruling and subjugated population of 500,000,000. This is 30 per cent of the area and 30 per cent of the population of the globe, and within this area is one-half of all the inhabitable fertile land.

In the great World War she added to her empire, either by annexation or protectorates or mandates, a territory of 2,972,000 square miles and a population of 51,275,000 people, 99 per cent of which are natives. All this territory was obtained by might and not with the consent of the natives, and they must be held in subjection by might.

Even our sister republic, France, controls 75,000,000 subjects in Africa, and she is looking for more. At this Conference her delegates will make the plea she must be defended against Germany, a country which is now defenseless.

Our skirts, too, are not clear in this matter. Ever since we acquired the Philippines, Japan has looked upon us with suspicion. We reserve the right to fortify at her door, and yet deny her the right to set foot on this side of the Pacific. From that time on Japan and the United States have steadily increased their navies. Japan's naval program this year is to spend $250,000,000, while we shall spend $400,000,000. We are vying with Japan just as Germany and England vied with one another for the last twenty years. Every time that Germany laid the keel of a ship England would start two ships, and the war for which they were planning finally came. And the war for which Japan and the United States is planning will surely come unless the building of these ships ceases.

Our delegates at the Conference should be instructed to favor nothing short of absolute disarmament, otherwise we will not be true to the high ideals for which we entered this war, one of which was a denial of the doctrine that might is right. Another of our ideals was "self-determination for small nations." And still another was "no indemnities." It is not enough for us to live up to these high ideals; we should insist that our allies live up to them also.

GEORGE T. BEECHER.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1921.

Referred to Readers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please tell me how and what I must do to get the right measurements to make a pair of steps; how to get the right size of the horses, and the bevel. I have a pair to make about nine inches long with a ten-inch tread and eight-inch rise. What must I do to get all the correct measurements?

A DAILY READER.

Philadelphia, November 22, 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

To Relieve Unemployment

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—While so many suggestions are being made and so many plans formulated with a view to relieving the unemployment situation, may I also venture to suggest something?

In addition to the married women and girls who work only to procure means of purchasing "fine feathers," there is another class which aggravates unemployment—namely, the ones who have a splendid sufficiency of this world's goods, yet continue to hold down jobs in numberless establishments throughout the land.

We are all familiar with the man who is reputed to have several flat buildings and whose age warrants retirement years previous to the present time, yet holds a position, sometimes minor, sometimes major, nevertheless, preventing others who need employment from getting it. Persons who do not need to work for a livelihood should retire.

D. A. L.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1921.

No Need of Unemployment

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When I was a schoolboy in Philadelphia in the early seventies, we used to sing a song from one of our old readers which always ended with the line "For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." In those days we were individually poor in comparison with what we are today. We are the richest nation on earth, and individually every man, woman and child in America has more money in the bank than those of any other peoples in the world.

In view of this there is no reason why there should ever be a period of unemployment in this country. The country is so large and densely populated only in the cities and their vicinity. There is a vast territory that is unoccupied. There is not a city in this country where there is not much room for improvement in municipal work; nor town, nor country. When a depression comes, such as we are at present experiencing, the one thing to do to bring about employment would be for the national, State and city governments to begin Government work of every character that will give employment to all those who need it.

A great army of unemployed could be put to work on our roads and highways; they could build much-needed bridges; they could clean up generally. Every city, town and village is contemplating some kind of municipal improvement, and when there is a show of unemployment, work of this character should be undertaken and speeded up to the extent that all who are willing to work will find employment that they can do.

Where is the money to come from? From the taxpayers. Whom do the taxpayers represent? Those who own properties; who own land; who have gained their money in profiteering on labor—on the poor. This would be a way to equalize matters. The poor man—we will say the soldier—complains that he was forced to work in the army for $30 a month while others stayed at home and made small fortunes, most of the money of which is invested, and in this way these profiteers would be compelled to relinquish some of this money to the poor who would work for it, and they would not only be benefited, but also the cities, the towns and villages where these improvements have been made.

Officials who have such matters in charge should begin at once improvements of this character in order to relieve the unemployment situation. Doing this, there would only be a short time elapse before the entire situation will have been cleared and we would find a more beautiful country and a more happy and prosperous people.

JOHN J. HAINES.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1921.

A Married Woman's Position

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I think it is quite unfair to us married women who have to work to see ourselves continually held up to ridicule by those who are, unfortunately, at present out of a job. These critics should know women better than to accuse them of working merely because they love to work. I doubt whether more than 1 per cent of the married women working in public offices and positions are doing so to buy themselves clothes that their husbands cannot afford to provide them. Women have too much pride for this. Ninety-nine per cent of them would far rather stay at home and keep up a good home for their husbands and raise a family, if the husbands were paid a living salary to afford them to do this.

You know the woman who works has to get up early, and in the majority of cases get the husband his breakfast and then rush about in order that she may be on time at 8, 8:30 or 9 o'clock to begin her day's work. No woman likes to hurry. It is humiliating for her to ring up her arrival at her place of business and her departure. But she is forced to this, with the high rents and high costs of everything, in order to keep up appearances and live respectably.

I am sure that the critics are unfair to married women. Pride keeps many of them at home, and gives them the chance to see everything worn threadbare, and if they have children, to want for food and warm clothing, and I think those women are showing good judgment when they go out and help their husbands along and be true helpmates to them. They promised, when they married them, to help bear their husbands' burdens, and how better can they do it than by keeping some of the mental worry from their shoulders.

MRS. L. T. H.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1921.

Intensive Training Needed

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Today civilization depends upon the individual, and his development might be greatly aided by his own intelligent cooperation. Such an attitude might be brought about by means of intensive training in lieu of exclusively commercial and general education. To co-operate in his development the individual should understand his true status.

The lower animal is governed by emotions, such as hate, fear, jealousy, etc. Man is in a state of transition. He can reason, but still retains his primal emotions besides. He is today more readily moved to action by emotional propaganda than by facts or reason alone. He may, in fact, cultivate such a master emotion as love, or as religious fervor, and permit it to occupy his entire attention. Thus it will be put to use, as the minor emotions must ultimately die from lack of exercise.

Next I consider the difference between knowledge and belief. If we find a statement with a reality to correspond with it, we know it is fact. If, on the other hand, we have a statement presented to us, often from various sources, we come to take its truth for granted, as certain myths that are taught to children. The only reason they wane is because they are not so constantly reiterated. It is largely a matter of exercise.

Although myths may also be put to use, stimulating thoughts that induce happiness, they are for the immature. The positive method for bringing happiness is not by dismissing facts that induce unhappiness, but by dismissing the induced thoughts of unhappiness. The animal instinct to cling to life should be gradually altered to a desire to live a useful life.

In the past many codes of morality and whatnot were formulated. They appeared logical because they obviated the necessity of struggling with some difficult problems. But as a result of our prudish social system we have only the susceptibility to false wisdom which is so apparent. We are crying for a better civilization. And let me repeat, it can only be found by intensive training of the individual, so that he may intelligently co-operate in his own development.

GRANTHAM JAQUETTE.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1921.

Coloring of the Clouds

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Kindly explain how it is that the same light is able to make so many different colors in the clouds.

D. F. J.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1921.

The gorgeous coloring of the clouds, especially those at sunset, is due to the circumstances that the yellow and red rays of light have a much greater penetrative momentum than the blue. They make their way through the stretches of the atmosphere, which entirely arrest and turn back the blue, and they do this the more markedly if the air is at the time laden with extraneous particles that augment the aerial capacity.

Where Can Story Be Found?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I read many years ago a humorous versified extravaganza pertaining to a gluttonous sailor shipwrecked on a cannibal island in a starving condition. The natives finding him unavailable for their cuisine, put him into a cage with a huge anaconda, with the result that the latter was the victim of the sailor. Perhaps some reader will be able to furnish you with this selection for printing.

S. R. B.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1921.

Use of Firm Name

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Kindly inform me through the People's Forum if there are any laws in the State of Pennsylvania governing the use of a company or firm name. If so, is it necessary to file papers with the county clerk? Are persons conducting collecting and reporting agencies in the States required to give bonds or pay a license?

E. L. T.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1921.

The laws of Pennsylvania do not prevent a concern from calling itself a company, but it is always better to obtain a charter, as otherwise the members of the firm are chargeable as partners. The charter is obtained from the Governor after application has been made and advertised, in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the statute. Collection and reporting agencies are not licensed or bonded.

Rhineland High Commission

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—What is the Rhineland High Commission?

S. L. D.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1921.

This is a commission that is holding the bridgeheads on the Rhine and is composed of representatives, both military and civil, of England, France, Belgium and the United States. The Americans do not vote as members of the High Commission, but attend the conference and are consulted by the representatives of the other countries.

About Ty Cobb

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When did Ty Cobb first play big league ball?

H. T. H.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1921.

Ty Cobb first played big league baseball in 1905, when he joined the Detroit team. Prior to this he played with Anniston part of the season of 1904, and then went to Augusta, where he stayed until he joined the Detroit team.

The "Check-Off" System

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—What is meant by the "check-off" system concerning miners?

H. S. P.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1921.

The "check-off" system refers to an agreement between mine operators and the union by which the dues of the union miners are deducted from their pay and remitted direct to the union officials authorized to receive them. This follows the system by which the accounts carried at the company store, rents, etc., are deducted from the miners' pay.

Poems and Songs Desired

Where Lines Are Found

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please state the name of the poem and the author from which the following is taken:

"Alas! regardless of their doom,
The little victims play;
No sense have they of ills to come,
Nor care beyond today."

MARION T. GEORGE.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1921.

This verse is the sixth of Thomas Gray's "On Distant Prospect of Eton College."

"F. L. D." desires a poem containing these lines:

"We sail not faster than our hopes,
No slower than our fears."

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTE BOOK

By Lee Pape

THE PARK AVE. NEWS

Weather. Posserbly rain posserbly not.

Exter! Latest Feud News! There was a big pushomobile race last Satidday between Mary Watkins, Loretter Mincer and Maud Jonsin, and Maud Jonsin was a good ways ahed and Sid Hunt yelled, Hay Maud youre losing something, and by the time Maud Jonsin found out it was ony a falts alarm she was last insted of ferst and Mary Watkins won the race and wouldent race it over agen. This makes the Hunts ahed in the big feud between the Hunts and the Jonsins.

Sissiety. Miss Mary Watkins dont speck to Mr. Charles (Puds) Simkins eny more on account of Mr. Simkins having took her to Sniders ice cream place to get some ice cream last Wensday and Miss Watkins left a little on her plate for politeniss and Mr. Simkins reetched over and ate it.

Pome by Skinny Martin.
The Champeen.

I jump erround and laff out loud
And yell with joyish glee,
O Id be sad and dizmal if I thawt
Enybody was happier than me.

Intristing Facks About Intristing Peeple. Puds Simkins has bin late for skool 19 times this year alreddy and ony late for suppir twice in the last 3 years.

For Sale, a exter roller for a roller skate. Will sell cheap to the rite party. See Lew Davis. (Avvertizement.)

If you wunt quick reliable results avvertize in the Park Ave. News.

RESINOL
Soothing and Healing
For Baby's Tender Skin

COME HAVE DINNER AT MEENEHAN'S CAFE
SUNDAY SPECIALS — 62D & WALNUT STS.

Lobster Dinner, $1.50
Half Broiled Lobster
Crab Meat au Gratin
Filet of Sole Tartare Sauce
Barbecued Oysters
Baked Potato

Meenehan's Special, $1.50
Lobster Thermidor
Deviled Crab
Filet of Sole Tartare Sauce
Clams Casino
Saratoga Potatoes

Turkey Plater, $1.50
Roast Young Turkey, Chestnut Filling
Mashed Potatoes French Peas
Cranberry Jelly

Lamb Platter, $1.00
Roast Leg of Lamb
Mashed Potatoes French Peas
Lettuce Salad French Dressing

Chicken and Waffle Dinner, $1.50
Half Broiled Chicken Waffles
Fried Sweet Potatoes Peas

Fish Platter, $1.00
Fried Scallops Tartare Sauce
Baked Potato String Beans

Sirloin Platter, $1.25
Roast Sirloin of Beef, Fresh Mushrooms
Special Baked Potato String Beans
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
French Dressing

Chicken or Crab Salad, Fried Oysters, $1.00

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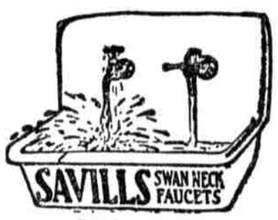

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Questions Answered

General Sheridan's Grave

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Am I right in my statement that General Sheridan is buried at Arlington Cemetery, near Washington?

W. L. B.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1921.

General Sheridan's grave is in Arlington, and many other distinguished soldiers are also buried there.

THE WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY
is dependent upon the well-being of its individual members. It is not the least of one's duties to guard by thrift, against the misadventures of life. A Savings Fund or Checking Account opened with this Company will be an appropriate step to accomplish the result.
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NORTH HUDSON HOSPITAL ASSO., Weehawken, N. J.
OVERLOOK HOSPITAL, Summit, N. J.
MIDDLESEX GENERAL HOSPITAL, New Brunswick, N. J.
JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL, Jersey City, N. J.
CHRIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL (Jersey City Heights), Jersey City, N. J.
NEWARK CITY HOSPITAL, Newark, N. J.
HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF ESSEX COUNTY, Newark, N. J.
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Newark, N. J.
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, Newark, N. J.
*One year High School required in Jersey Hospitals.
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EASTON HOSPITAL, Easton, Pa.
GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, Lebanon, Pa.
CENTRAL HOSPITAL (23d & Chestnut Sts.), Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL STOMACH HOSPITAL (2514 N. 15th St.), Philadelphia, Pa.
WEST PH'LA. GENERAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (1234 N. 54th St.), Philadelphia, Pa.
MUDGETT HOSPITAL (Colored), 2038 N. 13th St.), Philadelphia, Pa.
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Union Printing Gives More for Each Dollar

IF YOU are buying printing, especially if it is aimed to sell merchandise, it is to your interest to see that it is produced by Union printers, working on the eight-hour day, half-day on Saturday basis. Printing produced under these conditions is not only reasonable in first cost, but through its greater effectiveness accomplishes more for each dollar expended.

A printed page is a mighty and a capricious thing. Nowhere is this more true than in advertising literature. One folder will draw inquiries and orders and another fails to attract more than a ripple of interest.

The printer's skill can make or break the success of any piece of printed matter. In the little decisions of typography, which mean everything in readability and attractiveness, he can increase its effectiveness a thousand-fold.

But ability to do things like this takes skill, training, proper working conditions and time for studying and improving the printing art.

Right now printers are asking for the enforcement of the forty-four-hour week agreement between themselves and their employers.

Eight hours a day and a half-holiday on Saturday give the Union Printers a chance to be in condition physically and mentally to give your printing the thought and care that its important work deserves. Under these conditions they can work faster and surer and turn out a better job.

You want better printing and more of it for your money. The Union Printers are anxious to give it to you. Co-operate with them. YOUR printer should employ Union Printers on a forty-four-hour-week basis.

For seventy years the International Typographical Union has built for the benefit of the printing crafts. It maintains the great Union Printers Home and Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Colorado Springs, provides pensions and death benefits and prepares apprentices through a complete course of instruction. If you would like to learn more about this great progressive organization, address us for the booklet "Facts," which gives you unbiased information in greater detail.

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If you have a charge account here, all merchandise purchased from November 1st to December 31st, inclusive, may be PAID FOR JANUARY 1ST

Our page in the MONDAY MORNING newspapers will be filled with news of special money-saving opportunities, of new apparel, and of many things especially appropriate for gifts.

TOYS, Dolls and Games are the most important things in the world, just now, in the eyes of the children. Our stocks were never before so fine. Santa Claus is here, and gives each little visitor a pretty Story Book.

CHOICE Fur Coats of All kinds, selected by our expert and sold under our Seal of Confidence—$100.00 to $1000.00.

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THE Jupon Over-Blouse in practically all lovely materials, $11.50 to $36.50. Some of Navy Blue Serge, $7.50 and $8.75.

ALL-WOOL Plaids, Special at $3.50—excellent assortment of patterns in the smartest color combinations. Width, 54 inches.

BOYS' New Wash Suits of durable, fast-color fabrics in regulation style and in sizes 3 to 9 years, unusually good values at $1.95, $3.45 and $3.75. In gift boxes if you desire.

FLOOR and Bridge Lamps, hand-carved and finished in old gold and polychrome; complete with silk shades—$42.50. One-third under price.

DOBSON'S Plain Taupe Velvet Carpet, at about one-third less than the regular price—$1.65, $2.00 and $2.50 a yard.

ORIENTAL RUGS—50 fine Saruks, averaging 3.6x5 feet—at one-half former prices—now $85.00, $95.00 and $110.00.

DAVENPORT BEDS, $72.50, frame finished in oak or mahogony, covered with imitation leather, and with mattress; worth much more.

ALL-WOOL Plaid Blankets, Special at $8.85 a pair. A remarkable group, size 70x80 inches, in rose pink-and-white plaid, soft and warm.

GIFTS for the Home—Furniture, Rugs, Lamps, Pictures, Upholsteries, Liners, Bedfurnishings, China, Cut Glass, Art Wares, Housefurnishings, Art Needlework.

PHILIPPINE Underwear Special. Fine hand-made and hand-embroidered Lingerie at remarkably low prices. Night Gowns, $2.50 to $4.95; Envelope Chemises, $2.50 to $4.95, and Straight Chemises, $1.85 to $3.50.

CLEARANCE of Nainsook Lingerie. Broken lines of finer Night Gowns, Combinations and Envelope Chemises at great savings.

THES Chic Toilet Sets, $15.00. Comb, Brush and Mirror of fine imitation ivory with orchid edge. An attractive gift suggestion. The price is one-fourth less than usual at $15.00.

SLIPPERS for All the Family are favorite gifts. Be sure to see the gift assortment of Daniel Green Felt Comfy Slippers and Cosy-Toes.

BOLSTER Throws and Pillow Cases of fine Muslin are gifts to please the homemaker. Embroidered, hemstitched Bolster Throws, $3.50 each. Pillow Cases, embroidered and hemstitched or scalloped—$2.00 to $3.50 a pair.

ENGRAVED Christmas Cards should be ordered early. Two weeks' time is required to fill orders for engraving.

GIVE the Children Books. Gifts that will last and will insure many delightful hours to boys and girls. Books in wonderful assortment in the Children's Book Store.

TOILET Preparations in Gift Boxes. "Her" favorite Toilet preparation in various assortments—Perfume, Toilet Water, Face and Talcum Powders included—all handsomely boxed.

QUEEN MAKE House Dresses, $1.85. A special lot of slightly imperfect Dresses, all the distinctive *Queen Make* models, some half price and less than half price.

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The most remarkable values of this season! Our own exclusive WICKHAM Suits—the season's su[illegible] stock from the factory—at ONE-THIRD LESS than regular prices—now $24.50, $29.50, $33.50 and $38.50. The famous ALCO Winter Overcoats at $27.50, $33.50, $38.50, $46.50, $54.50 and $62.50.