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FINANCIAL
Annual Meetings
THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY
Philadelphia, February 8, 1921.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, 437 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., February 23, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
Copies of the Annual Report can be had at the Company's office on and after February 15, 1921.
HENRY H. PEASE, Secretary.

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Beginning Thursday evening, February 24, a course of instruction in Investment Banking of great value to employes of Investment Banking Houses, Security Departments of Trust Companies, Banks, Public Utilities Corporations and Individual Investors. Mr. Elmer G. Parsons, of Parsons Brothers, members of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, will conduct the course. Full particulars on request.
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GOSSIP OF THE STREET

Wild discord in yesterday's trading, a few crippled industries falling several points and a few closely held specialties moving up as one unit, while the leading stocks swung within a narrow circle, was described as a jazz market with confusion increasing on almost every movement that was made during the day. Those who watch the trading are satisfied that the undertone of the market continues one of pronounced strength, especially in view of the way the leading steel industrials, the prominent railroads and other issues act in the course of mixed dealings. They generally assume that the declines which increased in the range and extent all through the past week reflected the operations of a new bear combination that has apparently picked out crippled industries as objects of attack.

In some of these stocks, those concerned in their management apparently have no longer power to offer resistance to bear raids and this is said to be the case, especially in Atlantic Gulf and West Indies. American Woolen was taken by another group as an object for attack and seemed to miss banking support that, in former times, was quick to appear when lower prices were established.

The impression prevails in strong circles that, with the holiday period over and absentees returned in large volume to the streets, that a better tone will be shown tomorrow and that the real political market looked for with the approach of the coming in of the new administration will be continuous from then on.

Break in Foreign Exchange

In accounting for the break in the foreign exchange market, the obvious fact that the market has been advancing steadily for some time, reaching new high records, and was likely to be subject to realizing by profit-taking speculators, was ignored.

Aside from the purely speculative movements, the most logical consideration may be given to the action of the Washington government in placing an embargo upon any further foreign loans. The higher rates for money at the British capital would, ordinarily, in view of the comparative easing of the rates for money here, as alleged, would have a tendency to strengthen exchange as indicating a transfer of balances.

There is also to be considered the probable effect of the announcement by the British finance minister that his government intends to prepare for the resumption of interest payments on the British debt to the United States Treasury. There must not be left out of the analysis the present extensively bullish speculation in depreciated foreign currencies which have caused a more widespread interest in the movements than at any time on record.

Great Britain is increasing its foreign trade and is steadily liquidating some of its obligations, including the instalments on the $150,000,000 loan from Canada. It is to be noted that for the time being the long-continued imports of South African gold, via London, have ceased, and Japan has placed an embargo upon international movements of the yellow metal.

Financial Situation in England

Although the Bank of England shows an increase in the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 14 to 14¾ per cent, the financial situation in Great Britain attracts renewed attention in view of the urgent appeal of the administration to the British banks to give a larger cooperation toward the efforts to rehabilitate credits. London advices, relative to the recent boom in foreign exchange, suggest that the rise has been partly due to exaggerated expectations of favorable developments from the meeting of the Supreme Council.

It is a matter of general knowledge that the two most important factors in causing the present pronounced recovery in the foreign exchanges have been the dullness of international trade, reflected in an almost complete absence of commercial bills and the decline in the prices of our exportable commodities to about one-third of the figures ruling at the high point in the war.

The London Times has this to say about foreign exchange: "During the war the watering down of currency was not fully reflected in the foreign exchanges, because of the rise of costly 'stabilizing' devices; but these were gradually abandoned and in 1920 the exchanges were exposed to a real economic valuation, namely, that fixed by the relation of supply and demand.

"In the case of the continental countries, the currencies having no stability, their external values fluctuate almost hourly. Because of their volatile character, bankers refuse to lend against them and, generally, will continue to do so until steps are taken to put a stop to the further inflation of currency and the existing paper money is once more fixed in a definite relationship to gold or to sterling."

THE TRADER.

PORPHYRY EARNINGS LOW

Deficits of Three Big Companies Increase in Last Quarter

Further losses from operations are shown in the quarterly reports of the leading porphyry copper companies, with a consequent deficit after dividend requirements.

The Ray Consolidated loss of $60,731 compares with a loss of $52,149 in the preceding quarter and profits of $647,226, or 41 cents a share, in the December quarter of 1919. The total income of the company for the year was $911,675, or 57 cents a share. In the preceding year total income available for dividends was $1,743,440, or $1.10 a share. After payment of dividends last year, there was a deficit of $665,503, and of this total $455,026 was the deficit for the fourth quarter. The average cost of copper produced in the fourth quarter was 16.27 cents, without allowance for gold or silver or miscellaneous income. The cost of producing the metal in the third quarter was figured at 15.96 cents. The average carrying price of copper for the quarter was 14.59 cents per pound, compared with 15.057 in thethird quarter, 18.426 in the second quarter and 21.96 for the first quarter. The report says: "The metal market continues to be very disappointing. There have been steady, though small, sales continually for export shipment, but domestic demand has been exceedingly light; a further curtailment of production has been therefore necessary."

The loss of $280,499 in the fourth quarter by the Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. compares with a loss of $83,180 in the preceding quarter, and net earning of $687,290, or 34 cents a share, in the December quarter of 1919. For the full year net earnings total $235,500, or 12 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,225,357, or 61 cents a share, in 1919. After payment of dividends, the deficit for the last year was $1,263,688. The deficit of the preceding year was $1,773,828, but, in that year dividends were just double those of 1920. The average costs of copper in the fourth quarter of the year, after all expenses and charges and after allowance for gold and silver values, was 17.32 cents a pound, against 16.04 cents a pound in the preceding quarter. This report also calls attention to the need for further curtailment in operations.

In the case of Utah total loss for the quarter was computed after charging off $535,270 on securities. In the preceding quarter the profits were $502,953, or 31 cents a share, while for the December quarter of 1919 the profit was $2,699,456, or $1.66 a share. For the year 1920 the profits of this company were $5,024,498, or $3.09 a share, against $8,252,396, or $5.08 a share in 1919. After payment of dividends last year of $9,746,940 there was a deficit of $4,722,442.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

Chicago, Feb. 22.—CATTLE — Receipts 6000 head. Beef steers mostly 15c to 25c higher. Top steers, $10.40; bulk, $8.25@9.75; butcher stock, bulls, stockers and feeders steady to strong; bulk butcher cows and heifers, $5@6.60; bologna and beef bulls mostly $4.75@5.25; canners and cutters largely $2.50@3.50; calves, 25c to 50c higher; bulk vealers, $10.50@11.50; stockers and feeders mostly $6@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 27,000 head. Active, 15c to 25c higher; lights up most. Top, $10; bulk, 200 pounds and down, $9.65@9.90; bulk, 220 pounds up, $9.10@9.50; pigs, 10 to 15c higher.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000 head. Killing classes generally 25c higher. Lamb, top early, $10.25; choice 82-pound shorn lambs, $9.25; bulk fat lambs, $8@9.25; ewes, top, $7.60; choice 118-pound ewes, $6; bulk, fat ewes, $5@5.75; bulk, 60-pound feeder lambs, $7.50.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22.—HOGS — Receipts, 1000 head. Higher. Heavies, $9@9.25; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $10@10.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 300 head. Higher. Top sheep, $6; top lambs, $10. Steady.

CALVES — Receipts, 50 head. Steady. Top, $14.50.

East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3500 head. Steers, strong to 25c higher. Bulls, $7.50@8.50; cows and heifers, strong to a shade higher; bulk, heifers, $6.25@8; bulk, cows, $5@5.75; canners steady; bulls, $2.50; veal calves, 25c to 50c higher; top, $11.50; bulk, $11@11.25; stockers and feeders strong; bulk, $6@7.

HOGS—Receipts, 5000 head. Fairly active, lower than early, or about steady to 10c higher than yesterday's average; most of advance on 200-pound butchers. Early top, $10.25, out of line; practical top, $10.10; bulk lights and mediums, $9@9.75; bulk, heavies, $7.75@9; packer sows and pigs, strong to 25c higher; quality mostly good.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1500 head. Strong to 25@50c higher on free sales inside; receipts mostly medium to good yearlings and lambs; yearlings brought $7.25@7.50 for around 95-pound average; 10 lambs sold.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 125 head. Steady. Calves, receipts 100 head. Active, 50c higher; $5@10.

HOGS—Receipts, 600 head. Fair enough; others 25@50c higher. Heavy, $9@10; mixed, $10.50@10.75; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $11; roughs, $7.25; stags, $5@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Receipts, 3000 head. Steady to 25c higher. Lambs, $6@10 for yearlings; $5.50@7.50 wethers, $5.50@6; ewes, $2@5.50; mixed sheep, $5.50@5.75.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—Spot cotton was in limited demand. Prices were lower. Good middling, 9.32; fully middling, 9.22; middling, 7.87; low middling, 6.72; good ordinary, 5.12; ordinary, 4.12. Sales were 3000 bales, including 2700 American. Receipts were 64,000 bales, including 62,400 American. Futures closed steady: February, 8.08; March, 8.12; May, 8.26; July, 8.37; October, 8.68; December, 8.74.

Prices Stronger on Paris Bourse

Paris, Feb. 22.—Prices were stronger on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 57f 85c; exchange on London, 53f 65c; 5 per cent loan, 83f 95c. The dollar was quoted at 13fr 79c.

London Metal Market

London, Feb. 22.—Standard copper, spot, £70 17s 6d; futures, £70; electrolytic spot, £74; futures, £76. Tin, spot, £170 5s; futures, £173 5s. Lead, spot, £19; futures, £19 15s. Zinc, spot, £25 2s 6d; futures, £25 12s 6d.

No Markets Today

Stock and commodity markets, as well as banks and trust companies throughout the country are closed today in celebration of Washington's Birthday—a legal holiday.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

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.

Old Tariffs Out of Date

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Your editorial in yesterday's issue, "Old Tariffs Out of Date," echoes what every internationalist in the land is propagating, especially the banker internationalist.

We are told we must not lay profane hands upon our sacrosanct foreign business—especially exports of manufactures—by enacting any tariff law that will interfere with the unlimited influx of foreign goods. Because, they say, these Europeans have no gold with which to pay for our exports nor sufficient credit that these bankers are willing to cash, and so, like good, broad, generous citizens of the world, emancipated from our former narrow isolation, we must let them pay in goods.

Were these gentlemen to go as far as you do in proclaiming themselves free traders, no exception could be taken, but when conscious misgivings compel them to announce their continued allegiance to the Republican party and devout loyalty to protection—but, etc., etc. (as witness Banker A. Barton Hepburn not long ago), we have no alternative but to suspect either lack of knowledge or a titanic struggle between principal and interest. You frankly state that "a tariff law adapted to the situation must be framed with almost as much regard for the foreign producer as for the home manufacturer." But, Mr. Editor, just as Lincoln proclaimed that this nation could not endure half slave and half free, so we today cannot endure half protectionist and half free trade. There is no "almost" in our economic vocabulary. We must be either nationalist or internationalist—American or hyphenate.

Our old-established industries, under the beneficent influence of protection, have been developed to the point where they can easily supply the entire requirements of the home market. Not one of them that needs protective duties to equalize differences in production costs here and abroad can, for obvious reasons, sell its products in foreign markets in competition with Europeans. Therefore every yard or pound of goods imported means a corresponding stoppage of such home machinery and loss of employment to some home workman.

What is this Utopia that is so persistently dangled before our eyes? The last statistics available—the census of 1914—give the total value of our domestic manufactures as about twenty-four times the total value of our exports of manufactures. To be exact, 4.58 per cent went to this "land of promise," while 95.47 per cent stayed right here in the best market on earth. Shall the tail wag the dog?

No, Mr. Editor, there is no such thing as old tariffs out of date in the sense you mean. The principles that govern them are eternal, and no war has changed or can change them. If there is anything out of date, it is those who, like Old olonious, are mistaking a hawk for a hand-saw.

GEORGE C. HETZEL.

Chester, Pa., February 19, 1921.

In saying that the old tariffs are out of date the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER was merely repeating in another form what William McKinley said in his famous last speech in Buffalo about twenty years ago. This newspaper is not advancing free trade, but it has been insisting for the past three or four years that it would be a grievous mistake to ignore in framing a tariff law the great economic fact that the United States has become a creditor nation within a decade and cannot safely pursue the tariff policy of a debtor nation—Editor.

Defends Soldiers Needing Bonus

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In a recent issue of the People's Forum I read where an ex-service man wrote stating he did not think it necessary for the boys who served with the army or navy to ask for a bonus. Why not? Perhaps he has plenty. Those boys who willingly went and did their bit were well talked of while over there. There was nothing too good for them. Every one was soldier crazed. I had a young brother-in-law who spent eighteen hard months over there in the A. E. F. forces who left from our home in Columbus, O. He was in all those hard fights, was gassed and is now a nervous wreck. If those boys had been on this side in peace they wouldn't need to ask for that bonus, for those fellows who were "fighting at home" had the chance to make big money and were also being paid a bonus by their employers.

If they failed to receive it, they put up a kick. The ex-service boys are in need of the bonus. Why make them wait? The writer who believes the boys shouldn't ask for pay for what they did. I wonder if he is as good a silver as a talker.

Washington passed a cash bonus of $15 per month. Now what's the trouble with the state of Pennsylvania? I sure would not be trying to knock the bonus bill even if I didn't want it myself. Half of those ex-soldiers are now on the streets selling gum to make an honest living. Doesn't that look great for those who risked their lives to save the day? Trusting this will help, I have said no more than any fair-minded person could say, with good wishes for your paper always.

I also want to say that I think the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is a wonderful paper, and I can hardly wait for it each evening.

EDNA KULB.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

Science and the Bible

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The remarks of "G. J." as to the Bible and science are fine, but need some addition. Some science is truth—not all. One only needs to look back a very few years to see many things accepted as fact and truth but now discarded, as "G. J." rightly says. The error too many people make is that they assume "a very probable theory" to be correct and try to fit the Bible to it. Our colleges are much to blame for stressing such theories as facts.

A leading biologist, Prof. L. S. Beale, of King's College, London, says "there is not the slightest evidence of any relation between nonliving and living having been established by gradual advance and no evidence that man has descended from, is or was in any way specially related to any other organism," or words to these effects. Some folks imagine there is but one missing link. They are all missing. When we are shown at least one and given some information as to how it operated will be time enough to accept it.

Another cause of supposed difference between the Bible and what we understand to be truth as seen in nature is that we do not teach the Bible properly. Although given often in parable and often in very condensed form, it is understandable by those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. The account of the creation is perfectly understandable and agrees with our accepted geologic story if we remember that Moses almost surely was given the facts by means of a vision and that he wrote those facts as an observer on the surface of the then forming earth would have written them. Any one doubting the account should tell us how Moses learned the facts if not this way. This chapter seems to be a clearly revealed truth. Any teacher who teaches otherwise should wake up.

A further rational explanation is that men were created long before Adam and that Adam was the first man in the same sense that Christ was the second man. The accounts of two creations are not confused narratives of the same thing. Many things in the Bible bears out this, and Winchell and other leading geologists have expressed themselves as holding to the belief in pre-Adamites.

C. E. D.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

How About Coffins?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Your leading editorial Wednesday, February 16, is headed:

"It is impossible to produce too much. Mr. Hoover shrewdly points out that the more we make the more we consume."

Say, chief, how about coffins?

H. IRA HALL.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1921.

A Timely L'Envoi

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I submit the following for your People's Forum:

OH! JOY

Whatever else may happen,
Since our country has gone dry,
The sailor still will have his port,
The farmer have his rye;
The cotton still will have its gin,
The sea coast have its bar;
And each of us will have a bier,
No matter where we are.

G. B. W.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

The Nolan Mystery Stories

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Through you I would like to get a word with Philip Francis Nowlan, who is credited with having written the detective stories on your inside pages. While some of his mysteries are most complex, and while some are even interesting, we would like to know where he gets some of his dope.

In Tuesday's solution of Monday's story the strange man takes the stand that the howling of the dogs on Heckshall's place was the point on which he caught the housekeeper. He declares most naively that "Harvey Hunt knew dogs never howl except when the moon is shining or perhaps under the influence of some musical instrument."

Surely he himself must have been "under the influence," for he continues to state quite blandly that the dog's howl is the same as the hunting cry of the wolves, "which is never heard on a dark night, when the animals could not see their quarry."

Would this writer imply that wolves do not hunt except when the moon shines? Would he imply that wolves fast when the moon is hid?

Further: We would like to ask him (and his friend Harvey) if either of the two has ever heard of the hunting cry of the wolf? Or even the wail of the domesticated dog? And, also, whether he thinks the wolf confines his hunt cry until only these occasions when he actually sees his prey? And, in addition, whether or not he is aware that the wolf usually is silent after sighting his quarry?

PAX VOBISCUM.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1921.

Protests Law

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I note from the daily journal that another "Sullivan law" is about to be presented and probably passed (House bill No. 28 and House bill No. 98, by Mr. Allum).

I would protest that such a law simply enables the criminal to carry weapons and only disarms the law-abiding. The criminal classes have no difficulty whatever in supplying themselves with as many pistols as wanted. I would point out the frightful crime conditions in New York city resulting from the passage of a similar law. Permit me to protest as a voter, taxpayer and real estate owner against the passage of so unfortunate a law.

RALPH W. SEISS.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

Wants Sowers Bill Protested

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In regard to the Sowers magistrate bill, would it not be a good thing to get up a mass-meeting to protest against this bill and get some of the ordinary people of Philadelphia to express their ideas on the subject? I, for one, would like to help. One or two well-known speakers would be good. But I find that people take more interest when every one has a chance to help.

CHARLES BRINTON.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1921.

Questions Answered

To Obtain Pasport, Etc.

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you kindly print in your most appreciated People's Forum where and how can a passport be obtained? Will you also print the song "A Mother's Prayer"?

J. M.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

You can secure a passport only through the secretary of state, Washington, D. C., as no one but the secretary may grant and issue passports in the United States. A fee of $2 is charged. If you will write to the State Department, Washington, they will send your blanks for application.

We do not have a copy of the song "A Mother's Prayer." Probably a reader can supply it.

Earning Way Through College

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Are there any colleges in this or neighboring states which afford a student the opportunity to earn the greater part of his board and tuition at the school?

Has a student self-supporting plan been adopted by any?

C. A. MARTIN.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1921.

Almos all colleges have employment departments connected with them to assist young men and women who are compelled to earn their way through college by securing employment for them at odd hours. There are no schools, however, that obligate themselves "to afford a student the opportunity to earn the greater part of his board and tuition." We cannot say if any specific "self-supporting" plan has been adopted.

How Did He Do It?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I am inclosing a problem which I think will interest your readers in its solution.

A farmer had one full eight-gallon jug of cider. A boy is sent to get four gallons of the cider, but the farmer has only an empty three-gallon jug, besides the empty five-gallon jug the boy brought and the full eight-gallon jug of the cider.

JOSEPH ZAMPIER.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

Answers Three Problems

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In answer to a problem by "C. L. E." to find the area of space inclosed by two intersecting circles, distance between centers is 30 feet, diameters equal 50 feet, would state that answer is approximately 558 1-3 square feet.

The answers to the second problem are: Output 1902, $122,148.74; 1903, $144,135.81; 1914, $126,835.25.

The answers to "W. L. D.'s" problem are 8, 12, 20 and 5.

Proof: 8+12+20+5=45. 8÷2=10. 12—2=10. 5X2=10.

A. MILDREN, Jr.

Philadelphia, February 14, 1921.

1 Berkley Street, Cambridge, Mass.

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you please give me the address of Basil King, author of "New Heaven and Earth"?

WILLIAM A. BAUER.

Pleasantville, N. J., February 12, 1921.

"S. S."—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s New York residence is 10 Fifty-fourth street.

Poems and Songs Desired

Words of Song Wanted

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Can any one give me the words of the following song beginning:

"With a bundle on my shoulder and a thorn stick in my hand,
I ride in Philadelphia like a roaming Irishman."

MARGARET J. McCLURE.

Haverford, Pa., February 14, 1921.

Can a Reader Supply It?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I will appreciate it very much if you will have printed in your People's Forum the words of the song entitled "Soldiers of Erin."

JAMES E. MURPHY.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

Author of Song

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—In reply to a question inserted in your newspaper by D. Brown in regard to the song "Crying," I bought this song in one of the music stores along Market street, but in the music roll, without the words.

The girl who wrote this song is Eleanor Young.

JACK DAVIS.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

Wants "Lincoln Favorite"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I would like to have a poem, said to be a favorite of President Lincoln. Do not know the title or the author. One part has these lines:

"When the battlefield is silent
You can go with careful tread;
You can hear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead."

SARAH C. COOPER.

Camden, Del., Feb. 10, 1921.

Bryant's "Thanatopsis"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Kindly advise me from what poem recitation or ritual the following lines are taken, or ask some of the readers through the People's Forum where same can be found. I would greatly appreciate getting the remaining lines:

"Live so that when the end of thy life comes,
And the innumerable caravans of death are beckoning unto this," etc.

T. A. R.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

You are undoubtedly misquoting lines from the last verse of Bryant's "Thanatopsis," a poem too long for us to print in whole, but here is the verse:

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach the grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

An Old Song

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Believing your readers will treasure, as I do, this old song of boyhood days, submit the following:

THE SABBATH MORNING

Oh! the Sabbath morning, beautiful and bright,
Joyfully we hail its golden light,
Glad to have a day of sweet and holy rest,
'Tis the day that God has blest.
Day calm and holy, day nearest heaven,
Day which a Father's love has given,
Oh! the Sabbath morning, beautiful and bright,
Glad we hail its golden light.

Let us spend the moments of this holy day
So that when we all shall pass away
Sweet 'twill be to know the quiet Sabbath even
Brings us one day nearer heaven.
Day calm and holy, day nearest heaven,
Day which a Father's love has given,
Oh! the Sabbath morning, beautiful and bright,
Glad we hail its golden light."

G. B. W.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1921.

Answer to "In Flanders Field"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you kindly insert in the People's Forum the poem which was written in answer to "In Flanders Field"?

DOROTHY L. COOPER

Marcus Hook, Pa., February 15, 1921.

There have been a number of answers. This is one:

AMERICA'S ANSWER
By R. W. Lillard.

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead,
The fight that ye so gravely led
We've taken up. And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep
With each a cross to mark his bed,
And poppies blowing overhead.
Where once his own life blood ran red.
So let your rest be sweet and deep
In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught;
The torch ye threw to us we caught.
Ten million hands will hold it high,
And freedom's light shall never die!
We've learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders fields.

Jack Bradley—We cannot reprint "To Face Upon the Floor," but if you will send us a stamped addressed envelope we will mail you a copy.

Joseph McDevitt—We cannot give space to the printing of "Barbara Frietchie," which is to be found in any copies of Whittier's poems and in almost every popular collection of poetry. The object of the People's Forum is to print poems and words of songs virtually out of print.

"C. E. D." asks for a poem containing these lines:

"I have no mother, for she died when I was very young,
But still her memory round my heart like morning mist has clung."

"Reader" asks for the Irish song entitled "My Own Home Town in Ireland."

IN MEMORIAM

GEEHR.—In loving memory of ALMEDA HARRIS GEEHR, who departed this life Feb. 22, 1915. HUSBAND AND SON.

GUILFOY.—In sad and loving remembrance of our dear mother, JULIA, who departed this life, Feb. 22, 1916. May she rest in peace.
Sadly missed by husband and family.

Deaths

ADAMSON.—Feb. 19, JOHN FREEMONT, son of Ida and late William Adamson. Relatives and friends, students of Girard College, invited to funeral services, Wed., 2 p. m., parents' residence, 5062 N. 19th st. Int. private, American Mechanics' Cem.

AGNEW.—Feb. 20, 1921, at her residence, 1512 N. American st., MARY A., daughter of the late Dennis and Mary Agnew (nee Diamond). Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, Wed., 8:30 a. m., from the residence of her cousin, James J. McQuaid, 1450 N. 4th st. Solemn high requiem mass St. Michael's Church, 10 a. m. Int. New Cathedral.

ALSENTZER, husband of the late Lena Alsentzer (nee Campbell). Relatives and friends, also John Braun Ben. Assn., invited to funeral services, Thurs., 2 p. m., residence of his brother, Charles Alsentzer, 2[illegible] N. Randolph st. Int. German Lutheran Cem.

ALTEMUS.—At Atlantic City, Feb. 20, CATHERINE ALTEMUS, mother of Jennie and Blanche Altemus. Int. Tannersville, Pa., Wed., 1 p. m.

BALLAYETTE.—On Feb. 19, 1921, KATHERINE C., widow of Gilbert Ballayette. Relatives and friends are invited to the services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 2228 Aspen st. Interment at Hillside Cemetery, View st., Tuesday evening.

BEINE.—On Feb. 21, 1921, WILLIAM F. BEINE. Relatives and friends, also Washington Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M., Germany Royal Arch Chapter, No. 52, and the Masonic Veterans and Masonic Ancients of Penna., are invited to the services, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, John W. Hewitt, 225 W. Wyoming ave., Germantown. Interment private.

BIDDLE.—At 2138 N. Camac st., Feb. 21, ANNA W., wife of William Biddle and daughter of Rose De Canda. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Thurs., 11 a. m., at Armstrong & Son, 1927-29 N. Broad st. Int. private.

BRADEN. — Feb. 21, ELIZABETH C. BRADEN (nee Cline). Funeral services Thurs., 2 p. m., at chapel of Andrew J. Bair & Son, Arch and 19th sts.

BUCKMAN.—2d Mo. 19th, 1921, GEORGE C. BUCKMAN, aged 66. Funeral services at late residence, near Newtown, Pa., 4th Day, 2d Mo. 23d, 3 p. m. Train for Newtown leaves Reading Terminal, Phila., 1:21 p. m.

BURK.—Feb.