THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Letters to the Editor

Mr. Lincoln's Bed

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Your publication of the inclosed photo, with the statement that Abraham Lincoln died in this man's bed, is totally erroneous. He died in the bed of my mother's only brother, Private William Tilton Clark, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. I have letters from my uncle Clark, written while the doctors were working over Mr. Lincoln, telling of the fact that my uncle had given up his room and bed to the wounded man, to which he was carried from the theatre opposite, not knowing who it was until he was brought into the room.

These letters are now falling apart with age, but I still keep them. For many years, also, I had in my possession the soft collar called a "stock," which Lincoln wore that night; also Mrs. Lincoln's lace handkerchief, with the President's blood on it, as she had passed it to a friend to stay the blood.

I also had for many years the candle in my uncle's room used by the surgeons in the first superficial examination of the injury. Also the pair of socks that Lincoln wore at the time. These things were left behind in the excitement after the death, and my uncle, a boy of twenty, kept them as souvenirs. Some twenty years ago, when Miss Ida M. Tarbell was writing the "Life of Lincoln" for McClure's Magazine, my family sent these souvenirs to McClure's editors that they might see them. I don't remember what eventually became of them, as we did not ask their return.

The custodian of the death room in Washington was for years "constantly amused," as he told us, by people calling there who were relatives of the occupant of the room at the time of the assassination. We proved our claim to him and he was most enthusiastic at meeting a real descendant.

I also have a Washington paper of the day after the assassination, bordered and lined in deepest black, which mentions my uncle, William T. Clark, as the occupant of the room.

I can prove my statements in face of any other claim. ERNEST V. WRIGHT.

U. S. Hospital No. 42, Perryville, Md., October 5, 1921.

That Council Combine

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—The general public of this city must be in anything but a good frame of mind against City Council, for their endeavor to thwart the efforts of the present administration in its desire to improve the city and find work for the unemployed. The Council Combine has refused the granting of the $19,000,000 loan bill. Why? Is it because they do not want to see any civic improvements; because they do not want the city to get the Frankford L started; to see the public art gallery finished; or the subway, and the public library at Eighteenth and the Parkway?

No. It is because these Councilmen are controlled by a set of political grafters who have long since learned that they cannot get their hands on any part of this money, and take from it a personal divvy, but instead that it will be spent, every cent of it, for the improvements for which it has been set aside. They want to wait until the present honest administration is out of power and the old force of "get-and-take" is returned. But what about the public? In the meantime they will have to await the pleasure of this Council Combine, with stoppage of work, and no jobs that would allow the thousands of persons now out of a job to secure employment in order to keep their families. I wonder how those men feel, who are out of work, regarding this Combine for forcing them in their idleness to remain without employment, simply on account of political manipulation. G. W. RAWLINGS.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1921.

How to Stop Banditry

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Again today we read in your paper of a number of hold-ups and get-aways, and they are becoming entirely too frequent to be pleasant. The winter is coming on, when the policemen cannot be as alert—or never are as alert—as in the summer time, and it is with troubled forebodings that we feel that this banditry is going to be most dangerous during the winter.

It should be broken up before it makes any further headway. It can no doubt be done, but serious thought must be given to the subject and strenuous efforts must be made. Every suspicious character should be examined and rounded up. All drivers of autos who seem to be out on a joy ride, and are not on a legitimate trip, should be stopped by the policemen and examined for weapons.

Naturally such a procedure will entrap some innocent victims, and probably humiliate them, but they can easily clear themselves, and they should be willing to put up with the annoyance for the general good that will come out of it.

Detectives and police officers naturally, on account of their profession, should be very alert, and should be able to recognize those who are dangerous to the public welfare, and they should not allow them to pass unnoticed, for they can be sure that sooner or later they are to be heard from.

The public is a great deal at fault by its carelessness, and the law cannot be too stringent as to who is allowed to drive an automobile or who is allowed to carry a pistol. I know, personally, a number of persons who are driving cars about the city who are not supplied with the proper license. If an officer or detective has the slightest suspicion that the driver of a car does not own the car, is not employed by the owner, or is driving without a license, he should be stopped, the car taken away from him, and he should be severely punished.

If the limit of the law would be given to these auto bandits I am sure it would go far toward stopping the practice. I am sure there are readers of the People's Forum who know of some scheme whereby these bandits could be caught, and they should be willing to write their ideas to the People's Forum in order that they may be gone over and some good results follow the suggestions. GEORGE T. PECK.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1921.

Favors Spanking

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I have been reading the People's Forum ever since it has been published, and I take a great interest in it. I have read in it a good many persons' opinions on spanking the boys and girls. Well, I am not married, and therefore have no children to bring up. But I cannot help making remark on how some of the children are brought up. In my opinion the majority of them need spanking in the worst way. But it seems to me the parents either don't want to spank them or they have lost control over them.

There are some little tots playing in the streets as late as 11 P. M., when they should be in bed, and I think the parents are to blame.

A few months ago a lady from Chester, replying to one who signed herself "Anxious Mother," said she would not spank a daughter of hers at the age of fifteen years or over, even if she had one. Well, I do not agree with her. I would advise "Anxious Mother" to spank her daughter if she needs it. If the teachers in our public schools had liberty to spank the pupils and the parents did the same, we would have better boys and girls today.

I agree with the Judge in the Morals Court in Pittsburgh. He said if there were more spanking there would be fewer men and women in jail today. I would like to hear some other persons' views on the subject. I. M. N.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1921.

Verifies Bible Statement

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I reply to the inquiry of H. D. Wells, "If our Lord was upon the earth forty days after He arose from the dead, how can the last chapter of Luke be true?"

According to the Biblical record, our Lord revealed Himself to His disciples as follows (some of the accounts, however, may be duplications): On the day of His resurrection, Sunday morning, early to Mary Magdalene, Matthew xvi, 9, and John xx, 11-18; Sunday morning to the women, Matthew xxviii, 9 and 10; Sunday to Simon Peter alone, Luke, xxiv, 34; Sunday afternoon on way to Emaus, Luke xxiv, 13-21, and Sunday evening to disciples except Thomas, John xx, 19-25. On the next Sunday, the eighth day, to the disciples, Thomas being present, John xx, 26-29. All of the above were at or near Jerusalem. Appearances in Galilee: Or probably some time intervening without any communication, meanwhile the apostles being engaged in the fishing business, when the Lord appeared to them on the shores of Galilee as a stranger, John xxi, 1-13; to eleven disciples on the mountain, Matthew xxviii, 16-20; to above 500 brethren, I Corinthians xv, 6. At or near Jerusalem: At the close of the forty days to James alone, I Corinthians xv, 7; at the end of the forty days at His ascension, Luke xxiv, 51 and 52, and Acts i, 6-9. Apparently the events of the twenty-fourth chapter of Luke occurred on the resurrection day, and if this be true, then the appearance to the disciples, Thomas included (John xx, 26-29) is untrue. Also all the appearances in Galilee and the last two appearances in Jerusalem.

But for one who reverences Jehovah and recognizes His word as truth there is a reasonable explanation of the seeming discordance of the last chapter of Luke. The King James version of the Bible was not translated from the original Greek, but from the Latin vulgate. It was compared with the Greek text of eight manuscripts only, all of which were written since the tenth century. Since then more than 600 manuscripts have been discovered, some of which were written in the fourth century. A comparison of the King James translation and the Codex Vaticanus No. 1209 shows that Verses 9 to 16, inclusive, of the last chapter of Mark are spurious, as they do not appear in the Codex Vaticanus. Evidently some priestly translator took liberties with the text.

This being true, I believe the explanation of the apparent inharmony of the last chapter of Luke was caused by some priestly translator between the original manuscript and the Codex Vaticanus taking the liberty of abridging the events of the twenty-fourth chapter of Luke, leaving out certain occurrences between the first day and the fortieth day. This is my conjecture. If any one has anything more reasonable, I shall be glad to hear of it. VERITAS.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1921.

Welcome the Newcomers

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—An article entitled "A Get-Acquainted Club," for those who are lonely, in a current magazine impels me to write this letter. Old residents of Philadelphia, or those who have acquaintances and friends, know not what it is to be a stranger in a strange city. You are so taken up with your own pleasures that you care not what your neighbor is doing. If a person is visiting your town, every provision is made for his entertainment, but let him come here to live, that is an entirely different matter. Some one will say: "Why not join the church?" Ought that to be the way to get social recognition? Another will suggest playing cards. What if one does not care for card playing? You go into a church a perfect stranger. Is there any one present to make you feel that it is a pleasure to have you there? You have a "gateway" for the entertainment of visitors. Have you one for new residents? Why not have them feel the bigness, the hospitality and the motherliness that Philadelphia should have? Why not do unto others as you would have them do unto you? S. L. D.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1921.

Questions Answered

National Guard Division in France

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—When did the National Guard of Pennsylvania arrive in France? Where was it engaged? H. A. ESSICK.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1921.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania—the Twenty-eighth Division—arrived in France on May 18, 1918. Its activities were in the sector southeast of Chateau-Thierry (corps reserve), June 30 to July 31 (battle operations July 15 to July 18 and July 28 to 30); Vesle sector (almost continuous heavy fighting); Argonne-Meuse offensive, September 26 to October 9; Thiaucourt sector, October 10 to November 13. This division captured ten German officers and 911 men, sixteen pieces of artillery and sixty-three machine guns.

Building Material in London

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—Of what material are most of the buildings in London made? E. L. C.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1921.

All parts of London are alike in the fact that most of the buildings are made of brick. There are no quarries nearby, so the stone for the finer buildings must be brought from a distance. The smoke-laden London fog blackens the entire city, although the west end suffers least in this respect.

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.

Let No Corn Spoil an Hour

Any Corn Can Be Stopped Now, Any Moment, by a Touch

SCIENCE has solved the corn problem. One can now stop a corn ache instantly, and shortly remove the whole corn.

The method is gentle, scientific, sure. A famous chemist invented it. A surgical dressing house of world-wide fame produces it.

It is Blue-jay—the liquid or the plaster. A touch applies it. The pain stops at once. Soon the whole corn, however ancient, loosens and comes out.

It makes harsh treatments unnecessary. It makes paring ridiculous. It makes every corn ache a folly.

Your druggist has Blue-jay. Let it end your corn—tonight.

Liquid or Plaster

Blue-jay

stops pain—ends corns

a Bauer & Black product

What's YOUR Pet Phone Pest?

Flossie's "Bell Jinglers"

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—This letter is a safety valve for me. I am just about ready to burst with vexation. The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER editorial about telephone manners caught my eye at a critical moment.

For downright discourtesy and colossal nerve a girl living next door but one to us takes the cast-iron powder-puff. We have a phone. She hasn't. But she has a big string of fellows who like to chatter to her over the phone. Maybe because it's cheap.

This annoyance began several months ago, but became acute in the last two weeks. It reached its positive limit last night. I'll call her Flossie because that's not her name. Well, one of Flossie's bell-jinglers called her up at my house. I told her after I had been kept waiting for a full minute at her door.

I noticed her nose wasn't powdered when she answered the bell. I knew that meant Johnny on the phone would have to wait three or four more minutes. When Flossie did rush in she buried her mouth in the transmitter and rattled away like a half-empty bean bag.

For forty full minutes she talked to that sap on the other end of the wire. I wanted to make a couple of calls myself, but I remembered the law against murder and gritted my teeth. Finally she said a good-by that really was good-by. She thanked me when I went to the door with her, but she didn't seem to realize how she was imposing on us.

Then and there I vowed that the next youth who telephoned to our house for Flossie will be told to spend a street-car ticket or to say it by wireless. MABEL B.

Philadelphia, October 6, 1921.

Wants Secretaryship

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Providing Harry S. McDevitt succeeds in securing the appointment as president of the S. P. C. T. B. M. (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Tired Business Men), is his cabinet to be self-appointed or will it be elective? If the former, won't you have him consider me for the office of recording secretary. I think, through my personal experience, I could get up a dictionary on phone profanity—spoken under breath, naturally—that would be a corker as to phraseography, but I am sure as recording secretary I would be able greatly to add to this vocabulary, and for that reason I am desirous of the appointment.

One of the greatest cruelties, in my estimation, that is inflicted upon the business man is the professional or otherwise man who employs a girl operator in his room and always asks her to get your phone number. She does so, and invariably asks you to wait. Her employer is usually engaged in some sort of conference, and, unmindful of the time you are compelled to consume waiting until he is through, it not infrequently happens that during my busiest moments I get at least a dozen such calls a day, with an average wait of from five to ten minutes each, which loses me, in my own office time, from one to two hours.

This is most exasperating, and still more so when after holding the phone to your ear for ten minutes you hear a sweet voice at the other end say, "Never mind." In the meantime the boss at the other end has probably forgotten what he was going to ask you or changed his mind regarding it, or more than likely was trying to impress upon his callers his importance as a business man.

If you can use your influence to secure me this appointment, I will reciprocate by keeping you daily informed on the new additions to our language that are called out by these phone pests. JOHN T. GORDAN.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1921.

Lessons by Phone

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—You have my everlasting gratitude for your editorial on phone pests, and I trust it will be read by some of these offenders who will take home the thoughts contained therein, and also in your article today headed "McDevitt for President of Phone Manners Club." Now that school has again opened, I am having the same trouble in trying to get a number at any time during the evening.

I have a party wire connecting my phone, and every evening for the last week a young high-school girl and man have been "doing their lessons" over my party wire. It seems the teachers have given these pupils a certain number of questions to look up the answers, and Fred and Maude get together every evening and swap questions and answers and consume invariably from one to two hours in so doing, with a little bit of sentiment worked into the conversation.

I think the phone service should be limited, even on party wires, in order to get rid of these school "question-and-answer" pests, so that the house man or wife can make a business or professional call at night without having to spend the entire evening sitting near the phone waiting until the boys and girls "get out their lessons." I don't exaggerate when I say that two persons connected on my party line in West Philadelphia one evening this week spent one hour and a half exchanging their questions while I waited and took up and down the receiver a dozen times trusting that they had finished. At the conclusion I was compelled to retire exhausted after finding that it was too late in the evening for me to see the party with whom I had a necessary few sentences of communication.

MRS. G. W. L.

Philadelphia, October 7, 1921.

Germany's War Losses

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—Will it be possible for you to state how many men Germany lost in the World War? H. A. O.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1921.

According to what are said to be the final authoritative statistics concerning the losses of Germany in the World War, the lost dead numbered 1,808,545, of whom 52,000 were officers. Nearly 25 per cent of the officers participating in the war are on the death roll.

The Sanitary Commission

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Please tell me what was the style of work carried on by the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War and as fully as space will permit. F. M. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1921.

When Lincoln, in 1861, called for 75,000 soldiers many good men and women instituted what they termed "Soldiers' Aid Societies." At first the Government did not look upon these with approval, under an apprehension that they might interfere with the discipline and efficiency of the army. Certain physicians and clergymen who had interested themselves in these charitable undertakings perceived how much good could be accomplished by a more extensive and thorough organization and formed the United States Sanitary Commission. Their intention was to aid by their professional advice, but soon, the field opening out before them, their operations were greatly enlarged.

The Sanitary Commission was affiliated with the Government Medical Bureau. It had hospital transports, wagons, ambulances, etc. Ingenious men devised for it inventions of better litters, better stretchers and better ambulances. It secured comfortable transportation for the wounded soldiers from the battlefield.

The commission inspected the sanitary conditions of the camps; it had branches in all the large towns collecting supplies, which were sent to the main depot; it looked after poor and needy soldiers, affording them food and shelter until they could help themselves. There were regular feeding stations established. This is all too brief an account of what this Sanitary Commission had done during the Civil War to relieve suffering.

Mineral Contents in Water

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—I am anxious to ascertain through your People's Forum what city in the United States has the greatest amount of mineral content in its drinking water. B. S. R.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1921.

The Bureau of Chemistry says that the drinking water of Oklahoma City contains the greatest amount of minerals. There it amounts to 12.1 grains to a quart. The mineral content of the drinking water of Atlanta, Ga., is the least, and amounts to only .2 of a grain to the quart.

"Reader"—The newspaper you have is of no commercial value. You might get a small price for it from a collector.

"C. L. O."—The American Bible Society prints the Bible in 150 different languages.

"W. C. C."—Sir William Temple is the author of the quotation: "Books, like proverbs, receive their chief value from the stamp and esteem of ages through which they have passed." It is from his "Ancient and Modern Learning."

"S. L. Y." A person must be thirty-five years of age before he can hold the office of President of the United States.

"D. L. C."—The Rainbow Division in the late war was so named because it was made up of the best militia organizations of twenty-six States.

Poems and Songs Desired

What Poem Contains Lines?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you kindly inform me from what poem the lines accompanying are an extract and by whom the poem was written? The first line of the quatrain appears short, but it is as I have found it, so I give it just as it is:

"When death's shadows my bosom unclouds,
When I shrink from the thought of the coffin and shroud,
May hope, like the rainbow, my spirit unfold
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold." G. A. L.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1921.

Can a Reader Supply It?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Will you kindly give me the words of one of the parodies on "Maud Muller," in which you will find the words:

"The very night that Maud was mated
Her brother Bob was intoxicated." A. E. S.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1921.

Can a reader supply it?

"D. L. B." asks for a poem containing the following:

"Truths half drawn from Nature's breast,
Through subtlest types of form and tone,
Outweigh what man at most hath guessed
While heeding his own heart alone."

E. Sensenich, Lititz, Pa., asks for a poem called "That's Where My Money Goes" and the words of a song entitled "Ain't We Got Fun?"

C. E. May asks for the poem containing the following verse:

"Misled by fancy's meteor ray,
By passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven."

Sans Souci
Broad and Arch
Philadelphia's Most Beautiful Restaurant
Special 90c Luncheon
Served from 12 to 2

McCLEES GALLERIES
1507 Walnut St.
Exhibition
American PAINTINGS Foreign
Mezzotints, Etchings and Exquisite Mirrors
FRAMING A SPECIALTY

OYSTERS
—big ones—delicious ones—in every known style. One visit and you're a patron for life—prove it.
EAGLE RESTAURANT
23 N. 11th St.

Theodore G. Northrup
New York City—Coming October 16 Adelphia Hotel, 3 P. M. Will explain his
New Science and How to Apply It in Business
Come and bring your friends

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Baptist

THE TEMPLE
Broad and Berks sts. (1000 N.)
3000 Seats
Home of the Grace Baptist Church.
The thousands of students in Philadelphia should hear the thought-provoking sermons of Russell H. Conwell at the Baptist Temple every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Dr. Conwell is the founder and President of the great democratic Temple University. His world-renowned lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," will be delivered by him for the 6000th time on October 25th.
Dr. J. Marvin Hanna leads the famous Temple Chorus at both Sunday services. Prof. Frederick E. Starke gives an organ recital from 7:00 to 7:30.
Bible School, Jere L. Crease, Supt., 2:30. Mr. Conwell conducts the Church Prayer Meeting Friday, 8 P. M.

Friends

CONFERENCE AT 15TH AND RACE STS.
11:40—Adult Religious Education, Leader, J. Barnard Walton.
Visitors welcome.

WILLIAM PENN worshiped at Old Merion Meeting House, Montgomery pike and Meeting House lane, erected by Friends in 1682. Divine Worship is held every First-day (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock. A welcome is extended to all. An automobile bus that passes the door leaves Market and 63d sts. every half-hour.

Presbyterian

ARCH ST. CHURCH
18th and Arch.
Rev. Clarence Edward Macartney.
10:45—The Lord's Supper.
12—Bible School. Men's Class taught by Dr. Macartney and Dr. Herrick on alternate Sundays.
7:00—C. E. 7:30—Recital on the Turner Memorial Organ.
8:00—Dr. Macartney will preach on "That Friend of Mine." How man has need of a friend, and every man has his hour at, or near, Gethsemane, when he craves a friend to watch near him and trembling, stretches forth a hand that reaches for the hand of a Friend.

BETHLEHEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Broad and Diamond sts.
Rev. WILLIAM L. McCORMICK, Pastor.
Rev. S. R. CURRY, Assistant.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1921.
10:30—Communion.
2:30—Sabbath School.
7:45—"Life's Noblest Ambition." By Rev. S. R. Curry. Communion.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
21st and Walnut sts.
Rev. ALEXANDER MacCOLL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ALVIN B. GURLEY, Assistant.
Dr. MacColl will preach at 11 and 8 o'clock. Evening subject: "What Is Success, and How May It Be Obtained?"
Evening music:
"Saviour, Breathe an Evening Blessing," Ruff
"Crossing the Bar" ..... Bridge
Sunday School at 10 o'clock.
VISITORS WELCOME.

Unitarian

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
2125 Chestnut st.
Rev. FREDERICK R. GRIFFIN, Minister.
11 A. M.—Mr. Griffin will preach. Subject: "The Present Work of the Unitarian Church in Relation to the Changing Life of the World."

UNITARIAN CHURCH OF GERMANTOWN
Greene st. and W. Chelten ave.
Sunday, Oct. 9, service at 11 A. M.
Rev. ROGER S. FORBES, Minister.
Subject: "The Silent Poor."
Sunday School in Parish House at 11 A.M.
ALL ARE INVITED.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTE BOOK

By Lee Pape

The Park Ave. News.

Exter! Latest Feud News! The Hunts are still in the leed in the big feud between the Hunts and the Jonsins on account of Sid Hunts little brother Bert umpdumping little Dottie Jonsons doll carridge wile she was weeling 2 dolls sipposed to be twins but not looking eny relation, making one dolls nose peel and the other doll stop saying Mamma wen you push it in the stumnick.

Intristing Facks About Intristing Peeple. Sam Cross says money never worries him and once he used a $1 bill for a bookmarker till he got reddy to spend it.

Pome by Skinny Martin.

And Not If It Rains

I looked at the sun as it set in the West
Thinking "G wat a bewtifill site,
I could stand heer watching it all day long
But alas it ony does this at nite."

Sissiety. Mr. Charles (Puds) Simkins got 4 colored post cards from 4 diffrent places last week and has bin going erround feeling very populer. Mr. Artie Alixander allmost gave a wattermelon party in his back yard last Sattiday but he couldent quite make his mother see the necessity of it. Miss Mary Watkins and Miss Loretter Mincer are mad and dont tawk to each other in publick, but they make up for it by tawking about each other in private.

Apples, potatoes or onions peefed in your own kitchin by experts, apples and potatoes 1 cent apeece, onions 2 cents apeece if strong. The Lew Davis and Ed Wernick Peeling Co. (Avvertizement.)

Weather. Unknown.

Lighting Fixtures
Distinctive Designs that are different. Prices are now on a pre-war basis.
1886 1921
If you are in need of electrical supplies of any kind—we can save you money.
WALKER & KEPLER
531 Chestnut St.
Opposite Independence Hall

FLOWERS that match your dance frock add a final pleasure to these pleasant evenings.
CHARLES HENRY FOX
The Sign of the Rose
Walnut 0799 221 S. Broad St.

Keep Your Skin-Pores Active and Healthy With Cuticura Soap
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

We Buy Gold
SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS
JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS
Pawn tickets for diamonds bought
THE OLD GOLD SHOP
Penn Smelting Co.
906 FILBERT ST. Est. 1887

The Community Church
Rally Day at
Oxford Presbyterian Church
Broad Street at Oxford
10:30 A. M.—"Daring Ventures for God." Men's Bible Class.
12-1 P. M.—Church School Rally.
7:45 P. M.—"Rocked in a Cradle." The second sermon in the series "Modern Jonahs in Philadelphia."
Come to the church with a glad welcome!
HERMAN P. GUHSE, Minister
The Community Church

Public Lecture on New Thought
Tomorrow, 3 P. M., Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
By M. L. S. BUTTERWORTH
District President of International New Thought Alliance
Subject: "What Does New Thought Teach? How to Benefit by It."
The Newer Religious views are showing their fruits in the Healing of Mind, Body and Affairs.
Thousands upon thousands have been healed, made happy and prosperous.
The broad-minded man keeps his mind's eye open to that which uplifts humanity.
ALL ARE WELCOME

That HOUSE on Your Hands

A MILLION WAYS TO SELL IT

Each Public Ledger and Evening Public Ledger opens a WAY to tell your story to an average of four readers—a grand total of ONE MILLION WAYS.

Within twenty-four hours we can place your announcement in the hands of OUR MILLION.

All you need is just one reply of the proper kind—JUST ONE.

A million chances! Oh, boy!

It's your "one best bet" for the day. Play it.

The growth of our real estate advertising is keeping pace with the remarkable growth of the paper. Have you noticed it?

Don't waste time in scouting.

Come to the MARKET PLACE.

Phone your ad to our Real Estate Classified Department. Bill will be mailed later.

Bell — Walnut 3000
Keystone—Main 1601

You Can't Specify GOOD PRINTING

GOOD printing results can't be specified. It isn't a matter of choosing materials and marking down type sizes and dimensions. Artistry and conscience of craftmanship must be in the workmanship—aided by years of ripe experience. There's just one way of always being sure of getting uniformly high quality. Order your printing from an establishment that employs Union Printers on the result-producing working schedule—eight hours a day with Saturday half holiday.

Every buyer and designer of printing has experienced the disappointment of seeing a particularly important and carefully planned piece of printing turn out to be a failure. Apparently every requirement was planned in advance to make it a success—careful layout, good paper, good ink—but when the finished article was delivered it somehow lacked the quality you expected.

The important factor was lacking. Good workmanship. It is the skill of the printer that determines whether your folder or your catalog is going to be something of which you can be proud.

Little details that mean so much in the finished product simply can't be indicated in instructions, no matter how technical your specifications may be. That's the reason why you should see that Union Printers work on your printed matter.

Before a printer gets his working card he has spent five years in rigidly supervised instruction and study. To progress from one step to another in the study he must pass an examination. And a committee of printers determines his fitness. For there is no keener or more unbiased judge of a craftsman's ability than a fellow worker.

After he has been judged skillful enough to satisfy these critical judges and is working as a full-fledged member of the Typographical Union, even then he dares not lag, for the progress of printing is a swift one and woe to the reputation of the worker who falls behind.

The Union Printer constantly studies to keep abreast of the improvements—constantly strives for further perfection in order that your printing be better.

Remember that printing is a combination of arts. It takes real mechanical ability and an abundance of the qualities commonly ascribed only to the artist such as an acute sense of color values, a well-developed skill in design and proportion. And usually commercial demands give him no time to linger over decisions. They must be made instantly and instinctively.

To keep himself mentally alert and to give himself the necessary time for study, your printer needs hours for study and recreation. For that reason the eight-hour day with a half day on Saturday is ideal. It gives the printer a chance to keep himself fit—so that he can give you the quality, the speed and the low costs that only Union Printers working on a sensible hour schedule can produce.

This is the trademark of Bernardinus De Vitalibus, a Pioneer Printer Craftsman of 1464. The Union Label represents the development of the printing craft of today.

What We Do for Our Members

During the period of seventy years that the International Typographical Union has been in existence, it has constantly sought to be of greater benefit to its members and to the printing craft. The wonderful Union Printers Home and Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Colorado Springs is maintained for its aged and disabled members. It provides a pension for those who are too old to support themselves at their trade. A substantial burial benefit is paid upon the death of any member.

In order that its workers may increase their ability, a course of instruction has been provided, and apprentices are given five years' instruction and carefully supervised training in order that the standards of the printing craft may be perpetuated and furthered. The history of the International Typographical Union is a record of progressiveness and achievement.

If you would like to learn more about the accomplishments and the aims of this great, progressive organization address the nearest local union for the booklet, "Facts," which gives you unbiased information in greater detail.

The International Typographical Union
General Headquarters Indianapolis, Indiana

Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2