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Senator Harding's Labor Record, Private and Public.

Our neighbor the *World* could not be in a more disturbed state of mind than it is over the unbeatable Republican ticket if VILLA, the Mexican ravisher, had abducted its own Democratic party and dragged it shrieking across the Rio Grande. While the telegraph wires are still loaded with the messages of personal congratulations to Senator HARDING, before he has received official notice of his nomination and before he could again discuss his past, his present or his future course, the *World* excitedly wants to know what he is going to do about this, that and the other thing. The *World* dramatically warns him that he cannot dodge everything under the sun. As a specific example the *World* shouts: "The Senator cannot indefinitely dodge the labor issue."

Well, until the time and the occasion come for Senator HARDING, when and after accepting the nomination, to declare himself again on such subjects, let the hard pan facts and truths of his labor policy speak for him.

Senator HARDING is a believer in the practicability and the benefit of collective bargaining. His own newspaper out in Ohio practises as well as preaches the principle by employing union labor in the mechanical departments. And Senator HARDING has not, so far as we know, had any strikes or other labor disturbances on his newspaper.

But in the Senate Mr. HARDING has declared that there should be regulation of labor in public utilities, just as there is regulation of capital in public utilities. And Senator HARDING spoke for the anti-strike provision in the railroad bill and Senator HARDING voted for it. Senator HARDING wrote a frank, unequivocal letter on his vote to the labor union officials in his own State of Ohio in which he said:

> "If the Government, representing all the people, cannot guarantee transportation under any and all conditions it fails utterly. If that same Government cannot provide just consideration for the workers operating the transportation system it fails again. It ought to and it must do both."

The platform on which Senator HARDING will stand with both feet believes, like him, in the public regulation of public utilities, both as to capital and as to labor, but not in the public regulation of the relations between labor and private industry. On this point the platform says:

> "In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the life and health and welfare of the people. . . . For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the transportation act of 1920.
>
> "In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion."

The party platform on which Senator HARDING will stand affirms, like him, the right of labor to organize and to unionize itself, and to strike, except that:

> "The strike or the lockout as a means of settling industrial disputes inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify Government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.
>
> "We deny the right to strike against the Government, but the rights and interests of Government employees must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals."

WARREN G. HARDING by his words, by his votes and by the pledges of his party platform stands four square on the labor issue with no possible chance of anybody honestly misconceiving his position.

Does the *World* expect anything as frank, as clear and as ruggedly American from the candidate and platform of its own Democratic party? Is this really what our neighbor is so excited about?

A Pistol Shot at Dawn.

In the Elwell murder case we have everything the most exacting student of the literature of mysterious crimes can seek. The victim moved in a world of pleasure, self-indulgence, unremitting labor over things not worth doing. His popular fame was established by his knowledge of a card game which might be played without stakes but seldom is. He was of the world of dancing, clubs, after theatre theatres and restaurants. He had a stable of horses. He had a faro table in his home. He had a way with him with some women. He had tried matrimony, but married life did not fit him. Sermons about him will be preached in many pulpits. There is a background of Palm Beach, of foreign travel, of luxury in all material things. Through it beautiful women pass, apparently in countless numbers; horses, motors, golf, yachts, week ends in the country, late hours in town characterize it.

Then a pistol shot in the strange house which discreetly shelters no servants between nightfall until full daylight, when its master's habitual associates are just getting well asleep, and that master has started on man's longest journey. No robber, caught at work, did this; maybe a woman who had not been treated "right"—sometimes the discarded ones are very bitter; maybe a man who resented the loss of a butterfly, or whose pride had been hurt by a desertion. Perhaps, indeed, an honestly indignant man or woman drew the trigger.

Obviously a cool, collected person fired the shot. Had the murderer been supported by Dutch courage, had there been a row, some displacement of furniture or fittings, some derangement of the apartment, would have testified to it.

So the housekeeper finds the dying man, and the parallel with fiction in the case ends. There is no superdetective to glance at the body, observe what others do not see, run down the slayer. A party of commonplace, hard working, scrupulously careful but completely human agents must take up the search. Their limitations are not concealed. Their processes are not subtle. Their methods do not arouse wonder. What they win of enlightenment comes through heavy labor. They would welcome a "tip" but do not dare to expect it.

Meanwhile, the dead man is buried; a score and more of reporters, fewer than half a score of mourners, among them his father and one woman whose love for him was true and deep and abiding and unbought. That woman needs no naming.

Oil Shortage and the Gas Industry.

Referring recently to the available supply of petroleum in this country and its most necessary uses an official of the United States Geological Survey spoke of the difficulties encountered by the manufacturers of gas in obtaining the needed supply of oil and added that in the not distant future the public must determine what are "the most essential uses of petroleum products." The gas manufacturers are among our heaviest consumers of oil. They use annually from 24,000,000 to 26,000,000 barrels. The wide public interest in this comes from the fact that gas made from this oil serves about 30,000,000 people of all parts of the United States.

In the *Chemical Age* OSCAR H. FOGG, secretary-manager of the American Gas Association, says that the introduction of the water gas process brought about the use of oil in gas manufacture. It was found that this combination developed a new process which was more flexible and less expensive than the use of bituminous coal. Anthracite or coke could be employed to produce the "blue or water gas," and this non-luminous gas could be enriched by the addition of vaporized petroleum to almost any desired luminosity. The result is seen in the present status of the industry; of the 1,024 companies serving gas 469 of the plants use the water gas process exclusively and 170 in combination with the coal gas process. In other words, in about 70 per cent. of the gas manufactured oil enters as a most essential ingredient.

Since oil was first used by the gas manufacturers conditions of both supply and cost have materially changed. In the early days of water gas production oil was easily procurable at a reasonable price. Naphtha, then regarded as an oil by-product, was suitable and could be bought at one cent a gallon. When naphtha soared in price another petroleum distillate, known as "gas oil," became available. But with the great increase in the demand for petroleum productions of all kinds gas oil too has risen above a refinery by-product. All efforts in the last few years to find a substitute for gas oil have brought no satisfactory practical results. On the other hand, the replacement of existing water gas plants by plants or processes which do not utilize oil would take years to complete. And Mr. Fogg asks upon whom would rest the burden of scrapping plants representing an investment of $400,000,000 and which would require in replacement an outlay of two and one-half times as much.

The remedies which Mr. Fogg suggests are two. He would abolish the candle power standard of determining the value of artificial gas—the use for it, he declares, does not exist now that the incandescent burner has replaced the open flame—and he would place gas for illuminating purposes upon the same basis of heating value that governs the use for cooking and all industrial operations. He would, too, adopt a sane standard of quality and bring about a downward revision of high heat values upon the ground that there appears no reason for continuing the economic waste of supplying gas of either candle power or high caloric values when gas of lower values will satisfactorily answer every purpose and without any disadvantage to the consumer. In this way the use of petroleum in the manufacture of gas, Mr. Fogg believes, will be reduced to a minimum and a most appreciable saving will be made in the nation's oil resources.

America Retains a Great Ambassador From France.

The French Foreign Office has been quick to deny the report, persistently circulated among diplomats here, that JULES JUSSERAND was to be set aside as French Ambassador to the United States. This denial will be gratefully received by all Americans who have had the opportunity to observe the tactful, sympathetic and highly efficient manner in which this learned Minister has conducted himself throughout the long term of his service here and particularly during the delicate period of our neutrality.

In peace before the war, in the period of our hesitation, in the great war, while the hostilities in which France and America fought side by side were in progress, and in the extremely difficult days of readjustment through which we are passing, this scholar and finished gentleman has worthily represented the French Government and thus the French people. His resourceful politeness, his intimate knowledge of America and its people, his comprehension of our institutions and ideals, have given him a remarkable hold on the respect and affection of the public here, and established his unprecedented position among students of public affairs.

The announcement of Ambassador JUSSERAND'S retention here sets at rest a disturbing rumor.

Duluth Shamed by a Mob.

The lynching of three negroes in Duluth, Minnesota, on Tuesday was a shocking crime, a shameful outburst of savagery and a crying disgrace to the city, county and State administrations within whose jurisdictions it occurred.

A police lieutenant of the city police is quoted as saying "We could not stand the mob off." The fact that no member of the law defying throng is reported dead, wounded or in jail is the only commentary necessary on this declaration.

As in all other lynchings, the responsibility for this terrifying breakdown of the law lies on the authorities. The police, the sheriff's posse and the uniformed militia are organized and maintained for the purpose of protecting the public peace. When they fail to stop rioters, when they fail to protect prisoners, when they cannot "stand the mob off" the fault is theirs and the full responsibility must rest on them.

If the authorities plead they did not expect an outbreak, that they were caught unprepared, they do not improve their situation. It is their business to know what is going on, to be prepared. They cannot dodge the facts in this case any more than they can in other cases of a similar nature.

The Most Helpful Book.

The American Library Association has set itself a hard task in trying to determine the one book which was the greatest force back of the success of America's great leaders. "What books inspired EDISON, WOODROW WILSON and Babe RUTH?" asks the Library Association, and if they all answer the Bible or "Pilgrim's Progress" presumably a very nice point will have been cleared up to the general satisfaction of all librarians.

This passion for discovering the favorite book of successful men is one of the most deep seated in the human race. Nor is it necessarily limited to successful men. We would just as soon know the favorite novel of a penniless hobo as Babe RUTH'S first choice or even WILSON'S. The same disease in another form is illustrated in those people who are always contemplating trips to a desert island with a specially selected cargo of indispensable masterpieces, and by the enterprising publishers who are forever insisting that they have succeeded in packing the world's best literature into ten portable volumes. It is of course an entertaining amusement but full of snares and delusions to the poor unfortunate who thinks he can emulate the deeds of his pet heroes by acquiring their literary tastes.

If a man wants to know how EDISON happened to think of the phonograph or how WILSON came to conceive of Article X. he will have to strike deeper than the questions propounded by the American Library Association. For all we know WILSON may debauch his intellect with dime novels, while Babe RUTH snatches fitful moments in the dressing room to devour "The Consolations of Philosophy." EDISON may waver between AMY LOWELL and the *Congressional Record*, but it does not alter the fact that his heart is in his laboratory or that he really began to live when he found himself the sole possessor of a Bunsen burner and a couple of glass test tubes.

Knowing a man's favorite book is about as sure a clue to his success as knowing his favorite flower or his beau ideal of a breakfast food. None of us are above a certain curiosity in our neighbors, but it does not follow that because a man likes FENIMORE COOPER he will become a mighty hunter, nor does it follow that every chief of police was originally inspired by Sherlock Holmes.

Women in the Advertisements.

In the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs Mrs. CHRISTINE FREDERICK scolded the men for using "wrong psychology" in the illustration of advertisements:

> "You advertisers have gone mad on the pretty girl model, the artificial, manicured manikin. I make a plea for the genuine homely human model, who looks more like the woman who really buys your goods."

We in turn must find fault with Mrs. FREDERICK'S view of the case. It is true, as she says, that it is absurd to picture women "painting pantry shelves attired in evening gowns or using a washing machine in a reception dress." Such illustrations insult the common sense of the woman reader. But we must reject the "homely human model" for the simple reason that the homeliness of the model distracts the reader's attention from the article advertised, whether it be a sable cloak or a screwdriver.

All the women of America come so near to being beautiful, or handsome, or at least good looking, that an advertising picture of a homely woman—we assume that Mrs. FREDERICK used "homely" in the accepted Yankee sense—comes as a shock. What a nose! says the reader to herself, and quite forgets that the intended subject of the advertisement is the can of Audley's Ambidextrous Artichokes, which the homely model is about to open, unexpected company having arrived.

We have observed Mrs. FREDERICK'S theory put to practical test by the makers of what we believe are known in the trade as "stout ladies' garments." The realism was great and the failure was doubly so. There are, we grant, women who weigh a bit above the standard, but none of them will admit, even to herself, that she is as large as the picture of a "stout model" of the same weight. The net result of these realistic pictures was close attention to the homeliness of the model's face and the fatness of her figure—and utter neglect of the very handsome garment she wore.

A standard is always less conspicuous than an exception. So long as good looks are standard in this country let not that exception, the homely countenance, mar the advertising illustrations.

"The moon doesn't answer," will probably be the response to early efforts to get into communication with that globe of reflected glory. But those engaged in the effort will keep on calling her number, and scoffers should moderate their transports of contemptuous laughter long enough to recall that man has learned to fly, to tour in undersea craft, to loaf around the world in three months since when those feats were thought to be too strange even for fiction. Truth, the cautious chap, is ever helping Fiction, the reckless fellow, out of scrapes.

A fashion note "bewails" signs of the return of the blazer, that once admired jacket, whose colors made wildly envious impressionistic painters. But why bewail? We were as highly civilized and got one hundred instead of forty cents worth of living out of a dollar in the days of the bustle, the hoopskirt, the waterfall, and thought them lovely. They were. So was the blazer. Are fashion notes made by ladies so young that they do not yet know that not what is lovely is fashionable but that what is fashionable is lovely?

Basques, the mystery people of the Pyrenees-Biscay region of Spain, exclude lawyers from their legislatures and other public bodies and assemblies. This explains another mystery: Why they have no words in their language to express the idea conveyed in some countries by the word "irreconcilable" applied to political phenomena.

There must be some inflammably temperamental people in Havana; those who are suspected of having set off a bomb in the opera house because of the high price of hearing CARUSO sing. What is it that BYRON says of those who live where the climate's warmer? Tickets were steep in price in Havana, to be sure, $35 for a single seat, but here, where a colder climate in the opera season aids calmer judgment, one would scorn to pay such a sum for a ticket, rather would one disburse the sum for a sketchy supper with beverage at a reasonably inexpensive cafeteria.

A Missouri Vineyard.

From the Pleasant Hill Times.

We will back our dandelion crop against any this side of Willow Creek, eastern Missouri.

The Peerless Sunflower Princess.

From the Topeka Capital.

We have gazed on ten capitol buildings and, with its setting of dandelions, the one in Topeka is the peerless princess among them all.

A Deal in Politics.

She was a pretty candidate
For mayor of the town;
Her name was Miss Elizabeth
Lucinda Mabel Brown.
He also was a candidate,
But didn't stand a chance
Against his charming opponent—
Poor Ethan Allen Vance.

But did he sit around and cuss
And nurse his sore defeat?
Nay, nay! he wooed and married her
Before she took her seat.
As husband of the mayoress
He rules in politics,
And runs the town, and Lizzie gets
The blame for all his tricks.

MINNA IRVING.

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW.

That Is All This Student of the Constitution Will Yield.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
In your issue of June 10, writing of the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment and the power of Congress to define intoxicating liquors without regard to actuality, or, in other words, their alcoholic contract, you say "the legislative definition" thus sustained will be "respected by good citizens everywhere."

While I have always entertained great respect for your opinions, I am constrained to say that in so far as the decision concedes to Congress the right to contravene a natural fact for the purposes of legislation it might command my obedience but not my respect. In my opinion such an act will still continue to be a wanton and indefensible abuse of legislative authority as having no necessary or justifiable relation to the professed purposes of the act. And with due respect to the Supreme Court I venture to add that if a legislative body may do such a thing then there is no limit to its power, except perhaps specific restrictions contained in such an instrument as the Constitution.

The Roman philosopher defined "true law" as "right reason," and in my humble judgment it is a perversion of reason to assent to the proposition that that which is not is because the Legislature has arbitrarily decreed it to be so. The realm of politics is not the realm of religion; in this case at least one cannot without self-stultification declare "Credo quia impossible." "I believe because it is impossible."

The proper function of a constitution is to set bounds to the authority of the State; to protect the liberties of the individual; to circumscribe the action of the Legislature. To include in a constitution restraints on individual liberty whose proper place, if anywhere, is the ordinary legal code is to pervert the purposes of the fundamental document and make it an instrument of tyranny; it is to inspire first disrespect and then hatred for it in the minds of those who feel themselves bound by its fetters; it is to prepare the way for its ultimate repudiation or the disintegration of the state of which it was the foundation.

NEW YORK, June 16. F. J. D.

TEST FOR FABRICS.

Easy Way to Tell Woollen From Cotton Cloth.

Elwood Hendrick in Harper's Magazine.

Suppose a chemist's wife or his mother or sister buys a number of yards of cloth to be made into a gown. It is to be a winter gown, and its purpose, as distinguished from a summer garment, is to keep her warm. She wants it to be of wool because she knows by experience that wool is warmer than cotton or linen. In making the purchase she asks the clerk in the store if it is all wool, and she is assured that it is.

The clerk does not know except that the buyer said so, and the chances are that the buyer does not know except that the jobber from whom he purchased it said so. And the jobber does not know except that a manufacturer's agent said so, and he may have been at slight pains to find out. We know very well that if we boil a little sliver of the goods in a test tube in a solution of caustic soda the wool will dissolve and the cotton will not; it is one of the simplest tests that can be made, and it can be accomplished in five minutes. But I doubt if one in a thousand chemists does this thing. So the wife or mother may buy goods supposed to be woollen that are in large part cotton, and she may, and often does, catch cold because of this fact.

MR. BURLESON'S JEST.

Postal Employees Find the Head of the Department a Rare Wit.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
As a post office clerk of fourteen years service I must say that in my experience the greatest joker we ever had as boss is our friend Burleson.

In the newspapers of June 14 appeared a statement from Burleson that he advocated $2,600 a year for the boys and that the Republican party is to blame for the measly increase allowed.

I am ashamed to say I am a Democrat and in justice to the Republican party I can say that the Democrats are responsible for the lame and broken down condition of the post office.

Burleson cannot change to be a saint overnight. A deathbed repentance availeth not. Why not make this statement when Congress is in session? Between both parties we are crushed.

POSTAL CLERK.
NEW YORK, June 16.

MR. REID'S REWARD.

Did a Chronological Error Creep Into the Diplomat's Memory?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
In THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD Mr. E. J. Edwards gently chides Senator Depew for slight inaccuracies in unimportant matters, but in the self-same letter Mr. Edwards quotes the late Whitelaw Reid as saying that President McKinley rewarded his services as one of the Commissioners to represent the United States at the signing of the peace treaty with Spain by appointing him personal representative of the President of the United States on the occasion of the jubilee year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

As the Queen's diamond jubilee was in June, 1897, and the treaty was not signed in Paris until late in 1898 Mr. Edwards was guilty of a slight anachronism himself if correctly quoted.

NEW YORK, June 16. J. K. HAND.

A Southern View of the Ticket.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
What a splendid combination we have in Harding and Coolidge! It is a meeting of the East and West.

The ticket is a winning one, and you may look for some surprises in the States south of the Mason and Dixon line. Watch Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and North Carolina.

W. B. NORTHRUP.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 15.

A Gratified Republican.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
Harding and Coolidge, a strong combination for the Democrats to beat.

I have always voted the Republican ticket and am more with them to-day than ever before. Good luck to them!

JOHN S. HUGHES.
NEW YORK, June 16.

Harding.

When asked what State he hails from
The sole reply will be:
He is another Buckeye
From old Ohio's tree.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Its Origin and History in the Democratic Organization Reviewed by the Dean of Political Correspondents.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
I have been greatly interested in the articles on Republican conventions by Chauncey M. Depew, and I was greatly interested in the first article on Democratic conventions by former Governor Martin H. Glynn, printed Sunday, June 13. In that article Governor Glynn, speaking of the first Democratic National Convention of 1832, says:

> It was in that convention that Jackson tied to the Democratic party the two-thirds rule for nominating candidates, which the party has been trying to get rid of ever since. Whatever Jackson's motive was I never have been able to decide, but it was either to show his power or to make impossible the nomination of any one excepting his own candidate, Van Buren. Four years later the two-thirds rule was used to gain Van Buren's nomination for the Presidency, and it was the application of this same rule in 1840 which prevented his renomination and created the situation which ended in the nomination of Polk.

I am afraid the Governor has committed one or two inadvertences in his able article.

As a matter of fact, not even the late Edward M. Shepard, whom Governor Glynn quotes, and who was a studious and scholarly writer on Democratic events, knew the real author of the two-thirds rule. Tradition has named Martin Van Buren as the author. The new rule was not introduced to nominate a President. It resulted in the nomination of a Vice-President, Martin Van Buren. The new rule, it was declared, was deemed a reasonable approach to unanimity, two-thirds of the whole number of votes being required for a choice to the Presidency.

The two-thirds rule in Democratic national conventions has always been alleged to have been the outcome of the failure of the Congressional caucus in 1824 to bring about certain results where Henry Clay was charged with having betrayed his friends in the interest of John Quincy Adams—Adams after his election having appointed Clay Secretary of State, and the stigma that Clay bargained for that place in the Congressional caucus in return for the support of Adams has been a taint in Clay's life even to this day. National conventions were practically inevitable upon the failure of the Congressional caucus in 1824. It was believed that the trouble in 1824 was largely due to the system of separate nominations in different States at irregular times.

Four year later Jackson, however, was very easily nominated in the Congressional caucus for President, and when he came up for reelection in 1832 it was decided to hold the first National Convention of the Democratic party. President Jackson had, with his policy of the liberal use of patronage, no trouble in being renominated and nothing was thought of a two-thirds rule until Martin Van Buren introduced this new feature. It was not necessary for him to introduce the new rule in order to be nominated for Vice-President, and yet the primary purpose of the two-thirds rule was to bring about, it has always been declared, Van Buren's nomination for Vice-President, when as a matter of fact Jackson, the all powerful, had determined upon that very nomination.

Along came the Democratic-Republican Convention in Baltimore in 1835, nearly eighteen months before the election, and there were 590 delegates from twenty-three States. The rule requiring two-thirds of the whole number of votes for the nomination was again adopted because "it would have a more imposing effect," although nearly half the convention, 210 to 231, thought a majority was more "according to Democratic principles." Van Buren, being President, received the unanimous vote of the convention and the Van Buren ticket was subsequently elected.

In 1840 Van Buren could easily dictate his renomination for President and nothing was said about the two-thirds rule and it was not adopted. William Henry Harrison easily beat Van Buren at the polls.

In 1844 Van Buren's nomination was again widely supposed to be assured, but up came a contest to plague Van Buren, who had introduced this two-thirds rule twelve years before. The contest came up because the Southern delegates, says Mr. Shepard, desired to escape obedience to their instructions to vote for him. Robert J. Walker, then a Senator from Mississippi, a man of interesting history and large ability, led the Southerners. He quoted the precedent of 1832, when Van Buren had been nominated for the Vice-Presidency under the two-thirds rule, and that of 1835, when he had been nominated for the Presidency. These nominations had led to victory. In 1840 the rule, Walker added, had not been adopted. Without this rule, Walker declared amid angry excitement, the party would yield to those whose motto seemed to be "rule or ruin."

Benjamin F. Butler of New York, Daniel S. Dickinson and Marcus Morton led the Northern ranks. Butler regretted that any member should condescend to the allusion to 1840. That year, he said, had been a debauchery of the nation's reason, amid log cabins, hard cider and coonskins.

Butler of New York, Van Buren's State, and a stout friend of Van Buren, declared the true Democratic rule required the minority to submit to the majority. Morton said that under the majority rule Jefferson had been nominated; that rule had governed State, county and township conventions. He admitted that under the two-thirds rule Van Buren would not be nominated, although a majority of the convention was known to be for him. In 1832 and 1835 the two-thirds rule had prevailed because it was certainly known who would be nominated, and the rule operated to aid, not to defeat, the majority. If the rule were adopted it would be by the votes of States which were not Democratic, and would bring "dismemberment and final breaking up of the party." Finally, the two-thirds rule was adopted by 148 to 118, in the 1844 convention, and Van Buren was beaten, James K. Polk receiving the nomination and election.

It is very generally admitted that the two-thirds rule was introduced in 1832 to aid Van Buren. It destroyed him in 1844. EDWARD G. RIGGS.
NEW YORK, June 16.

Letters of Triumph.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD:
The names Harding and Coolidge together contain fifteen letters. "Victorious party" contains fifteen letters.

Nuf sed. E. F. BRANDT.
NEW YORK, June 16.

The Surprise.

Stella—Why such preparations?
Bella—I'm expecting a nominating committee of one.

A. F. OF L. DEMANDS IRELAND BE FREED

Delegates Also Open Fight on Government Ownership as Unfair to Unions.

TO WAGE WAR ON ALLEN

Miners' Leader Says Men Will Defy Governor's Court—Rail Strike Condemned.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The American Federation of Labor reaffirmed its stand for recognition of the Irish Republic amid a great demonstration at its convention here to-day. Resolutions adopted urged that the "military forces of occupation in Ireland be withdrawn," and that the Irish people be accorded the "right of self-determination."

The question whether the American Federation of Labor should indorse "Government Ownership" or "Government Control" of the railroads provided spirited debate at the close of the day's session. The administrative forces of the federation, backing the report of the resolutions committee for the approval of "Government Control," opposed the railroad employees' organizations and their supporters in urging indorsement of "Government ownership with democratic operation of the railroads."

John Frey, chairman of the resolutions committee, led the opposition to Government ownership. He asserted it was "not a sound trade union doctrine that we should turn over to the State power over our economic movement." He declared the Government never kept its promises, adding that labor had been made "the first victims" of the Sherman and Lever acts, although it had "been promised that these laws would not be used against them."

May Override Report.

Frey said there is "growing in this country the idea, advocated by those who claim to be our friends—by near statesmen, publicists and others—that the welfare of the State is superior to the rights of individuals. They believed in that in Germany," he added.

When the hour for adjournment arrived the indications were that the railroad employees' unions would have the support of the United Mine Workers and the metal trades organizations. This would enable them to override the committee's report and place the Federation on record as favoring "Government ownership with Democratic operation of the railroads."

The convention called upon the Congress of the United States to cancel the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan and absolutely exclude Japanese and other Asiatic immigration to this country. The exclusion of "picture brides" also was demanded. Federation departments and international unions were instructed to "cooperate and press" this legislation.

The continuation of the federation's organization campaign in the iron and steel industry was authorized. The executive council was instructed to call a conference of the international unions concerned in this work, to procure their "full cooperation" in the campaign. Joseph D. Cannon, of New York, member of the national committee of iron and steel workers, appealed to the federation to aid the 300,000 organized steel workers to prepare for a "new strike."

Declaring the cost of living "must go no higher," the federation demanded that legislation be enacted at once to curb profiteering. The convention expressed "regret that Congress had failed to enact a single constructive measure that would aid in checking profiteering." It instructed its executive council to press labor's "specific proposals constituting a programme of remedy" for reducing living costs.

Want Hand in Control.

The federation reaffirmed its declaration of principles laid down in 1918 to the effect that "those contributing to production should have a part in its control." It then went on record in favor "of setting up conference boards of organized workers and employers, thoroughly voluntary in character and in thorough accord with our trade union organizations as means of promoting the democracy of industry through development of cooperative effort."

Declaring that a band of "irresponsible agitators" are attempting to discredit the "recognized organizations in the railway service," the federation unanimously condemned the "secessionist movement" which resulted in the recent railroad strike. It also instructed its affiliated organizations to "refrain from giving moral or financial support or assistance of any kind to any secessionist movement. Any federation organization giving such assistance is threatened with having its charter revoked.

The federation declared war on the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations in adopting a resolution which condemned such legislation as "confiscatory of the liberty and property, and a denial of the human rights or organized labor." The federation instructed its executive council to take steps to support organized labor in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado in "fighting anti-strike legislation to a finish."

SIX UNION OFFICERS SENTENCED TO JAIL

Miners' Chiefs Are Found Guilty of Contempt.

PITTSBURG, Kan., June 16.—Six officials of the Kansas branch of the United Mine Workers of America were found guilty of contempt in the Crawford County District Court to-day and were sentenced to the county jail to serve until they were ready to testify before the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

The men were James McIlwrath and H. H. Maxwell, board members; Thomas Cunningham, travelling auditor, and John Steele, Willard Titus and John Fleming, joint board members.

On an appeal a stay of execution was granted by Judge A. J. Curran, and the men were released on bonds of $2,000 each.

TOLEDO OUTSTRIPS COLUMBUS GROWTH

Census Puts It Third Largest City in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Columbus has lost to Toledo its place as third largest city in Ohio, but it has outstripped Louisville and St. Paul in rank among the large cities of the country.

The population of Columbus was announced to-day by the Census Bureau at 237,031, an increase of 55,520, or 30.6 per cent. Toledo, which was fourth largest Ohio city ten years ago, with about 3,000 people less than Columbus, showed an increase of 74,612, or 44.3 per cent., during the last decade and now has a population of 243,109.

Columbus ranked as twenty-ninth most populous city of the country in 1910, and its growth has exceeded that of Louisville, twenty-fourth city ten years ago, and St. Paul, twenty-sixth city, both of which now have some 2,000 less population than the Ohio capital.

The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE SUN was founded by Ben Day in 1833; THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835. THE SUN passed into the control of Charles A. Dana in 1868. It became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1916. THE NEW YORK HERALD remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1872, when his son, also James Gordon Bennett, succeeded to the ownership of the paper, which continued in his hands until his death in 1918. THE HERALD became the property of Frank A. Munsey in 1920.

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There are about 650 advertisement receiving stations located throughout New York city and vicinity where Sun-Herald advertisements will be received at office rates and forwarded for publication.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York—Local showers and thunderstorms and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, with moderate temperature; fresh shifting winds with squalls.

New Jersey—Showers and thunderstorms to-day, cooler by night; to-morrow fair, with moderate temperature; fresh shifting winds with squalls.

Northern New England—Cloudy, probably local showers to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate temperature; fresh northerly and northeast winds.

Southern New England—Showers and thunderstorms to-day, cooler in western Connecticut and western Massachusetts; to-morrow fair, with moderate temperature; fresh shifting winds with squalls.

Western New York—Showers to-day; to-morrow fair, moderate temperature; fresh north winds.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Abnormally low pressure prevails throughout the Eastern States, the Ohio Valley and central Mississippi Valley and the southern portion of the Great Lakes, and the pressure is high and rising to the northward of the Great Lakes. This pressure distribution has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys and the region of the Great Lakes.

Northeast gales prevailed on Lakes Michigan and Superior and showers have also fallen in the Rocky Mountains and plateau regions. The weather has become considerably cooler from the Northern States from New England westward to the upper Mississippi Valley, while warm weather prevailed during to-day in the Southern States and the Ohio and central Mississippi valleys.

In the New England States, local showers to-morrow will be followed by fair weather and moderate temperature Friday. In the Middle Atlantic States showers and thunderstorms will be followed by fair and cooler weather Friday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair and warm both days, but with scattered local thunder showers in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. In the upper lake region the weather Thursday and Friday will be fair, with moderate temperature.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature last 24 hrs. High.	Low.	Rainfall Baro-meter.	last 24 hrs.	Weather
Abilene	94	72	29.68	..	Cloudy
Albany	78	70	29.96	.30	Cloudy
Atlantic City	84	68	29.56	.56	Cloudy
Baltimore	92	74	29.62	.52	Cloudy
Bismarck	78	64	29.96	..	Cloudy
Boston	74	56	29.60	..	Rain
Buffalo	66	60	29.62	.54	Cloudy
Cincinnati	90	78	29.58	..	Cloudy
Charleston	94	84	29.76	..	Clear
Chicago	88	66	29.54	.08	Rain
Cleveland	80	70	29.56	1.40	Rain
Denver	80	58	29.74	..	Cloudy
Detroit	76	64	29.60	.96	Rain
Galveston	84	80	29.88	..	Clear
Helena	72	52	29.80	.22	Cloudy
Jacksonville	94	80	29.86	..	Clear
Kansas City	86	72	29.72	.24	Clear
Los Angeles	72	60	29.92	..	Clear
Milwaukee	68	48	29.62	3.14	Rain
New Orleans	94	78	29.86	..	Clear
Oklahoma	96	72	29.70	..	Cloudy
Philadelphia	88	70	29.60	1.14	Cloudy
Pittsburg	84	66	29.62	1.24	Rain
Portland, Me.	58	54	29.66	.01	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	72	50	29.88	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	72	66	29.80	.04	Clear
San Antonio	92	72	29.78	..	Cloudy
San Diego	68	66	29.90	.02	Pt. Cldy
San Francisco	64	50	30.00	..	Clear
St. Louis	94	78	29.56	..	Clear
Washington	94	72	29.64	.20