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Democracy's Murphyized Ticket.

After the Democratic nomination of the Murphyized national ticket WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN says that his heart is in the grave. But the world famed Democratic party of WOODROW WILSON, the proud and blooded Democratic party of the South, the scarred and seasoned Democratic party of the West—the very flower of national Democracy is inside the Tammany Tiger of CHARLES F. MURPHY.

What a triumph for this present boss of Tammany Hall!

The Tammany Tiger of CROKER or KELLY or TWEED never succeeded in putting the Democratic party of the State of New York under its paw.

The Tammany Tiger of CROKER or KELLY or TWEED never succeeded in crossing even the Brooklyn Bridge to stay.

But in this year of 1920 the Tammany Tiger of CHARLES F. MURPHY stalks clear across the country to San Francisco and there in the convention behind the Golden Gate swallows the Democratic party whole!

Who Is the Forger of San Francisco?

We acquit Senator GLASS, chairman of the Democratic National Convention Committee on Resolutions, of any conscious responsibility for the distortion amounting to a forgery of Senator LODGE's words introduced in the Democratic platform.

Similarly we acquit the Committee on Resolutions of any conscious responsibility for this bit of political false pretence, as brazen as it is stupid.

The Senator chairman was deceived. The Committee on Resolutions was deceived. Chairman and committeemen may merit criticism for carelessness, for overconfidence, for slighting the hard, dry but necessary labor involved in research and verification of quotations, but they did not deliberately commit this folly.

Who, then, was the Forger of San Francisco? Who perpetrated this fraud on Chairman GLASS and his colleagues? And are the evidences of the malign influence of the Forger of San Francisco incorporated in other declarations, conclusions and assertions of the Democratic national platform of 1920?

Chile's Presidential Election.

After an exciting and hard fought campaign the republic of Chile has just chosen a new President for the next term of five years. Only two candidates were in the field, both representatives of the Liberal party. ARTURO ALESSANDRI was the nominee of the more radical Liberals, LUIS BARROS BORGOÑO the choice of the conservative elements. Complete returns show that ALESSANDRI has triumphed over his opponent by a scant majority of four votes.

In Chile there are political parties in great number, offshoots of the original Conservative and Liberal groups which have existed since the founding of the republic. There are the old line Conservatives and Liberals, Liberal Democrats, plain Democrats or the Labor Party, Nationalists, Independents and many others.

These subdivisions, resulting from certain minor divergences in political principles, count for little in themselves, since the tendency to form party coalitions has created two great groups known as the Union and the Alliance. Each of these groups includes various factions ordinarily more or less antagonistic. In general it may be said that the Union is swayed by conservative beliefs, while the Alliance is the party of the advanced liberal and radical opinions. It is the Alliance which has succeeded in the election of Señor ALESSANDRI.

In this country Señor ALESSANDRI would be classified as a progressive. His platform calls for many important reforms, the chief of which are elimination of the Church from politics, recognition and conciliation of the rights of labor and of capital, establishment of better facilities for popular education and improvement of woman's legal status.

Chilean culture and civilization rest upon too sound a foundation to permit alarm as to the future. The republic has passed through only one serious internal disturbance, the revolution of 1890. Within it life and property are safe. While there are still some murmurs of dissatisfaction and charges of fraud in the recent election, if we are to judge by Chile's record the will of the majority will be confirmed by the Congress and Señor ALESSANDRI will take his seat as President.

A Democratic Reunion.

"God bless you! Mr. President," remarked the engaging Mr. BRYAN five years ago when as Secretary of State he parted company with the man he had made President. The blessing was sincere but it travelled only one way. There was no reciprocity of good wishes on that memorable occasion.

"My heart is in the grave," remarked the same philosophic and sentimental statesman after Governor Cox had been nominated by the San Francisco convention.

If Mr. BRYAN's heart is in the grave it is not there alone. The heart that was blessed but did not bless in return is undoubtedly there to keep it company.

Changing Immigration Currents.

Recent immigration statistics indicate changed tendencies in the destinations of new arrivals here from overseas. More immigrants, proportionally, are going to distant inland places than has been the case in many years past. Before the war New York and other large Atlantic seaboard cities retained a majority of immigrants. Hundreds of thousands of them settled in the New York metropolitan district. Of these hundreds of thousands many did not get beyond New York city.

With the recent newcomers this is not the case. J. F. ROWE, whose duties as official money changer at Ellis Island put him in a position to know the facts, said a few days ago that New York does not get even 1 per cent. of the present immigrants. Over 99 per cent. of them are headed for the West.

A feature of this western movement is worthy of note. Those Irish who in former years did not stay in New York went almost exclusively to New England, principally to Massachusetts and Connecticut. Now many of them move on to the Pacific coast. For a reason not yet disclosed Oregon at present has a strong attraction for Irish immigrants.

The movement of immigrants to the West is encouraging. It promises relief to the melting pot of the congested Atlantic coast centres of population. That much is assured. But the hope that the new turn of the immigration tide means an addition to the badly depleted labor supply of the agricultural regions is not fulfilled. The new arrivals are not headed for the farms, where they are so much needed, but for the shops, factories and mines. Many of them go to Cleveland, Detroit, Akron and Pittsburg, cities whose powers of alien digestion are already heavily taxed.

Unfortunately to those wide regions which have not even an approximate sufficiency of labor these workers are not given, while from them labor which they have is constantly being taken.

All British Business in a Few Vast Combinations.

English business mergers still go on with such amazing rapidity as to afford nothing better than a fleeting glimpse of the tremendous drama transforming and remoulding the fundamentals of world trade. Try as we may, this country cannot remain indifferent to a movement which penetrates to the vitals of domestic commerce in Great Britain, extends to the heart of Europe, Asia and Africa, and stretches across the sea to North and South America.

An atom of the significance of the movement as a whole is conveyed in the news that Harrod's of London will enlarge their capital, by £1,800,000 to purchase the Gath and Chaves chain of retail stores in the Argentine and Chile. A minor motive in this deal is to provide a larger field of distribution for goods to be made in English factories, which will pass their production through the retail stores directly to the consumers of the world.

But the Harrod's expansion also typifies a movement which has been in progress in England for three years or more and in the United States in a lesser degree since the passage of the Webb and the Edge laws. Both countries have been consolidating their forces for the contest in the world's markets. The English mergers, however, are inherently different from our export combinations because they change the whole commercial fabric of the nation by welding homogeneous units almost unequalled in size and power and exercising the same prerogatives in domestic competition as in the contest with foreign adversaries in foreign markets.

Banks, insurance companies, cotton and woollen mills, steel plants, shipyards and now retail stores are being coordinated and combined on a scale never dreamed possible a few short years ago. Given skilful management and provided the English public does not later vent its wrath against combinations as public opinion assailed the trusts in this country, an English organization has been perfected which cannot but work to the inestimable advantage of British international trade.

Our copper, steel, cotton and other associations formed to promote export trade are combinations only beyond the three mile limit. The advantages arising from centralized domestic management, combined control of production and prices and the power to crush domestic competition belong to the English but not to the American form of combination. The movement has not gone ahead in England without obstructions. Governmental investigation, however, has resulted in decisions similar to that of the United States Supreme Court in the case of our Government against the Steel Corporation. The mere possession of power to control prices and prevent competition does not imply that this power will be used to the detriment of the public interest.

With such quasi approval of the British Government the hundreds of old established English banks and industries have integrated into gigantic centralized corporations. Harrod's is one of four firms which practically control the greater part of high class British retail trade, the three others being John Barker, Debenham & Freebody and Selfridge, the latter person an American who has chosen the somewhat different method of expansion by establishing new branches rather than by acquiring going businesses, the process pursued by the others.

The banking business of the whole British Empire centres around a group of five great banks with thousands of branches and correspondents throughout the world. All the other lines of industry and finance have been similarly unified, giving a vast centralized business system of bewildering magnitude.

A Fate Defying Diet.

A correspondent who needlessly justifies his appeal for our attention on the ground that high food prices make his subject one to deserve the grave attention of this newspaper asserts that:

"We eat too many things; too great a variety. There is so much 'damn foolishness,' as the Congressman you recently quoted said in discussing pig jowl and turnip tops, about 'well balanced' diet that housewives are buying and cooking stuff of little benefit as food but which drains the purse of small change. I believe in eating the few things you like best, and though some of your favorites may set you back quite a bit there's a saving in the end by cutting out the useless lot of small stuff recommended to balance diet.

"I like beef, and come pretty nigh to sticking to them, home made bread, milk, pigs' knuckles, sauerkraut—which should be called preserved cabbage—and ripe, black, fresh figs. There's variety enough.

"Bread is the best food in the world, pigs' knuckles once a week is all the meat an adult needs, there is no beverage so good, so nutritious as milk, cabbage is a wholesome roughage and figs, or bananas when figs are not in market, keep the digestive motor in working order. What say?"

We say that this is an attractive diet, and there is variety enough in it. We are reluctant even seemingly to discourage a thought set down by one who has given to the subject the intelligent study it deserves and who, it is likely, has arrived at a sound conclusion. Home made bread remains the staff of life, but has our friend considered how many thousands of families in this city have only kitchenettes not large enough to hold a staff or even a broken reed, and of course too small for a baking stove?

There should be very many neighborhood public ovens where housewives could take well compounded and thoroughly kneaded pans of bread dough for baking, as many grandmothers of this generation of housewives took crocks of beans skilfully prepared and dough for brown bread to be baked. But a kitchenette stove heated by oil, gas or electricity offers facilities for cooking pigs' knuckles and cabbage, and those who eat thereof will sing with SYDNEY SMITH:

"Serenely full, the epicure would say,
'Fate cannot harm me,—I have dined to-day.'"

Roughage is good for man as well as beast. Turnips, squash or carrots will do for those who have not acquired a taste for cabbage. As to black figs, near their California orchards they are a delicious food. One held upright by the stem in the thumb and forefinger of the left hand may be cut into quarters from the bud down and the pink pulp slipped from its skin easily. But carried this far from their parent branches they are not in their best condition. Bananas are with us always and seldom prohibitive in price.

A subject interesting and important, which we confidently refer for further discussion to other friends as sincere as is our correspondent.

Again, Poor Lo.

From Oklahoma by way of Washington comes the information that the Osage Indians are spending all their money on automobiles and high living. Members of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs who have been on a tour of investigation among this tribe declare that of all their problems the most difficult is that of the rich Osage and that if somebody does not do something soon these Indians will become a public charge in 1931, the expiration of the period for which their oil and mineral lands are held in trust.

The Osages are said to be the wealthiest people per capita in the world; each member of the tribe has been receiving about $8,000 a year and will receive this year between $9,000 and $10,000. When luck came to them through the discovery of rich deposits of oil, gas and minerals underlying their tribal lands they had not made the same progress according to civilization's standards that had been made by the Cherokees or Choctaws to the east or even the Creeks to the south. Many of them, in fact, were still "blanket Indians" more intent on drawing their rations from Uncle Sam's storehouse than in digging their subsistence out of the soil.

With the coming of their windfall these red men did what many of their white brethren would do when $40,000 or $50,000 flowed regularly each year into the household coffers. They let some one else raise the corn and cotton under the hot Oklahoma sun. So the subcommittee finds that the tribal herds have not proved a success and the irrigation schemes undertaken for the advancement of farming are not justified.

But if the Osages have not shown "a marked progress in education and farm activities" their discrimination in other matters has vastly developed. Mrs. OSAGE is no longer satisfied with a calico dress or a red blanket from the post trader's store; she wants a red velvet gown with a train and a Paris hat. The young buck and maiden dance not to the gourd rattle but to the music boxes with which each wigwam is as plentifully supplied as a New York apartment house. The Osage country used to be the final landing place of the discarded hansoms, cabs and buses of the Western cities near by. But not now. It was no uncommon thing, says Representative RHODES, a member of the subcommittee, to find a family of half a dozen adult members in which "each member owned from one to three automobiles, and supersixes at that." From which we may infer, if the red man is bound over the hill to the poorhouse in eleven years, he is not making the journey in a "flivver."

But in justice to the red man the question might be asked, How many of his white brethren are bounding along on the same route through their extravagance? And are the Osages the only people who have been on a wild orgy of spending easy money in the last few years?

San Francisco's Advertisement.

San Francisco appears to have adopted during convention time the most effective means of self-advertisement any American city could use at present—a practical, honest to goodness reasonable scale of prices for the necessaries of life.

Easterners find themselves able to buy a portion of cantaloupe for a nickel, of lamb chops for thirty-five cents, a club breakfast of fresh fruit, cereal with cream, steak or bacon and eggs or ham and eggs or fish, coffee and rolls for ninety cents.

Waiters accept with every indication of satisfaction tips of ten cents.

These prices and these tips prevail in first class establishments.

Some of the delegates are reported to have bought custom made suits of clothes, of imported material, for $65 each, and this without patronizing bargain sales or seeking shops where special reductions were offered to attract trade.

Shoes are offered at prices which make men from Massachusetts gasp.

A room with bath in a clean, well built hotel may be had for $30 a month, and even experienced convention visitors have found the rates reasonable, not only in comparison with those they have had to pay in other convention cities but in comparison with normal rates in Atlantic coast cities.

San Francisco has not had a reputation as a town of moderate prices. Time was when the cent was not recognized within its limits as a factor in currency. The nickel was the smallest of small change. California generally is celebrated as a State of stiff prices, which are matched by the good incomes all its people enjoy. But what is happening to San Francisco's present visitors now denies all the tales of tall charging which have been repeated about the city.

Whatever San Francisco paid for the entertainment of the convention, the investment ought to return a high profit. The only danger the city is in now is that such a throng of citizens fleeing from high prices will seek its shelter that they will force the cost of living to the level it has already reached elsewhere.

Whatever disappointment may have been caused by the census report on Manhattan's population, the seekers after big records will find some consolation in the figures reached by the New York holiday crowds. More people left New York last Friday than ever before in the history of railroading. The records of stage coach traffic are unfortunately not available, but it is doubtful if the New York-Philadelphia stage coach company ever lay awake at nights wondering how they were going to handle the crowds. In this year's Fourth of July mob trains pulled out of the Grand Central every one and a half minutes. It may be a doubtful compliment to New York to have so many citizens trying to get away, but at any rate it is a record.

The Red Hand of Ulster.

The red hand of Ulster's on Sandy Hook Bay,
It shines and it shimmers the long summer day
Where the white gulls go soaring and wheeling away.

But there are no insurrectos on Sandy Hook Bay,
'Tis calm as a pond all the long summer day
As the green yachts go sailing and trailing away.

The red hand, the grim hand, on Sandy Hook Bay—
'Tis the royal yacht ensign they carry all day,
Far aloft as the Shamrocks go shining away.

SEABURY LAWRENCE.

SOUTH CHINA EXPORTS.

Native Products Chinese Are Developing for World Trade.

W. B. Henderson in Pacific Ports.

A new fabric industry that has been much talked of in the United States recently is that of ramie or grass cloth. This comes from Chinese grass, woven from ramie, pineapple or jute fibre. The centre of production is Swatow, as most of the fibre is sent there for weaving on machine looms, although the greater part of Chinese grass cloth is woven on hand looms by women.

Ginger is produced in considerable quantities in the hilly districts of northwestern Kwangtung and on the West River, throughout Sczechwan, and to some extent in the central provinces. In the green state it is eaten by natives as a condiment and a corrective. However, it goes on the market as preserved ginger, and is marketed mostly from Canton. Galangal, a species closely allied to ginger, sometimes mistaken for that commodity, has a taste similar to a combination of pepper and ginger. Like ginger, it is used as a preserve; also for medicinal purposes. Large quantities of it come to the United States.

Castor oil, which is used largely for medicinal purposes, is derived from the castor bean, which grows wild in China. The plant is considered poisonous, as it contains large quantities of alkaloids, therefore the natives use the shrubs as hedge fences to keep out cattle. Of late the industry has grown in importance, as the oil is coming to be considered more valuable than in former years.

Cassia bark, which also furnishes an oil, comes from large trees frequently found in South China. The bark is of most importance. It is stripped off, allowed to lie for about a day, during which it undergoes a species of fermentation and then the epidermis, or outer skin, is easily scraped off. This dries in the shape of a quill and in that shape it goes upon the market.

Another product of the Orient which is of small importance commercially but which is attracting some attention is that of gall nuts or oak apples. The apples are produced by insects on certain trees found in mountainous regions. These apples are oblong and rough and have a tubular shape. The shells are hard and brittle and gummy and in the centre is a cottony ball. They are used to dye silks black; also in tanning and to a certain extent in medicines. Some of these are used to produce inks. China exports more than a million taels worth of this product annually, and about 75 per cent. of it comes to the United States.

Anise seed, or anise, is used in the manufacture of absinthe, cordials and medicines, and is produced in southern China. Then there is a variety of apricot used in north China which is sometimes mistaken for almonds. It is substituted for almonds in some of the principal markets in the Tientsin section.

Camphor, which is produced in largest quantities in China, comes from trees by means of distillation. Instead of the trees being tapped, they are, after a certain age, generally about fifty years, cut down, chipped, and the chips boiled in vats, where the distillate is collected in crystals on strings or other fibres. This product of course has to be refined, and is used not only for medicinal purposes but for the manufacture of fireworks, &c. The oil of Formosa alone supplies three-fourths of the world's consumption. Large quantities of Chinese camphor, or perhaps 90 per cent. of it, come to the United States.

PRIMARY COLORS.

All Shades Can Be Produced With Red, Green and Blue Violet.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: If your correspondent M. S. North of New Haven will take the trouble to procure a Lumiere autochrome plate and examine the colored starch granules composing it he will find they are red, green and blue violet; that is, a blue very slightly tinted with red, but a blue, not a violet. He will also learn that with those three colors all conceivable shades can be and are reproduced, including bright yellow and white, by transmitted light and by selecting a proper amount of each. It is not a theory of light, but a fact, as it is capable of proof.

The old idea of red, yellow and blue being primary colors only applies to pigments such as are used by artists, and is archaic, to say the least. Dr. Ghadiali knows what he is talking about.

As to the treatment of certain classes of diseases by colored rays we have heard of experiments for many years, but as far as I have heard with rather negative or unsatisfactory results.

CHARLES LEROY.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.

VACANCIES AT ANNAPOLIS.

Applicants Kept Out by the Rule Requiring a Deposit of Money.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I have noted with interest the editorial articles on the situation which has developed as regards securing candidates for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In addition to the causes you give for the small number of applicants, let me say that I know of several young men who want to enter the Academy, who were in the naval service or the Marine Corps and were graduated from the classes which were held at Newport this summer, who have passed the mental and physical examinations with high marks and who are prevented from entering the Academy through not having the necessary $360 which is required as a deposit on the equipment which is furnished them.

Our legislators seem to forget that if it is necessary for the country to have a larger navy and merchant marine it is also necessary to offer some inducement to young men to enter the service. In previous years appropriations were made for this purpose. A. W. R.

NEW YORK, July 7.

Democratic Promises.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Really, what do Democratic platforms amount to when we remember Mr. Wilson ran for office and was elected on the one term pledge in the 1912 Baltimore platform? EDWIN WARREN.

BOSTON, July 6.

An Economical Kentuckian.

From the Fulton Wireless.

Mr. Louis Burke is another one of our economical citizens. In order to be saving with the batteries he caught a large number of lightning bugs and put them in a bottle and is using it for a flashlight.

One Way.

Knicker—How does he reduce the cost of clothing?

Bocker—He waits for a great man's mantle to fall on him.

THE SOLDIER ON THE CURB.

The Crippled Fighter Waited Long for a Good Samaritan.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Here is something I witnessed in this city and I hope you will give it space. At the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street the other evening I saw a lame soldier in uniform trying to board a northbound bus. He was unsuccessful, as all the buses were filled. Many automobiles passed and the soldier called and waved to at least a dozen which were entirely empty except for the drivers. The drivers looked at him and drove on indifferently. He started to hobble away and then returned to the corner, evidently hoping that some one with a spark of human feeling would give him a lift. After what must have been a painful and disheartening wait a man stopped his car.

It is certain that those who refused the crippled soldier a lift took no part in the war; if they had they would not have refused him. Some of them were about the same age as the soldier, and it can be assumed that the safety of those "safety firsts" had been dearly paid for by just such lads as the crippled boy referred to. It is also possible that war profits enabled them to buy costly automobiles in which to ride up and down Fifth avenue.

While on my way home, thankful to the one man who stopped his car and wondering what could be the makeup of those who passed the crippled soldier, I was not left long in doubt, for I was annoyed by several automobilists, presumably of the same low calibre, three of the specimens drawing up to the curb and inviting me to ride.

If our boys were worthy of cheers, tears, gratitude and consideration when they went abroad whole to fight for us, they are certainly entitled to as much now when they are back disabled. It is our duty and should be our pleasure to give them a helping hand whenever we have the privilege.

MRS. M. A. PHILO.

NEW YORK, July 7.

ANOTHER BIG UNION.

No Shortage of Work or Workers Under Farmer Murphy's Plan.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: This country needs one big union, a union of all its citizens, a union that will ask the Government to restore the Federal employment bureaus and provide suitable work at reasonable wages for all working people in the country who are able and willing to work.

Three classes will oppose this plan, namely, the immigration interests, the labor organizations and the foreigners. The immigration interests know that there are so many working people in the country that it would be extremely difficult to provide anything like steady work for all of them, and that if it were attempted immigration would have to be stopped. The labor organizations know that under such a plan the jobs of the walking delegates and organizers and labor leaders would be gone, and they could not stop people from working, as the Government would protect them, as it did during the war. The foreigners know that there would be no chance for them to bring over their relatives from foreign countries, as immigration would be stopped.

It is estimated that machinery does the work of 3,000,000,000 men in this country. Before the war there was the same cry of shortage of labor that there is now, but the Government found that there was plenty of labor in the country.

Aside from the few farmers who supply milk to the cities, farmers and their families are as a rule practically idle five or six months each year. There should be a textile factory and a clothing factory in each county in every State in the Union. Those would give work to the farmers and their families and hired help through the winters and it would keep plenty of help among the farmers.

Carpenters, painters, masons, bricklayers and many other mechanics are idle half of the time. They should be provided with some manufacturing work in dull spells. With steady work provided for all the jails and poorhouses would be practically empty.

T. L. MURPHY.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 7.

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

Who First Discerned That the Words Then Spoken Were Immortal?

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You are in error in the statement in your editorial article on "Our National Birthday" on July 4 that the London *Times* first discerned that Lincoln's Gettysburg Address belonged to the ages and was "deathless from the dead."

Neither the London *Times* nor any other foreign publication is entitled to priority of recognition of the high merits of the address, although such assertions have been repeatedly published for the last thirty years or more. Least of all is the London *Times* to be credited with such discovery, as shown by the following excerpt from its paper of December 4, 1863, fifteen days following the address, from the pen of its American correspondent:

> The Gettysburg ceremony was rendered ludicrous by some of the sallies of that poor President Lincoln, who seems determined to play in this great American Union the part of the famous Governor of Barataria. Anything more dull and commonplace it wouldn't be easy to produce.

It was an American, Josiah G. Holland, who, quick to see in Lincoln's words at Gettysburg something far above the ordinary, wrote accordingly in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* the day following. A few days later George William Curtis and Henry W. Longfellow expressed themselves in like strain.

The best information points to Goldwin Smith as the first writer abroad to discover anything of special merit in the address, his contribution on the subject being published in *Macmillan's Magazine* of February, 1865, fifteen months after the London *Times's* diatribe above quoted. Statements of numerous American writers awarding title of first discovery to the *Westminster Review* and other English publications lack verification. ISAAC MARKENS.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The Closed Recreation Pier.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Will the Mayor please explain why the recreation pier at 129th street is in dust and cobwebs and not available to the people for rest, fresh air and recreation?

In former administrations in the summer months music was dispensed by a band at this pier. Why the change?

NEW YORK, July 7. J. C. RYAN.

Notice Them?

Observation will remind us
Though we may not be sublime
We can leave behind white shoe points
On the window sills of Time.

JERSEY MERCHANTS INDORSE 'OPEN SHOP'

Chamber of Commerce Unanimously Denounces 'Undemocratic, Faulty Principle.'

LABOR LEADERS AROUSED

Make Plans to Fight 'Scheme to Spread' Non-union Movement in U. S.

The "open shop" principle, which William Fellowes Morgan denies is the object of the fight between the Citizens Transportation Committee and the transportation trade unions in New York, has been openly indorsed by the Jersey Chamber of Commerce. By unanimous vote of its membership the chamber went on record yesterday as opposed to the "undemocratic and un-American" policy of the "closed shop," and characterized it as a "faulty principle," to which may be attributed much of the present industrial unrest throughout the country.

Taken by referendum on the advice of the Industrial Relations Committee the vote, a total of 827, was the largest ever recorded and the first in which not a dissenting vote was received.

Employers of Jersey City have no quarrel with the labor unions, the committee emphasizes in its report, but they believe the leaders of organized labor are making a serious mistake in trying to force the "closed shop" upon the country. The committee pointed out that "the attempt to create a 'closed shop' by coercive methods is a comparatively recent development in labor union circles."

It attacks also the "equally un-American principle of repressed production as practised inside strictly 'closed shop' trades," citing the building trades among other examples. The cost of building has soared out of sight of the average builder, it states, whereas repressed production policy of labor has decreased the day's work. A lather, for example, has been reduced from 2,500 to 1,000 laths a day.

By adopting the "open shop" resolution the Chamber of Commerce believes it will help to change the "general atmosphere" of organized labor in Jersey City. Questionnaires to employers showed 96 of 116 plants now operated as "open shop" and 26,425 workers of 30,712 employed on that basis.

Union leaders regard this action of the Jersey City employers as part of the alleged scheme to spread the "open shop" movement throughout the United States. Edward I. Hanna, president of the Central Federated Union, said yesterday the local unions are ready for any eventuality, and it is a case of "watchful waiting." Other leaders said 796,000 workers enrolled in the central body would fight "like one man."

INQUIRY WILL DELVE INTO COAL SHORTAGE

I. C. C. Will Hear Many Complaints Starting To-day.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will begin hearings to-morrow on all questions related to car service and car placement on railroads east of the Mississippi River. A battle royal among coal operators of the Eastern States, railroad executives and some big coal dealers will probably develop.

Operators consistently have blamed coal shortage upon the railroads for failure to furnish and place cars at the mines. They have alleged discrimination, and a bitter controversy has been waging since the Fuel Administrator and the Railroad Administration crossed swords on the issue early in the war.

Soon after the railroads were relinquished by the Government the Interstate Commerce Commission issued orders for the preferential handling of coal cars. Complaints continued to pour in and many Eastern cities complained of coal shortage. This prompted the commission to seek the bottom of the situation and every party at interest will be heard. Representatives of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Eastern cities, particularly those in the New England States, are expected to appear.

80 CENT GAS HEARING IS CALLED ILLEGAL

Attorney-General's Counsel Argues for the Low Rate.

Wilbur W. Chambers, as counsel for the Attorney-General of the State in the Consolidated Gas Company's suit to set aside the 80 cent gas law as confiscatory, pleaded the defendant's case throughout yesterday's session before Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court. He argued that the case had been unfairly tried before A. S. Gilbert, special master, who recommended that the 80 cent rate was unconstitutional and confiscatory.

Mr. Gilbert, he said, sustained no less than 1,000 objections which he had raised himself, without motion from any counsel in the case. He contended also that the defendants had not had their full day in court, to which they were entitled, and that the burden of proof had been wrongfully placed upon them rather than upon the complainant.

Books, documents and other data submitted by the gas company were ruled in as evidence by the master, according to Mr. Chambers, without having been read by the defendants. As for the books of the six subsidiary companies which were amalgamated with the Consolidated, Mr. Chambers declared, it had been impossible to obtain them from the company.

$3,026,154 DIVIDED BY SCHERMERHORN

Bulk Goes to Public After Sister's Death.

Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn, aged bachelor and president of the Union Club, who dropped dead in March, 1919, while making a speech at the club, left an estate of $3,026,154. A report by the State Comptroller was filed yesterday in the Hall of Records.

The testator gave $750,000 in cash to Mrs. Hannah M. Lydig, widow of David Lydig, to whom he referred as "my lifelong and dearest friend." He appointed her one of his executors, but revoked this provision in a codicil, as he explained it might involve her in too much care and responsibility.

To his sister, Ellen S. Auchmuty of 101 University place, he gave the income for life from $1,703,816 and $367,500 outright. After her death Columbia University and the New York Institute for the Blind will receive the residuary estate in equal shares.

To the New York Trade School the testator bequeathed $100,000. The Charles Sedgwick Library of Lenox, Mass., received $50,000.

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 630 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.

For Eastern New York—Local showers to-day, followed by fair weather to-morrow; moderate southwest winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day, preceded by showers extreme north portion; to-morrow fair; little change in temperature.

For Northern New England—Showers to-day; to-morrow fair.

For Southern New England—Showers to-day; to-morrow fair.

For Western New York—Partly cloudy to-day; cooler east portion; to-morrow fair.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The southern Michigan disturbance of last night has moved to eastern Ontario with about the same intensity. There were general showers in the Atlantic States, the lake region and the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys and local showers in the eastern Gulf States, the lower Mississippi Valley and the plains States. Further westward the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures are quite low for the season in the plains States, the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and high west of the Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere they do not differ much from the season average.

There will be showers to-morrow in New England, the northern portion of the middle Atlantic district and in the south Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Friday, while to the westward through the lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee generally fair weather will prevail.

Temperature changes will not be of importance.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Low.	last 24 hrs.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	96	70	29.72	..		Cloudy
Albany	80	68	29.72	.01		Cloudy
Atlantic City	76	72	29.88	..		Rain
Baltimore	84	74	29.82	.70		Rain
Bismarck	72	58	30.10	..		Cloudy
Boston	80	72	29.88	..		Cloudy
Buffalo	70	64	29.70	.28		Cloudy
Cincinnati	76	70	29.96	.78		Cloudy
Charleston	88	80	30.00	.04		Cloudy
Chicago	74	62	29.90	.06		Pt. Cl'dy
Cleveland	76	70	29.88	.08		Rain
Denver	74	54	30.08	..		Cloudy
Detroit	74	64	29.86	.18		Cloudy
Galveston	88	82	30.02	..		Pt. Cl'dy
Helena	74	46	30.12	..		Clear
Jacksonville	88	78	30.04	..		Pt. Cl'dy
Kansas City	82	68	29.96	..		Clear
Los Angeles	78	62	29.92	..		Clear
Milwaukee	76	60	29.86	.04		Pt. Cl'dy
New Orleans	90	82	30.00	..		Cloudy
Oklahoma	92	72	30.00	..		Cloudy
Philadelphia	88	72	29.86	.74		Rain
Pittsburg	78	72	29.84	.16		Cloudy
Portland, Me.	68	62	29.90	..		Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	96	66	29.82	..		Clear
Salt Lake City	86	62	29.98	..		Clear
San Antonio	92	76	29.96	..		Pt. Cl'dy
San Diego	70	62	29.90	..		Cloudy
San Francisco	58	50	29.92	..		Cloudy
St. Louis	84	70	29.96	..		Clear
St. Paul	70	64	29.90	..		Cloudy
Washington	90	74	29.82	.50		Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.02	29.84
Humidity	83	90
Wind—direction	S.	S.
Wind—velocity	18	32
Weather	Cloudy	Pt. Cldy.
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	68	1 P. M.	76	6 P. M.	75
9 A. M.	69	2 P. M.	76	7 P. M.	72
10 A. M.	72	3 P. M.	75	8 P. M.	70
11 A. M.	72	4 P. M.	76	9 P. M.	71
12 M.	72	5 P. M.	76	10 P. M.	70

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