

for HARDING pledges his administration against all of them. So Governor Cox must tell the American people exactly what he wants to do with those specific proposals.

Straight Talk From Senator Harding. Our friend the Times of Hartford, Connecticut, in seeking a new article of interest to all American citizens has drawn from Senator HARDING a statement which for clarity, directness and brevity may well serve as a model for the utterances of all men in public life.

Connecticut is one of the States whose Legislatures have not ratified the proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Her Governor, MAJOR H. HOLCOMB, is a Republican. Our Hartford contemporary telegraphed to Senator HARDING in his capacity of Republican nominee for President of the United States inquiring whether he intended to ask or advise Governor HOLCOMB to call a special session of the Connecticut Legislature to ratify the Federal suffrage amendment.

Harding Puts It Up to Cox to Tell Exactly What He Means.

President WILSON says of himself and Governor Cox after their Washington conference: "I find what I indeed already knew, and what Governor Cox has let the whole world know in his speeches, that he and I were absolutely at one with regard to the great issue of the League of Nations."

But this does not tell the American people what specific thing or things in the mass of League words and visions and dreams they are absolutely at one with regard to.

Governor Cox says of himself and President WILSON: "We are agreed as to the meaning and sufficiency of the Democratic platform and the duty of the party in the face of threatened bad faith to the world in the name of America."

What he promised I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give.

This is altogether and grossly offensive to Americanism as to its honor, but not in the least specific as to the details of the League. It is grossly offensive because it charges American bad faith. But the United States Government never gave, any pledges to anybody regarding the League of Nations.

At Le Mans a monument has been raised to commemorate WILSON WRIGHT'S first public flight in France and the pioneer work he and his brother ORVILLE did in making flying possible for man.

The monument stands in the center of the city, a shaft forty feet high, supporting the figure of a man posed as one who, without wings, seeks to fly.

The base of the monument was erected through popular subscription in France. The shaft and sculpture were given by Commodore LOUIS D. BEAUMONT.

This fine and deserved tribute to the Wrights will inevitably make Americans think of two things.

One is that in this country no adequate memorial to the Wright brothers has been reared.

No fairy column suggestive of their triumph over the air has been erected. No massive edifice appropriate to their solid achievements has been built.

France has done for these scientists alien to her soil what their own countrymen have not yet had time or inspiration to do.

The other thought is that this recognition of the Wrights in a European country while their own land refrains from similar action is fairly typical of the record of aviation.

American genius gave to the world the heavier than air flying machine, introducing it in a new instrument of civilization in peace and war. Europe was quick to appreciate it at its value, to develop it, to refine it, to work patiently to perfect it. America treated the airplane as a toy and lost the opportunity to put herself beyond possibility of attack by allowing its military possibilities to remain unexplored here while the best brains of Europe were laboring over it abroad.

In view of this record perhaps it is as well that the first memorial of importance to the Wright brothers should be unveiled on the European continent and not here.

United States Treasury Window Dressing. Window dressing is a term applied to a favorite method some banks employ to bring their cash resources up to a high figure by reducing their investments just as their periodical statements are about to be issued.

But window dressing, it now appears, can be used in politics as well as in banking.

The end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1920, was a propitious moment for the Federal Treasury to try its skill at this delicate art, and the statement setting forth the condition of the national debt as of that date shows that the opportunity brused no knuckles on the Treasury door.

With a true insight into the power of contrast the Treasury issued a statement showing that on June 30, 1920, the national debt stood at \$24,200,821,467—and here, mark you, comes the contrast—which was a reduction of

\$2,297,280,180 from the year before, a decrease in one year within \$85,000,000 of equalling the total national debt at the close of the civil war.

But the Treasury is compelled by circumstances nearer at hand than the civil war to qualify its figures and thus completely nullify the taxpayer's joy over the supposed reduction in national debt. The unavoidable explanation is that the influx of tax money payments due just before the end of the fiscal year permitted the retirement of Treasury certificates which were \$1,432,211,530 lower than the previous year. So this certificate cancellation was not due to retrenchment by an Administration whose prodigal expenditures have known no precedent. The certificates were withdrawn only during a momentary flood of tax funds.

Within a few weeks, the Treasury report stated, it would be necessary to issue new certificates to take the place of the old ones, and the Treasury is hard at it putting out these certificates.

So the widely heralded "decrease" of some two billions in the national indebtedness offers the anomalous prospect of a heavier burden on the money market, more egregious watering of the currency and a general strain on the financial machinery at the very time when every resource will be needed for crop moving.

The fiscal year really ended with a deficit of probably \$600,000,000, or even more, although the emergency revenue and financial measures adopted for the war were continued during a year of peace. Also the sale of surplus war supplies provided additional Government revenue.

Next year's fiscal statement probably will be issued under other auspices. But it will be no sinecure to straighten out the national accounts and correct the blunders of an Administration which imputed much virtue to saving one dollar on paper but knew no conscience when it came to spending and wasting two dollars in hard cash.

Surf Fishing. July, August, September and October are the months most looked forward to by the surf angler. Channel and striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, kingfish, plaice, snappers and croakers work their way into the tumbling foam and between bar and shore line men and women find high adventure.

Surf angling has made a code for itself: one man, one hook, one fish. Each man or woman is his or her own guide and each fishes alone. For the language of the surf must be learned. Those who get fish right along have been taught by experience the meaning of cuts, bars, flats and sloughs at low water, and from what the seas lay at their feet, the quality of the feeding grounds.

They know that a small bait will placed is better than a dozen large lures put where no fish can reach them. No gaff for game fish is needed on a sandy beach; instead a good right forefinger. Let the line be as light as one dare use and the rod as powerful.

It is a two fisted man's game. The fisherman can never tell when there is lurking in the surf the mate of that record breaker on rod, reel and line taken by JOE CAWTHON, whose chief recreation of the stage is angling. That fish weighed 63 1/2 pounds, and although the record was hung up ten years ago it has never been surpassed.

As you stand on the beach, your rod supported by the red belt, you tell your fellow angler of a strike that you once got from a channel bass which you estimated must have been heavier than CAWTHON'S—a story believed by the regular, received incredulously, perhaps, by a tyro angler; but you are sure that this year, or perhaps next year, it will be your luck to set the notch up higher and with that fish to win all the medals and prize cups of the year.

The battles of the surf give opportunity for telling and retelling yarns of fish over and over again to your family, to every friend, to each acquaintance. The surf angler is not affected by the weather. Loss of sleep a thing not to be considered and meals of no consequence. Men go out to fish all day and will get up at any hour of the night or morning when the fishing is good.

New York's Great Venture in Futures. Should any one seek an illustration of the cosmopolitan character of New York's population he can find it in the annual report recently issued by the Lying-In Hospital, at Second avenue, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. This institution is one of the city's great hospitals and in it and its outdoor department were born last year 4,818 babies, about 8 per cent. of the total number born in the Borough of Manhattan.

In the table setting forth the birthplaces of the patients last year each of the new States, Ukraine, Arabia, Palestine and Armenia has one representative; Lithuania has two; Jerusalem, three; Syria, six; Finland, seven, and Poland, seventy. Countries of South America, Africa and the Orient and islands of the East and West Indies are named as the birthplace of one or more patients. All the older European nations are represented; Austria by 633 patients and Turkey by 287. The birthplace of the largest number is Russia. In that country were born 1,728 of the patients. This alone is 118 more than the number of patients born in the United States.

The list of occupations of the husbands of the patients is another con-

tinuation of the list of the occupations of the patients of the hospital, for here are represented in some form practically every occupation of civilized man. Could there be anything in the line of business or employment more general and worldwide than the two occupations at the head of the list, those of the pedlar and the tailor? Of pedlars there are 108; of tailors, 194.

There are on the list artists and art students, ashmen, aviators, a banker, eleven bartenders, boatmen, bushmen, cablemen, candler makers, comb makers, corkers, dancers and three distillers. There are, too, farmers, gardeners, gliders, hat checkers—evidently beginners or they would probably be classed as capitalists—interpreters, investigators, miners, moving picture actors, managers and operators, rabbis, ragmen, saloon keepers, shepherds, spinners, spongers, spouters, taggers, testers, venders and woodcutters. In fact, from "Accountants (4), acrobat (1)," at the beginning of the list, to "wrappers (4), wreckers (5), writers (6)," at the end, there are almost 1,000 occupations named.

The cost of introducing these new Americans into life and the role of free born citizens and of caring for their mothers is according to the itemized expense account accompanying the report \$316,466. No figures are produced from past reports for comparison; but a reference is made to "the very heavy increase in the cost of everything that enters into the maintenance of the hospital." The one item of food presents an interesting study in the cost of living, or, more strictly, of being born. The cost of food for the entire year was \$78,786.

For the month of January it was \$5,451; in the month of October with practically no increase in the number of patients the cost had mounted to \$7,878. In December to \$8,048 and in November to \$9,243.

Father KNICKENBOCKE contributes a mite from his own pocket to this hospital, but the larger part of the money for its support comes from private donations. After all, the expense seems the small matter in this venture in futures. The real consideration is how many of these little ones of foreign born parentage who see life first within the walls of this hospital will become sturdy defenders and worthy representatives of the land of their birth.

If certain tax exemptions can be obtained, a corporation plan to build 1,000 six family brick houses in a Queens neighborhood where industry suffers seriously because of lack of homes for workers. If this enterprise were carried out it would provide for a population of 30,000, counting five persons to a domicile, and a uniform rent of only \$30 a month for each of the 5,000 apartments would be charged. This seems a big way of tackling a big problem, and if successful would not require many repetitions to ease if not end the troubles of the unhouse.

Reporters who moved, seconded and carried a motion for final adjournment of the latest national political convention can plead extenuating circumstances if called to account for prematurely damming silver streams of oratory. They were in danger of being drowned. Once in a Western city where years ago as many State or national political parties could be launched in a month as Chicago can make in a year a convention was called to create a party whose cheerleader was to be the leading Statesman Chief Executive is bound by his Constitution and laws, and probably took an oath to support the same, the Democratic Presidential candidate presumes to urge him to call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the amendment.

On the other hand Senator Harding, although himself in favor of the amendment, apparently realizes that the Governor of Connecticut may be supposed to know what his duties are and to perform them according to law, and says he does not intend to urge the latter to call a special session of the General Assembly to pass on the amendment.

Apparently the Democratic candidate, like Wilson, believes in a government of men, which inevitably tends toward a dictatorship, while the Republican candidate believes that the laws are supreme.

This continued ignoring of the Constitution cannot be allowed to go on if the rights of the minority are to be safeguarded, and the sooner the people of the United States realize this the better for us all. COLONIAL. ANSONIA, Conn., July 19.

Almond Oil for Sunburn. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Severe sunburn is like poison to many persons. Aside from the visible effects, the nerves are sometimes upset, perhaps through exposure to certain of the colors of the spectrum. This is especially likely to happen at the seashore.

English made peace treaty, is being immediately before the bath and is preferable to other oils, as it leaves no unpleasant odor. FREDY LUKENKA. NEW YORK, July 19.

Words, Words, Vain Words. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In view of recent utterances by its leaders the Democratic party bids fair to become the party of hyperbole and hypocrisy. "May I ask," as a certain distinguished personage might say, if that is to be its slogan for the present campaign? CHARLES KELLEY GAINES. CANTON, N. Y., July 19.

High Toned. First Moth—Is your brother in society? Second Moth—I should say so; he won't eat anything but evening clothes after 7 P. M.

No Absentees Reported. From the London County News. Miss Lucy Goodrum was best man to "As You Like It." Oh! this week!

Pages. I would be young as the trees are young. Open to glimpses of stars blue hung.

I would have prime as the trees have prime. Wrapped in myself from the winds of time.

I would grow old as the trees grow old. All in a glory of red and gold.

Then I would fall as the trees will fall. Showing how straight I have lived and tall. MCGILVER WILSON.

PENSIONS BRING DISMAY.

Old Custom House Employees Will Be Forced Out by the New Law.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: There is apprehension, dismay, possibly a bit of joy to some of the old and tried servants in the employ of the Federal Government. The pension bill that Congress passed for the retirement of civil employees who have reached the age limit of seventy years will cut something of a swath in the state meadows of custom houses and post offices.

It is an event almost as tragic as the passing of the man with the scythe, as gurgulous as a funeral. It means soft jobs given up for a pittance, chairs where old age dozed, sometimes in indulgent ease, surrendered to impertinent youth as confident in its ignorance of law or custom as those it supersedes are completely satisfied because of their knowledge of it.

Seventy years, the axe of the headman, and \$730 as an emolument—hardly enough to pay the bill of the high cost of living. But it had to be done. Government employees show no inconsiderable persistence to live and hold down jobs. But the old faces we will miss, the low and hard excuses we will not hear for not doing it will shock us almost as much as the humphreousness of youth that will probably do it, but not according to ancient usage.

I would like to write a valedictory to my many friends in the Custom House about to face the cold world of experience. But really even cherished recollections of the company and the passing grief of some and honeyed words may cloy with sweetness.

A pension retirement bill and \$730 a year! I did not think to shed a tear. In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me. Out of thy honest truth, to play the woman!

FINDLAY SACKETT. SUMMIT, N. J., July 19.

AT THE SHERMAN STATUE.

The Park Commissioner Has Been Striving to Restore the Site.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Miss Alice Welles is quite all right in your newspaper of Sunday with her caustic criticism of the condition of the surroundings of the Sherman statue at the Plaza entrance to Central Park. But she is very unjust in her implication that there has been disgraceful neglect on the part of the officials concerned. Surface indications cannot always be depended upon.

When the Plaza was turned back to the Park Department by the subway contractors the mayor of this restoration had already received the consideration of Commissioner Gallatin. As early as July, 1919, the Board of Estimate provided \$50,000 for this purpose pursuant to an application of earlier date. Plans were prepared, the Art Commission's approval secured and proposals advertised for.

Each step took up much time, but the work was under the law. Great and unforeseen increases in the prices of labor and materials occurred. The bids on the job were higher than the amount provided for it. The Board of Estimate provided an additional \$20,000, and the work was readvertised. On July 8, 1920, the bids were again in excess of the amount available.

The Park Commissioner is considering new estimates on this job in the hope that they will not again be outstripped by the mounting costs.

The difficulties involved are shown by the fact that the difference between the bid and the amount available on July 8 was about \$50,000 on a job that was originally estimated at that figure for its total cost. The Park Commissioner is also considering a modification of the plans to cut off the \$50,000 excess over the appropriation.

WILLIS HOLT, Secretary Park Board. NEW YORK, July 19.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

One for a Government of Law, the Other for a Government of Men. To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: From the reported statements of Senator Harding and Governor Cox concerning the ratification of the suffrage amendment in Connecticut and Tennessee may be seen clearly the difference between the candidates.

Following the Wilson custom of ignoring the United States Constitution and regardless of the fact that the Tennessee Chief Executive is bound by his Constitution and laws, and probably took an oath to support the same, the Democratic Presidential candidate presumes to urge him to call a special session of the Legislature to ratify the amendment.

On the other hand Senator Harding, although himself in favor of the amendment, apparently realizes that the Governor of Connecticut may be supposed to know what his duties are and to perform them according to law, and says he does not intend to urge the latter to call a special session of the General Assembly to pass on the amendment.

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ISSUES OF THE ELECTION.

One of Them the Restoration of the Governmental Balance.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Wholly apart from political bias or factional cleavage there is a growing conviction that Harding and Coolidge in their public careers typify to a remarkable degree the most immediate needs of the hour.

To the Presidential office there would have come through General Wood a heart throbbing with the will of the people; through Governor Lowden industrial confidence and executive efficiency, and through Senator Johnson a full expression of challenged freedom. But if Senator Harding was selected for one reason more than others it was his utmost regard for governmental coordination and functional balance.

In this campaign the treaty issue clearly outweighs every other consideration. But neither the treaty nor essential reconstruction legislation for the relief of our overburdened masses is possible without the restoration of governmental balance.

Calvin Coolidge enjoys the unique distinction of national approval as the timely exponent of law and order. The relaxations of peace have served but to stimulate social disorder and unbridled liberty throughout the land. We must have peace both at home and abroad, but it must be sought and maintained under the authority flowing from the fount of liberty and justice.

Thus, with our ticket embodying the most urgent needs, there is a wealth of suggestion for our campaign slogan in "coordinate government with law and order." LUCIUS SUMNER HICKS. BOSTON, July 19.

Figures Answer Mr. Roosevelt.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: In answer to Senator Harding, Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that he was quite willing, as he knew Governor Cox was, to let the American people decide whether they would go back to the conditions of 1914.

Yes, Mr. Roosevelt, I for one am quite sure that the people are willing to go back to those conditions, as the following comparison of conditions will prove:

1914 1920  
Clothing, a suit.....\$50.00 \$75.00  
Shoes, a pair..... 5.00 15.00  
Rice, a dozen..... .25 .65  
Butter, a pound..... .25 .75  
Sugar, a pound..... .06 .25  
Coffee, a pound..... .25 .50  
Bread, a loaf..... .05 .12  
Milk, a can..... .10 .25  
Potatoes, a quart..... .10 .25

Who will be the man or men to guide us back to those days? F. S. BLOOMETT. BROOKLYN, July 19.

Results of Mr. Wilson's Activities.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: You print two letters from correspondents which tell the whole story, and I hope they will not be overlooked by the Harding vote and much less by Governor Cox's partisans. The two letters I refer to are headed "In the Adriatic;" "Mr. Wilson's Activities There May Have Bitter Results for Us," and "Thirty Years in Spite of the League." Should the latter not read "because of the league?"

Both letters speak only the truth, and the more is the pity of it. It is enough to sadden any American heart. What satisfaction can it derive even if in its misgivings it contemplates a prison cell or a lunatic asylum? NEW YORK, July 19. F. J. JENNER.

Italy's Services and Reward.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: All lovers of justice must have welcomed Mr. Whitney's protest against the presence of our feet in the Adriatic.

This interference is a scandal to us, to England and to France. Our allies have made their treaty with Italy no longer better than the German "scrap of paper," and their admirers, of whom I have always been one, may well hang their heads in shame.

One has only to read the chapters on Italy, Rumania, Poland and Russia in "Dillon's Inside Story of the Peace Conference" to feel the acute humiliation. Any lover of fair play who is at all familiar with the history of modern Italy and its present condition must feel nothing less than consternation at the ingratitude shown her by her allies.

During the war I lived in Italy among Italians and know well the superhuman efforts and sacrifices which they were glad to make, trusting in the honor of their allies. I know well the nobility and pure patriotism of Salandra and Sonnino and can imagine with distress the arrival of our dear friends in Italy to find Giolitti again directing the destinies of their country. He is the shrewd, clever politician whom, in the midst of advantageous negotiations with Germany, the people compelled to resign.

Without first the neutrality of Italy and later her entrance into the war before she was completely prepared, Germany would have been triumphant. I assumed that every effort would be made by the operators to save the day, but that vast manufacturing district, now so short of coal, by the shipment of quantities by water from coastal points near the river, is now open for the operators to assert that the inability of the railroads to supply enough coal cars is responsible for the shortage generally.

"The operators are ready to mine all the coal New England wants," said Edward Bradley of Dundon, Vt., vice-president of the National Coal Association. "It is a matter of transportation. The railroads, together with shipments of coal in vessels from tidewater, will carry the coal—the vessels for immediate use and the railroads for next winter."

The fuel administrators had urged that unless a way is found to satisfy immediate needs many industries will be forced to shut down. The administrators in attendance were James J. Storrow, Massachusetts; A. H. Jones, Vermont; Thomas W. Russell, Connecticut; and E. R. Amely, secretary of the Maine administration.

The operators present included Thomas F. Farrell, Pocahontas Fuel Company, New York; T. H. Watkins, Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation, New York; J. W. Searles, New York, and F. H. Wilshire of the Consolidation Coal Corporation, New York.

New York's supply of bituminous coal again showed a substantial increase in receipts for the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning. The Tidewater Coal Exchange reported a total of 46,000 tons. This total was said to be the largest since the present fuel shortage became threatening.

NEW ENGLAND TO GET ITS COAL BY WATER

Operators Promise Supply to Relieve Shortage.

Coal administrators for the New England States, at a conference with representatives of the bituminous operators in the Hotel Belmont yesterday, agreed that every effort would be made by the operators to save the day, but that vast manufacturing district, now so short of coal, by the shipment of quantities by water from coastal points near the river, is now open for the operators to assert that the inability of the railroads to supply enough coal cars is responsible for the shortage generally.

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NEW QUAKE IN LOS ANGELES.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY BLAMED

Mayor of Lawrence Criticizes Throwing 15,000 Men Out of Work.

'NO DEMAND,' SAYS WOOD President Says Third of Orders Are Cancelled and No New Ones Coming.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 19.—The Lawrence City Council voted to-day to write upon William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, to ask him the reason for the shutdown of the mills and the company's plans, and also when they will be reopened. The mills have been closed one week, throwing 15,000 workers out of employment.

Mayor William P. White said that while there had been no unusual demand upon the city charities department as a result of the lockout, he believed the departure of machine labor from the city and the idleness of thousands of other workers constituted a serious situation.

Mayor White referred to the entertainments given by Wood recently to the Lawrence Company not by the city and Anderson, saying: "If Mr. Wood had intelligent advice he would not give a 15 per cent. wage advance to his workers, and then in a few weeks throw them out of work. He would give them pink teas, with peanuts and cheese, one week and put them out of work the next."

"I will support the president of the American Woolen Company when he is right, but I do not want to have to open soup kitchens in this city. The big war profits were made by the American Woolen Company, and the American Woolen Company, and the city of Lawrence, and the company could well afford to sell cloth at cost, or at a slight loss, if necessary."

BOSTON, July 19.—William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, in a letter to Mayor William P. White of Lawrence, which Mr. Wood said he had just received, said that the company's mills would be reopened "as soon as a demand appears for our next season's goods."

"The mills will come," he added, "no one can state positively. It may come in a week or ten days or it may be postponed longer, but you may depend upon it the directors of this company will reopen as promptly as business and trade conditions warrant."

"Last February, when we opened our goods for the season, we took orders sufficient to run our mills on full time for six months. Since that date more than one-third of these orders have been cancelled and the cancellations accepted, as we had not begun manufacturing. There were in addition many cancellations made which we refused to accept, because the goods were already made. These orders remain in the hands of our customers, and we are likely to be the subject of litigation. No new orders of any substantial amount have come in for many months."

"The result is that at least two months ago our mills have been idle. It is of course in these circumstances we could not continue to manufacture goods only to have them pile up in our warehouses, with no demand for them and no customers to buy them. The result was that we were forced reluctantly to close the mills. It was done with the deepest regret, to the loss of the company, and only when there was practically no alternative."

Mr. Wood said opinions differed as to what caused the cancellation of orders, and the stagnation of the industry. Many believe," he continued, "that the attacks which have been made upon this company and the newspapers have accelerated, if they did not cause, the many cancellations which were made during June. People were thereby led to believe that our company was charging excessive prices for its cloth."

"But the margin of our profit as fixed last February has been less than 10 per cent. of the price of cloth. In fact, as I have repeatedly stated, that the average profit of this company on its cloth this year has been less than 10 per cent. of the price of cloth. It is \$80 or more does not exceed \$1."

He said the railroad congestion of the early spring and the condition of the money market had suggested cancellations for these cancellations and that "probably these different things have each had their effect in contributing to the result."

Mr. Wood praised the "attitude and behavior" of the workers in the company's mills and said: "I have given my word that as soon as I have the best to have them, I will be ready to work as soon as possible, and I shall keep my word."

Observations at United States Weather Bureau station, last 24 hrs. (Barometer, 30.00; Rainfall, 0.00; Temperature, 72.00; Wind, S.W. 10.00; Humidity, 75.00; Clouds, 100.00; Direction, S.W.; Visibility, 10.00; Weather, Cloudy; Precipitation, 0.00; Remarks, 14 records in the annexed