The Sun
AND
THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FOUNDED 1833-1835.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1920.

THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION,
Publishers, 280 Broadway.
Frank A. Munsey, President.
Ervin Wardman, Vice-president; Wm. T. Dewart, Vice-president and Treasurer; R. H. Titherington, Secretary.

NEWSSTAND PRICES.

Daily, two cents a copy in New York city, three cents within 200 miles and four cents elsewhere; Sunday, five cents; elsewhere, ten cents.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

East of Mississippi River: By Mail, Postpaid.	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$15.00	$8.00	$1.00
DAILY only	10.00	5.00	.85
SUNDAY only	4.00	2.25	.40
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55

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DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.50	$2.40
DAILY only	18.00	9.00	1.50
SUNDAY only	9.75	5.12	.86

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to The Sun-Herald.

European Edition.

Published in Paris every day in the year. Price in Paris—25 centimes, daily and Sunday.
PARIS OFFICE, 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
Information concerning advertising rates for the European Edition may be obtained from the main New York office.

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MAIN BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 280 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Senator Harding's Acceptance of the Republican Nomination for President.

In his acceptance of the Republican nomination for President of the United States WARREN G. HARDING speaks at length on only a few of the questions before the country, leaving the others for later attention. Those which he now covers in detail he handles with thoroughness, precision and candor. From his speech the arts of the master of dialectics are absent. It breathes sincerity, radiates Americanism and abounds in sense. Whatever its periodic oratorical effects, it might be called as a whole, in truth, a plain expression from the prairies to the plain people. But, as a man of honest, simple purpose can, Senator HARDING hits squarely.

Mr. WILSON, as yet only timorously echoed by Governor Cox, has thrust forward his League of Nations to be the paramount issue of the Democratic party. To this Senator HARDING goes immediately and seizes it, so to speak, by the throat. There is rugged honesty in his voice when he declares:

"We Republicans of the Senate, conscious of our solemn oaths and mindful of our constitutional obligations, when we saw the structure of a world supergovernment taking visionary form, joined in a becoming warning of our devotion to this Republic.

"We were not seeking to defeat a world aspiration. We were resolved to safeguard an error. We were resolved then, even as we are to-day and will be to-morrow, to preserve this free and independent Republic."

There is clearness in his vision when Senator HARDING avows:

"It will avail nothing to discuss in detail the league covenant, which was conceived for World supergovernment, negotiated in misunderstanding and intolerantly urged and demanded by its Administration sponsors, who resisted every effort to safeguard America and who finally rejected it when such safeguards were inserted. If the supreme blunder has left European relationships inextricably interwoven in the League compact, our sympathy for Europe only magnifies our own good fortune in resisting involvement.

"We want to help; we mean to help; but we hold to our interpretation of the American conscience as the very soul of our nationality.

"We do not mean to hold aloof; we do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this Republic to world civilization. We hold to our rights and mean to defend, aye, we mean to sustain, the rights of this nation and our citizens alike, everywhere under the sun."

There is a full sense of responsibility in his explicit plan when Senator HARDING gives these pledges:

"I promise you firm and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican Executive to sign. Then we may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hoped for world relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspirations and still hold us free from menacing involvement.

"Disposed as we are the way is very simple. Let the failure attending assumption, obstinacy, impracticability and delay be recognized and let us find the big, practical, unselfish way to do our part. With a Senate advising as the Constitution contemplates I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, . . . still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant when offering friendship to all the world."

There is power in his grasp when Senator HARDING holds to this national programme:

"The Republicans of the Senate halted the barter of independent American eminence and influence which it was proposed to exchange for an obscure and unequal place in the merged Government of the world. Our party *means to hold the heritage of American nationality unimpaired and unsurrendered.*

"Let those now responsible or seeking responsibility propose the surrender, whether with interpretations, apologies or reluctant reservations—from which our rights are to be omitted—we welcome the referendum to the American people on the preservation of America, and the Republican party *pledges its defence of the preserved inheritance of national freedom.*

"It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization, with the covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world.

"No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory, however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this Republic to war."

As Senator HARDING leaves no shadow of doubt as to where he and his party stand on the League of Nations as Mr. WILSON has decreed it and would force it upon this country, he is direct and uncompromising about the railroads. Without qualification he is against Government ownership or management, because so much of the present transportation inefficiency is due to the "withering hand of Government operation." He is as unequivocally for reparation and rehabilitation of the American railway system because Government mismanagement, Government neglect and Government failure are losing millions to agriculture, hindering industry and menacing the American people with shortage of fuel and other supplies.

Because all our transportation systems are the national arteries Senator HARDING is for enlarged and improved water carriers and greater and better highways. And inseparably linked with the problem of distribution Senator HARDING puts the problem of production where it belongs in its economic dominance of the cost of living.

The present control of the administrative Government, which caused colossal inflation through its incomparable spending and its errors of vast and reckless financing, has not squarely faced the duty of deflation. But, aside and apart from the Government's earlier fiscal faults, stripping producers of bank funds necessary to the operation of industry cannot increase production. Charging industry and business prohibitive interest rates cannot increase production. Strikes and lockouts cannot increase production. Two men on one man's job cannot increase production. Odious profiteering must be suppressed, but the Government must stop borrowing and squandering. Bankers must help productive industry. Consumers must not waste. Workers must earn their pay.

And Senator HARDING's common sense sums up the economic laws above the wage and living cost disputes with these words:

"Let us speak the irrefutable truth, high wages and reduced cost of living are in utter contradiction unless we have the height of efficiency for wages received."

Back of manufacturing production is the fundamental production on the farm. Senator HARDING declares there must be a complete programme—of the Government, of finance, of the public—to keep the primal producer producing; and there must be. More will be said and more will be written on this great national problem during the campaign. But after the campaign and after there is a new control of the legislative and administrative Government together, much must be done as well as said or this vital domestic problem will indeed overshadow all others.

Because of the attention given in his speech to the major questions Senator HARDING does little more than enumerate other important matters, such as taxation, military defence, sea power, foreign trade, of which he says:

"Many of these declarations deserve a fuller expression, with some suggestions of plans to emphasize the faith. Such expressions will follow in due time, I promise you."

As for the rest, it is fitting to speak here of the modest demeanor of this trained public officer and unaffected American gentleman who thinks straight, talks straight and acts straight. He has no idea that the Almighty created him to be the dictator of men and nations. It is not merely his open heart, it is his balanced head which says in his acceptance: "No man is big enough to run this great Republic. There never has been one. Such domination never was intended." He is not merely honestly conscious of the fact that, entrusted to do the nation's work in the White House, he will need the nation's best help to do it. He is naturally outspoken in invoking the guardianship of his Maker over his labors and his duties with a simple reverence to commend him to the plain American people.

In a country which boasts millions of earnest, conscientious citizens holding different political principles from millions of others, and devotedly attached to opposing party lines, there will be millions who cannot agree with all Senator HARDING's declarations of policies and programmes. There will not be many of the right calibre of heart and mind who will not admire his simplicity of thought, directness of purpose and courage of conviction. There will be few who will not feel confidence in his robust honesty and solid Americanism.

The Altruistic Bolsheviki.

The Moscow Soviet Government in its reply to the proposal of Great Britain for a cessation of war against Poland says the frontiers which it will establish with representatives of the Polish people will be far more favorable to them than the frontiers marked out by the "imperialists in London and Paris," who, it declares, "are equally inimical to the workers of Poland and Russia."

Besides this generous gift of contested territory the Moscow Government also asserts that:

"If the Polish people desire to receive an honest peace and an honest frontier, and find in the person of Russia a brotherly neighbor, it is necessary that the Polish people themselves should seek it."

National altruism, sanctified benevolence and wholehearted philanthropy all here reach their height. And here too is brotherly love as saccharine as a bag of New Orleans molasses. How cruelly Bolshevism has been misjudged!

But the part of the world steeped in "imperialism" and "inimical to the worker," which comprises all of it except the realm of earthly bliss ruled by LENINE and TROTZKY, would like to know the meaning of the joker in that message, "the representatives of the Polish people." If that expression does not mean that Poland in order to negotiate with Moscow must give up its present government and become a Soviet government and an adjunct of the Moscow Soviet, what does it mean?

Premier LLOYD GEORGE in addressing the House of Commons said that the message indicated that the Bolsheviki were prepared to discuss the matter only with a proletariat government. The Soviet answer as a whole, he said, was "incoherent, ambiguous and propaganda largely intended for home consumption."

In other words it is buncombe.

The Disraeli of the Oil Age.

Sir MARCUS SAMUEL, one of the greatest international figures in the production of petroleum, announcing his intention of retiring as chairman of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited, aroused a storm of protest at the stockholders' annual meeting in London. Share owners do not witness without some pangs of regret the approaching retirement of a man who for the twenty-two years since he founded the Shell Transport has been a consistent manufacturer of generous dividends and perfecter of an organization which gives the British Government something near a monopoly of the world's future oil production. Sir MARCUS SAMUEL has proved himself the Disraeli of the oil era.

In collaboration with H. W. A. DETERDING of the Royal Dutch Company for the Working of Petroleum Wells in Netherlands-India Sir MARCUS completed the crowning achievement of his career only a few months ago by bringing Royal Dutch under the aegis of the British Government through transfer of control from Amsterdam to London.

Shell Transport had grown to be a strapping young prodigy of twenty-one years, with a fleet of tank steamers of more than half a million tons. Its securities had an aggregate market value of nearly a billion dollars. But it did not have enough oil lands. Royal Dutch was a comely maid, with a heritage of choice oil territory scattered throughout the world, but with insufficient tanker tonnage. Here were a pair with mutual charms for each other—and Sir MARCUS SAMUEL wedded them, placing their destiny in British hands. It was a delicate task, for the Royal Dutch charter had been drafted with the special purpose of preventing any except Dutch control of the company.

Another ingenious piece of work by the Shell chairman was the conversion of British naval monitors of light draft into barges for transporting oil from the Maracaibo field of Venezuela across the shallow waters of the Gulf of Venezuela to the refinery on the island of Curaçao. This gave Shell Transport a distinct advantage in that field. It was only an incident in the worldwide activities of the Shell company, but it served to illustrate the lucrative results of the chairman's close supervision of all the company's properties even in minor technical details.

The island of Curaçao was there, and so were competitor companies, before the Shell entered the Venezuela field. But it remained for Sir MARCUS to put his rivals under a handicap by establishing a refinery on a site in close proximity to the producing wells.

It would make an interesting narrative if the Shell chairman were to reveal how he impressed his viewpoint of the future importance of oil upon the British Government and won its support in obtaining oil concessions in all parts of the world long before the others realized their value. He gathered them while they could be had for a song.

One way and another, through the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Shell Transport and other enterprises dominated by Sir MARCUS SAMUEL, Great Britain secured the best oil bearing lands in Russia, Rumania, Turkey, India, the East Indies, Venezuela, as well as large productive areas in Mexico and the United States.

Even to-day the public, including the majority of the people of the British Empire, do not understand the value of these concessions. Many of them have been tapped and proved, but their productive capacity remains unimpaired, while England draws on other fields, principally those of the United States, for the oil she needs for military, naval and civilian uses.

But the Shell chairman and the British Government know just where to lay their hands on immediate production from their own lands when the need occurs.

Fighting ships depend largely, airships wholly, for motive power on oil fuel. By assuring a future oil supply Sir MARCUS has added to the security of British air and naval supremacy. He has performed thereby an invaluable service to the British Empire as well as to his fellow stockholders. The only consolation the Shell shareholders and the British Government can find in his retirement is that the chairmanship will pass to his son, Captain W. H. SAMUEL, M. C., who has had thorough schooling in the oil industry from drilling rig to gasolene.

Mayor Hylan Sees the Law.

Hitherto the bus lines operated under the direction of one of Mayor HYLAN's Commissioners in New York have been run under circumstances which have puzzled all citizens who believe that whatever the municipality does should be done in accordance with law. An attempt has been made to justify the experiment in municipally controlled transportation systems on the theory that the suspension of street car service created an emergency which required extraordinary measures of relief. Obviously this would not hold where the new bus lines competed on the same streets with passenger carrying corporations holding franchises regularly and legally granted to them. Nor would the emergency plea, even though it were once admitted, continue valid indefinitely.

Already the courts have decreed the suspension of some of the bus lines started under Mayor HYLAN's authority, and this application of the law to the transportation situation may have been the cause of the Mayor's appeal last June to Governor SMITH to call the Legislature in special session to consider the chaotic transportation conditions here and enact legislation for their relief. Mayor HYLAN must have realized that the present arrangements cannot endure any longer.

The Mayor of course is for municipal ownership and operation. And equally of course to him "it is unthinkable" that the Legislature shall not see eye to eye with him. His proposal boils down to this:

"I am constrained, therefore, to call upon you to end the doubt as to the city's power and to convene the Legislature at the earliest time possible under the Constitution, and request it to enact a specific statute authorizing the city of New York to municipally own and operate motor bus lines generally in such parts of the city as there is necessity therefor."

Mayor HYLAN's letter to Governor SMITH has not yet been answered by the Governor. Whether he will feel it necessary and desirable to convoke the Legislature for the purpose Mayor HYLAN has in mind is a question not easy to answer. Whether the Legislature having convened would look with favor on the scheme of municipal ownership and operation is another question to which an affirmative answer is not certain to be given. With the deficits of municipally owned and operated ferries as a standing exhibition of just what is meant by public ownership of public utilities before it, with the record of Federal operation of the railroads to illuminate its deliberations, the Legislature is likely to go slow in accepting the Hylan project. Government control of public utilities has been sampled generously by the United States, and no sane citizen likes it.

There is one thing about Mayor HYLAN's letter, however, which is wholly encouraging. It reveals a recognition in City Hall of the impossibility of continuance of present conditions. The Mayor wants a law and does not pretend that his passenger service can be maintained forever in the manner in which it now exists.

If "well begun is half done" this country will win the Olympic games. The American trapshooting team won the first round of its competition handily yesterday.

A man known to the police of Columbus, Ohio, dropped into the city prison the other day to find out how often he had been arrested, and incidentally stole a bag of money lying on the clerk's desk. The authorities think he may have been chagrined at his record on the prison books and ambitious to lengthen it.

Harmony.

A lark sang high at heaven's gate,
A note of rapture sweet and clear,
Attracted by the strains elate
The angels gathered round to hear.
And gladly as the songster fared,
And true as was his melody,
It was but discord when compared
To Cox and Wilson harmony.

Before creation's morning face
The new born stars together sang,
And through infinity of space
The loud celestial chorus rang.
It gained a reputation wide,
But greater things were yet to be,
'Twas not a circumstance beside
The Cox and Wilson harmony.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

MAIL ON VACATION.

Mr. Burleson Lets the Public Wait for Its Letters.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Recently a correspondent animadverted upon no mail having been delivered upon July 4. Ever since July 1 in this section all mail upon all days has been delivered rarely and irregularly.

The morning mail, formerly arriving between 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock, never comes now before noon; sometimes not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Again and again letters that should have been received the first thing in the morning are handed in between 6 and 7 in the evening. As in my own case this is a great personal inconvenience I ventured to call up the sub-station the other day by telephone. I was informed that it was vacation season "and we're doing the best we can." Then with insolence wholly uncalled for: "If you don't like it what's the matter with your walking up here yourself and calling for your own mail?"

And yet the Democratic platform commends the present postal service!

Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

But how long, O Lord, how long?

BROOKLYN, July 22. JOAN BENEDICT.

LOUIS DOUBLES IN SPIRIT.

Freud, Einstein and Other Philosophers Are Warned to Shrink.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I do not believe any of your readers have experienced what I did a month ago. Freud, Einstein and others of their calibre will have to shrink into insignificance from now on.

The old theory was that human beings were just bone, flesh and muscle, nothing else; that they had a brain that controlled these material components of the body, that the mind evolved thoughts and day dreams, and that some were possessed of something unknown as yet to science, namely, spirit properties.

Now I have conclusively determined that our body is a matter apart of our spirit, or, more lucidly named, our ego, our entity. My experiences lead me to confirm this absolutely.

Here follow the strange manifestations: One day two months ago while rising from my chair I felt my spirit body of a sudden escape my corporeal body. At once myself, my ego, stood alongside my earthy body, and I looked upon my material body as though detached from myself. Wonderment filled my spirit. As quickly my spirit body coalesced with my matterous body, and I was a human man again.

Another: One morning on arising I felt a wonderful unwonted vigor within me. At once I was aware that I had the power to lift my whole body, not by muscular exertion but by a power I felt was controlled by my spirit. In fact my feet levitated about two inches above the floor.

Another: I had the power to use my head as a hammer, independently of any neck muscles. More spirit control.

This proves that we are a spirit housed in our earthy body and that ourself is greater than that body. Ergo, our ego will go to another world in our astral body.

Freud, Einstein and the others will have to look to their laurels.

LOUIS M. EILSHEMIUS,
Supreme Spirit of the Spheres.

NEW YORK, July 22.

RIDDLE OF A BARBER.

He Is Against Profiteers and Charges 60 Cents for a Haircut.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: When I entered a union barber shop yesterday and asked for a haircut I was told that it was 60 cents. I timed the honorable wielder of the shears. It took him exactly twelve minutes to earn those 60 cents.

At that rate an hour would net him $3. It takes a barber three months to learn his trade, while I am taking a six year course in mining engineering at Columbia University. When I have received my degree I shall be quite satisfied if I earn even one-half of $3 an hour.

The aforementioned barber is a violent Socialist, condemning all profiteers, bankers, brokers and rich men in general. If he is asked why his prices are so high he will retort that he can't help it, the union raises the prices and he would rather see them lower. Is there some modern genius who can explain this man's philosophy? INDIGNANT.

NEW YORK, July 22.

OLD INDIAN FORTRESS.

Archæologist Uncovers Ancient Defences in Tennessee.

From the Bristol Herald-Courier.

What are believed to be the ruins of an old Indian fort, existing perhaps prior to the advent of the white man, were discovered recently on the farm of Frank McGavock, near Nashville, Tennessee, by Professor W. E. Myer, archæologist. The grounds on which the archæologist uncovered the ruins were explored previously by Professor A. W. Putnam of Harvard University. He failed to discover anything at that time with the exception of a central mound within the walls of the fortification.

The site of the ancient fort, which was placed on the top of a high bluff commanding the junction of the Cumberland and Stone rivers, has never been cultivated and is now a beautiful blue grass pasture. Mr. Myer found there distinct traces of the eastern breastworks of the fort, within which he found the wigwam circles and a large mound, the latter near the edge of the bluff. This is the mound that Professor Putnam explored in 1870.

"This fort," said Mr. Myer, "was not intended as a permanent village but was used only in case of danger or attack. Indian farmers had their wigwams in the surrounding woods and along the banks of the two rivers. In case of attack from other tribes a signal fire placed on the edge of the high bluff would have every family within the fort within twenty minutes."

Certain indications of the villages surrounding the fort were found by Mr. Myer. There are many Indian graves in this vicinity, and the kitchen refuse of the Indians, such as mussel shells, are found in abundance near the sites of the ancient wigwams.

Some Needed Shortages.

From the Albany Journal.

There are some shortages that we would welcome—shortage of radicalism, shortage of hot air, shortage of strikes, shortage of excuses for high prices, shortage of unrest and discontent.

The Kentucky Don't Worry Club.

From the Corbin Times.

Don't ever worry over the troubles of your neighbor. The modern way is to let him worry over yours.

MR. WADSWORTH'S STAND.

In His Own Way He Will Submit His Plea for Reelection to the People.

Below are the replies written by United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., to the letter in which George Henry Payne challenged him to a joint debate on the question of woman suffrage and to the letter in which William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, asked him to withdraw as a candidate for reelection to the Senate.

George Henry Payne, Esq., New York city:

MY DEAR MR. PAYNE: I have just received your letter of July 18, in which you propose that we hold a joint debate upon the question of woman suffrage, and make other suggestions concerning the recommendation by the State convention of a candidate for United States Senator. I would not for a moment belittle the importance of the suffrage question, even if it must be discussed in retrospect so far as the State of New York and my connection with it are concerned. During the coming campaign I intend to discuss my vote in opposition to the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution and discuss it fully and fundamentally.

In like manner I intend to discuss matters of profound importance to the future of the country, such as the covenant of the League of Nations and American international obligations, the fiscal policy of the Government, including governmental expenditures and the taxing of the people; the growth of the bureaucratic system and its tendency toward State socialism, the enforcement of the national prohibition amendment, the encouragement of agriculture, recent railway legislation and the future of the railroads, the relations between employer and employee, the problem of the national defence and doubtless other matters of importance to the welfare and security of the country.

To be perfectly frank, I have never thought much of joint debates in political campaigns. They have not seemed to me to accomplish anything. I believe it wiser for each candidate to discuss the issues in his own way and in his own time. The whole campaign will constitute, as it were, a joint debate and every utterance of the candidates will receive that degree of publicity which it deserves. And so, without intending the slightest discourtesy and in the belief that we can better set forth our convictions and our proposals in the usual way, I beg leave to decline your invitation.

With respect to your observations concerning the recommendation of a candidate for Senator at the State convention permit me to assure you that I have neither requested nor suggested that I be recommended by the convention as the party's candidate. As far as I am aware no delegates to the convention are pledged to propose such a recommendation. Indeed, the delegates from my home county, Livingston, are going unpledged to the presentation of my name as a candidate.

I have not as yet distributed my petitions, because I believe that such action might be regarded as an attempt on my part to force the hand of the convention and to deprive it of its discretion. My attitude for many months past has been one of entire willingness to take my candidacy direct to the primaries, and I shall make no complaint whatsoever if the convention refrains from recommending any candidate for Senator. It is for the convention to decide this matter as a part of the great problem which will confront it.

J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.

GENESEO, July 19.

An Announcement of Interest to Mr. Anderson.

William H. Anderson, Esq., New York city:

DEAR SIR: While your letter of recent date has not yet reached me, I have noted its publication in the New York papers of to-day. Your concern for the Republican party is very interesting, especially in view of the fact that you have been advising Republicans to vote for a Democratic candidate for United States Senator—even though he be a pronounced enemy of prohibition—rather than for me in the event I am nominated by the Republicans.

I shall not withdraw. There are several issues of immense importance to the State and country which must be decided in the approaching campaign. One of them is whether or not irresponsible and reckless agitators can succeed in their efforts to terrorize men in public life into abject submission to their will and thus destroy popular government. I entertain a profound conviction upon this matter and I propose to stand by it. The people will decide. J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.

GENESEO, July 19.

CAMPOBELLO IS IN CANADA.

Candidate Roosevelt's Summer Outing Carries Him Abroad.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I observe that in your paper of July 18 you record that the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, is spending some weeks at Campobello, "Maine."

May I, a humble Canadian touring New York State, ask whether my country has recently authorized the cession of this New Brunswick island to the States?

Or is this merely the new American imperialism looking to future pan-continental union? ANGUS MACDONALD.

TUXEDO, July 22.

SHAMROCK'S PULLER.

Balloon Staysails Were Used Here as Long Ago as 1889.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I note in your paper of July 21 the reference to the "trick" sail invented and used on the Shamrock in Tuesday's race—the balloon staysail.

There is nothing new in a balloon staysail. I believe it was used on several of the old cutters. I know for a fact we had one on the cutter Io, built in 1889, which I subsequently owned. It was a great sail under certain conditions. C. A. MARSLAND.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Contrasting Troubles.

From the Dallas News.

Of course it is some trouble to clean a spark plug, but do you remember what a task it was to go over an entire horse with a brush and currycomb?

Successful Holdup.

King Cophetua married the beggar maid.

"It is such a relief to find some one who begs instead of strikes," he explained.

Light and Airy.

Adam considered clothes.

"I think a campaign button would be a good beginning," he cried.

OLD TREATIES BIND NEW BOLIVIA RULER

Foreign Diplomats Assured There Will Be No Change in Policy.

CHILE IS MARKING TIME

Attitude on Pacific Question to Await Future Developments.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 22.—So far as can be learned the international situation, which again has brought to the fore the Pacific question owing to the change of Government in Bolivia, probably will mark time pending developments in La Paz, the Bolivian capital.

The reticence in Government quarters in Chile continues to evoke keen interest in the situation on the part of the various South American chancelleries here. The Government points out that it is first "necessary for Chile to know clearly and definitely opinion in Bolivia in order to orientate its own international policy."

The Government made public a despatch from the Chilean Charge d'Affaires at La Paz, Bolivia, containing the reply of Provisional President Savedra of Bolivia to a memorandum concerning the Bolivian policy submitted by the foreign diplomats.

"The new Government will maintain the international policy heretofore followed by the republic," the reply says. "It will faithfully respect all treaties and contracts signed by former Governments, as they pledge the faith of the republic. Governments constituted in any form are only the interpreters of national honor and faith."

In a manifesto to the Bolivian people issued at Arica, northern Chile, Jose Gutierrez Guerra, the recently deposed President of Bolivia, after saying that the platform of the Liberal party, which he represented, was its policy of keeping the army out of political struggles, adds: "The conquest of our democracy has been grossly nullified by the opposition which has brought about a reversion to an epoch in which the armed soldier controls the fortunes of the republic."

VALPARAISO, Chile, July 22.—Great patriotic demonstrations were held here last night under the auspices of various patriotic societies. Scores of women participated.

JAPANESE EXPECTING RAILWAY LOANS HERE

100,000,000 Yen for South Manchurian to Be Floated.

TOKIO, July 21.—Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, announced in the House of Peers to-day that a loan of 100,000,000 yen for the South Manchurian railroad probably would be floated in the United States in the near future.

Foreign Minister Uchida, answering questions during the same session, declared the American shipping law doubtless would materially affect Japanese shipping interests, but that Japan was prepared to take the wisest steps to meet the situation.

HONOLULU, July 22.—Negotiations have been completed between Japan and Asiatic Russia regarding the creation of a buffer State in Siberia, according to Tokio cables to *Nippu Jiji*. Asiatic Russia has agreed to preserve peace, to maintain friendly relations with Japan and abolish Communism, while Japan has agreed to withdraw her troops from the buffer territory, and the European Bolshevik armies are to be barred from the territory, the memorandum was quoted as saying.

GRANDMOTHERS SET PACE AT THIS DANCE

Sunset Club Holds Fifth Anniversary Ball.

The New York chapter of the Universal Sunset Club, with its junior auxiliary of younger members, celebrated its fifth birthday at a reunion, reception and dance in the Hotel McAlpin last evening.

The Sunset Club is an informal organization of grandmothers, grandfathers, aunts and uncles which developed during the early years of the war for patriotic and social work, largely through the energies of the founder, Mrs. C. A. H. Rugg. In cooperation with the American Committee for Devastated France, the club has taken over the maintenance of permanent relief for the aged inhabitants of the town of Nouvron, in the Aisne district in France. Contributions of clothing and cash to provide "food, fur and feathers" for the adopted Sunsetters are sent and distributed each month.

Included in the programme last evening was a brief historical sketch of the club written and read by Mrs. Eleanor Chapin, the club historian, 87 years old. Mrs. Rugg made a brief address and read letters of regret from invited guests, among the number being one from Sir Thomas Lipton.

WON'T BOOST CHILD'S TOYS.

Will Not Cost More Next Christmas, Say Makers.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 22.—Toys for next Christmas will cost no more than they did at the last holiday season, according to the predictions to-day of members of the American Association of Toymakers, meeting here.

A. F. Shoenhut, who represents Philadelphia interests, confirmed the declaration of New England manufacturers that the threatened German invasion of the toy market had not yet been felt. It is probable that many German made toys are being brought into the country, he said, but the total is too small to be even felt by the American producers.

PREFERENCE GIVEN SOLDIERS.

Their Widows Also Have First Right to Avoid Retirement.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—President Wilson to-day directed heads of departments and the Civil Service Commission to give the usual preference to soldiers or widows of soldiers in considering applications for retention in service of those who have reached the age of retirement fixed in the new retirement act.

This statement was issued at the White House: "The President has directed that in considering applications for retention in service filed under section 6 of the retirement act of May 22, 1920, by soldiers or widows of soldiers, the heads of departments and the Civil Service Commission shall give them the usual preference."

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.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow or to-morrow night; gentle winds, mostly southerly.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day, showers to-morrow or to-morrow night; little change in temperature; gentle winds, mostly south.

For Northern New England—Fair to-day, to-morrow partly cloudy; showers by night; gentle winds, mostly south.

For Southern New England—Probably local showers to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, showers by night; gentle to moderate winds, mostly south.

For Western New York—Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow thunder showers; little change in temperature.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There has been a general fall in pressure except in the extreme Northwest, and there is a well defined disturbance over east North Dakota, with an eastward movement over the middle Atlantic ocean. Pressure is still high, but with a falling tendency. Thunderstorms continued in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, but not so generally as during the last four or five days, and there also were scattered thunder showers in the middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and the Northwest. Elsewhere the weather was fair. It is considerably cooler in the extreme Northwest, while to the eastward and southward through the Rocky Mountain region, the plains States and central valleys temperatures were high, ranging from 90 to 102 in the lake region. In the East and South temperatures were somewhat more moderate.

There will be showers to-morrow in the north and west upper lake region extending by Saturday over the remainder of the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and by Saturday night into the middle Atlantic States and New England. In the south Atlantic and east Gulf States local thunder showers will continue. Temperatures will change but little except in the upper lake region and the lower Ohio Valley, where it will be somewhat cooler Saturday.

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

Stations.	Temperature High.	Low.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Bare-meter.	last 24 hrs.	Weather
Abilene	96	72		29.94	..	Cloudy
Albany	82	70		29.92	.02	Cloudy
Atlantic City	74	64		30.00	..	Foggy
Baltimore	86	74		29.96	..	Clear
Bismarck	102	68		29.66	..	Clear
Boston	78	64		30.00	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	78	68		29.94	.06	Cloudy
Cincinnati	90	72		29.96	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Charleston	86	80		30.04	..	Cloudy
Chicago	72	66		29.94	..	Clear
Cleveland	76	70		29.96	..	Clear
Denver	94	66		29.86	..	Cloudy
Detroit	78	64		29.96	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Galveston	88	82		30.04	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Helena	78	64		29.98	..	Clear
Jacksonville	86	74		30.00	1.20	Cloudy
Kansas City	94	78		29.90	..	Clear
Los Angeles	80	66		29.94	..	Clear
Milwaukee	74	62		29.94	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	86	76		30.00	.52	Cloudy
Oklahoma	94	74		29.94	..	Clear
Philadelphia	88	74		29.96	..	Pt.Cl'dy
Pittsburg	84	72		30.04	..	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	74	64		30.04	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	76	58		30.08	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	88	76		29.90	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Antonio	98	76		29.96	..	Clear
San Diego	72	62		29.94	..	Pt.Cl'dy
San Francisco	72	52		29.92	..	Clear
St. Louis	96	76		29.94	..	Clear
Washington	90	74		29.94	..	Pt.Cl'dy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.09	30.00
Humidity	89	82
Wind—direction	W.	S.
Wind—velocity	12	11
Weather	Pt. Cldy	Cloudy
Precipitation	None	.29

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

8 A. M.	69	1 P. M.	80	6 P. M.	74	
9 A. M.	72	2 P. M.	84	7 P. M.	69	
10 A. M.	73	3 P. M.	80	8 P. M.	69	
11 A. M.	75	4 P. M.	82	9 P. M.	74	
12 M.	77	5 P. M.	74	10 P. M.	71	
	1920	1919.			1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	72	74	6 P. M.	74	74	
12 M.	77	76	9 P. M.	71	74	
3 P. M.	80	74	12 Mid.	70	74	

Highest temperature, 85, at 2:20 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 68, at 6 A. M.
Average temperature, 76.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Inquiry into the coal situation by the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production,