

### Johnston and Tilden Sweep Courts Clean

#### U.S. Davis Cup Defenders Beat Australasians in Forest Hills Singles Without Losing a Set

Patterson Brilliant, Starring in Defeat

Anderson's Play Woefully Weak; 15,000 Witness Bitterly Fought Matches

By Fred Hawthorne

America triumphant! The United States Davis Cup defending team made a clean sweep of the courts at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, yesterday afternoon in the first two singles matches for the historic trophy. William T. Tilden 2d defeated Gerald L. Patterson, of Australasia, by a score of 7-5, 10-8, 6-4, and William M. Johnston, of California, crushing James O. Anderson, of Australasia, by a margin of 6-1, 4-2, 6-3 in the second match.

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Last of Singles Monday

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The third match of the day will be an exhibition singles between Manuel Alonso, the brilliant Spanish Davis Cup player, and little Zenzo Shimizu, of Japan.

15,000 Present

There was a brilliant crowd of close to 15,000 persons in the stands a few minutes before Tilden and Patterson began the first match of the day, just before 3 o'clock. This number would have been considerably augmented had it not been for the light breeze. Several hundred disappointed on-lookers thronged all entrances striving for admission, never abandoning hope that some turn of fortune would obtain them entrance. Most of them carried their outside outfit for the day as well as over. Not only those who sat in the seats of the lucky, but those whose backs were to the court, were seen to be approaching that goal with the cheering waves of applause that drifted over the tops of the stands, formed a remarkable tribute to the tremendous appeal that lawn tennis has on the feelings of the general public.

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### Dainty Motorists Scrub Auto Plates on Street

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Several daintily frocked women on their way to afternoon teas, to-day, in the aristocratic "Main Line" suburban section, alighted from their coupes and town cars, accepted a scrubbing brush from a stern policeman and scoured their automobile license tags, all part of a campaign to enforce the state traffic regulation that the number plates shall be visible fifty feet away.

Edward J. Sweeney, chief of the Radnor Township police, had his men stop offenders, offer them a brush, soap suds and the advice: "Clean up or put up." Seventy-nine motorists were stopped, including a number of prominent "Main Line" folk.

### U. S. to Aid When Europe Gives Word

#### Harding, Encouraged by Respite for Germany, Ready to Confer Over Relief as Allies Agree

Cut in Reparations Held an Essential Government May Modify Russian Policy, White House Statement Hints

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Active participation in the settlement of Europe's financial and economic problems by the United States whenever European statesmen agree that such aid will be effective was promised at the White House to-day.

President Harding is greatly encouraged, it was stated by a spokesman at the executive offices, by the toleration manifested by the French acceptance of the Reparation Commission plan to suspend the remaining payments Germany is scheduled to make in 1922.

The Administration has been not a little alarmed, a Cabinet officer explained after the White House had indicated its position, by the fear that France in irritation might break entirely with the Reparation Commission and go ahead on its own.

"No Blood in Piece of Turnip"

"If you can't get blood out of a turnip, you certainly can't get blood out of a piece of the turnip," this Cabinet officer commented as the possible seizure of the Ruhr. He added the fear that France might be more interested in getting this particular piece of the turnip than extracting the blood.

President Harding's position is that Europe never can be stabilized until the reparations, has been cleared up. He believes that the temporary suspension of the drastic policy advocated by the French, and opposed by Lloyd George, will pave the way for a calm, intelligent survey which may start Europe back towards normalcy.

It was after this idea had been advanced that the White House spokesman made the statement that when Europe's statesmen reach the stage where they agree that America can help to bring about a wise settlement of Europe's economic problems, America will not hold aloof, but will be prepared to cooperate in whatever way seems best.

Statistics Suggested As Rule

Complication of scientific data, it was said, treating the whole question on the basis of fact rather than passion, is the only way to bring about the beginning of the end of Europe's troubles.

Another prerequisite toward stabilization, from the standpoint of President Harding, is the readjustment of the reparations debt to a level which is a point that can be paid. This is said to be under consideration now. In the attitude outlined, the President substantially takes the same attitude as the French and four could be driven through it, he said, and is variously interpreted by different bishops. The Church cannot organize modern life on the basis of the New Testament, he asserted.

The court, Dr. Grant maintained, is the proper arbiter of divorces, whatever its defects. He said it was his belief that the church and its divinity as an institution was the best.

"To declare that divorces, according to American courts, produce by their decrees a state of adultery is flagrantly to destroy the meaning and place of the judicial side of modern government," Dr. Grant said.

Hold to English View

Dr. Grant attributes one reason for the defense of the church to the view of the English Church, which he said was based on the view of the English Church. But the English view does not apply to us, he said, because we are a separate, self-maintaining body.

"But the Episcopal Church goes further than unintelligible about judicial action," he continued. "It attempts to undermine and destroy the laws of the country by forbidding its clergy to carry them out. The Church to weaken a law by private legislation against it is a pernicious attitude, and amounts to an invasion of civil power."

### 1,766,118 Executed by Lenin's Secret Police

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Riga dispatch to "The Times" says that, according to official Bolshevik figures, the Cheka executed 1,766,118 persons before being renamed the supreme political administration last February.

The total includes 6,775 professors and teachers, 8,800 doctors, 855,250 other intellectuals, 1,243 priests, 54,650 officers, 260,000 soldiers, 59,000 policemen, 12,950 landowners, 192,350 workmen and 815,100 peasants.

During the civil war the Bolsheviks have had more killed than all Russia during the World War.

# Gompers to Put General Strike Plan Up to Federation Council As U. S. Enjoins Rail Shopmen

### Sweeping Injunction Forbids Unions Every Form of Action Designed to Interfere With Carriers

Debs Case Cited as Court Precedent

Move Is Futile, Leaders of Crafts Say, Predicting Collapse of Roads

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The sweeping injunction restraining striking railroad shopmen from interfering in any way with the operation of the nation's carriers granted by United States District Judge James H. Wilkerson here to-day on motion of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty brought defiant responses from labor leaders in all parts of the country.

Declarations that it would take more than an injunction to stop the shopmen's strike were issued by John Scott, secretary-treasurer of the shopcrafts federation, and by W. J. Johnston, head of the machinists' union, both of whom were named in the injunction. Similar views were expressed by other labor leaders, who insisted that the restraining order could never prevent the collapse of the transportation system.

Order Returnable September 11

The granting of the temporary restraining order, returnable September 11, came unexpectedly soon after the arrival in Chicago this morning of Mr. Daugherty and a corps of his assistants. Their case, put before the court in a fifty-page petition, represented the view of the government as worked out at a recent Cabinet session and withheld temporarily until the recent efforts to end the shopmen's strike proved conclusively to President Harding and his advisers that legal action was the only means left of meeting the situation created by the strike. As set forth by the Attorney General, the suit was intended to keep the railroads operating and free from interference and obstruction. Judge Wilkerson, in issuing the order, declared that the Attorney General's request "involved the fundamental principles of the government of the United States."

The Attorney General told the court that because of lawlessness and violence against railroad property and railroad workers his department had received requests for no less than 40,000 deputy marshals to keep down the strike disorder. Already 5,500 marshals had been so assigned, and in addition special service men of the department had taken up similar work in the country. The cost of such special service, he added, was more than \$1,000,000 for eight weeks' duration of the strike.

Summarizes Loss in Freight

In California alone Mr. Daugherty said, more than \$75,000,000 worth of fruit and produce already had been destroyed because of the failure of transportation systems to move the crops. In Kentucky, 25,000 cars of bituminous coal were congested in the railroad yards yesterday. Vandals had tampered with more than 5,000 cars there, he declared, and as a result the nation was faced with suffering for want of coal.

Fifty per cent of the engines of the nation's railroads have been rendered useless by lawless activities since the strike began, he went on. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has been forced into receivership by the drain upon its resources caused by the strike.

The Clifford camp is isolated and discontinued, thousands of loaded freight cars have been held on sidetracks for weeks, thousands of locomotives stand idle in the yards, numerous industrial plants throughout the country are suspended for want of fuel and material and thousands of workmen are deprived of an opportunity to support their families, all as a result of the acts of the defendants, the government charged.

Defendants in Action Listed

The petition asking the issuance of the injunction made the following men defendants to the action, together with a list of secondary defendants of 119 system federations:

Railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor; Bert M. Jewell, J. F. McGrath vice-president of the Pennsylvania State; Charles J. International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; James W. Cline, president.

International Alliance of Amalgamated (Continued on next page)

### U. S. Is Fighting for Life Against Union Domination, Says Daugherty

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—"The underlying principle involved in this action," Attorney General Daugherty said, in asking the injunction against the shopmen, "is the survival and supremacy of the government of the United States."

"No union or combination of unions can, under our law, dictate to the American Union. When the unions claim the right to dictate to the government and to dominate the American people and deprive the people of the necessities of life, then the government will destroy the unions, for the government of the United States is supreme and must endure."

"So long and to the extent that I can speak for the government of the United States, I will use the power of the government within my control to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop."

"When a man in this country is not permitted to engage in lawful toil, whether he belongs to a union or not, the death knell of liberty will be sounded and anarchy will supersede organized government."

### Federal Writ Against the Striking Crafts Evokes Swift Move for Retaliation From Labor Chief

#### Executive Board To Meet Saturday

#### Harding Stands By Daugherty in Plan to Keep Transportation Open

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Aroused by the sweeping Federal injunction issued to-day in Chicago to prevent striking railroad shopmen from interfering with movement of the trains, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced to-night that the question of calling a general strike of all organized labor in the United States would be considered at a meeting here next Saturday of the federation's executive committee.

This body, the labor leader explained, has no power to order such a suspension any more than Mr. Gompers himself has, but if the committee regarded such action as advisable it could make strike recommendations to all unions affiliated with the Federation. Mr. Gompers said that more than two hundred petitions from labor locals in all parts of the country had reached him, urging a general strike in sympathy with the shopmen, and that in view of to-day's developments the question would be brought before the executive committee.

Harding Approves Injunction

The possibility of a general strike is not now regarded seriously in Washington in quarters other than labor. At the White House it was made plain that President Harding was determined to maintain transportation, that he approved the injunction proceedings as the best means to that end, and that any other steps necessary to preserve the supremacy of the government in the industrial crisis would be taken without hesitation.

Whether the calling of a general strike, or recommendations to that end by the executive committee of the federation, would lay the union heads open to charges of conspiracy against interstate commerce is a question for lawyers to decide.

The general run of comment in Washington on the injunction proceedings was favorable outside of labor circles. Mr. Gompers sneeringly termed it another step "back to normalcy," "centuries back."

The chief criticism from non-union and non-radical sources was an expression of regret that the move would do so much to cover up the industrial crisis which the government in Washington in this direction pointed out against which the injunction is leveled. It is another step in the most sweeping of committing contempt of court than of fear of the outrages, with nothing but fear but the ordinary processes of justice.

On only one point was there common agreement between the conflicting forces. At the White House it was said that the injunction, while speaking for itself, in the most sweeping restraining order ever issued.

Harding Justifies Step

Labor leaders agreed that this was the truth, but bitterly condemned it, the Administration and Mr. Daugherty. "It is another example of government by injunction," they asserted, and again shows usurpation of guaranteed constitutional rights by the courts.

In the opinion of President Harding, the railroad situation and the continued tampering with railway operation—which the labor leaders declare is not caused by their men, fully justified the drastic step to which resort has been had. If necessary, it was pointed out, the government doesn't need to stop at that.

"The government is determined to keep transportation open," a spokesman for Mr. Harding said.

In so far as the injunction infringes upon the constitutional rights of strike leaders, Mr. Gompers said, it would ignore it in accordance with resolutions adopted at American Federation of Labor conventions. It merely confirms, he asserted, a statement made by the labor chief in 1920 when he wired his superiors after the conferees on the Railroad Labor Board reached an agreement.

"This is the difference between the anti-strike clause in the Cummins act and the one in the conference report is that in the former the penalty is fixed, which has to be tried by a jury, while in the latter an injunction method will be followed and the penalty fixed and assessed by a court and not a jury in contempt proceedings. This is better for the railroads, as it is more effective and because it would be harder to convict a union man before a jury."

"All that the injunction order does not contain," declared Mr. Gompers, "is an order to the men to return to work. The result of this court order will be the solidification of the men on strike and increase the support of the great public who sympathize with the men in the latter case. It will not bring men into the railroad shops. This action, he asserted, is a confession that the strike is effective and that it will not crumble, as some reports have indicated, and that it was in fact the government resorted to this method against the strikers, when it did nothing at all when ninety-two

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### News Summary

WASHINGTON

Gompers announces that the question of a general strike in sympathy with railroad shopmen will be considered next Saturday by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor.

Harding has already prepared veto message on bonus bill.

American participation eventually in discussion of the world's rehabilitation problems is regarded as "inevitable" by the President.

Opposition to coal anti-profiteering legislation grows in the Senate.

DOMESTIC

Injunction obtained by Attorney General Daugherty restraining striking railroad shopmen from interfering with operation of the roads. Labor leaders denounce it.

Anthraxite peace to-day believed certain, when operators, yielding to "public mandate," are expected to sign peace.

Boston Councilman asks removal of Webster's dictionary from Boston library because it is "British propaganda."

Atlantic City vice clean-up nets thirty-five on 150 warrants.

LOCAL

Clergyman condemns Episcopal divorce law as contrary to Scripture and reversion to Romanism.

Spanish music traps alleged fashionable check swindler.

Mountain girls fill one-piece bathing suits acceptably at Woodstock artists' fete.

Park Avenue peddlers, aristocrats of curb markets, pay \$1.50 a week for "service."

"Fake," says Hylan of 10-cent gas rate reduction.

States Island lawyer sues to set Ambassador Wiedefeld against takstitution.

Liking for post here persuaded Ambassador Wiedefeld against taking Rathenau's place.

Governor dedicates \$2,500,000 grain elevator as terminal to Barge Canal.

Miller to name Fuel Administrator, already chosen, early next week.

FOREIGN

Germany gratified by relaxation of war debt burden voted by Reparation Commission. French government withholds action pending developments.

Oregon tells Mexican Congress his policy on recognition by the United States is one of "careful waiting."

Americans reported to be planning financial aid for Austria.

SPORTS

William T. Tilden 2d defeats Gerald Patterson and William M. Johnston wins over James O. Anderson in Davis Cup singles matches at Forest Hills.

Robins defeat Giants third straight, score 8 to 7.

All favorites advance in tennis tourney at Rockaway Hunting Club.

In an exhibition polo match at Rampton the Argentine four defeated Eastcott, 8 to 7.

Miss Edith Cummings defeats Mrs. J. B. Rose in final round of New London golf tournament.

Johnny Kilbane and Johnny Dundee are matched to fight at Boyle's Thirty Acres, in Jersey City, on September 29.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stock prices continue upward trend.

United States cotton report reduces 1922 estimate 874,000 bales; condition, 57, 13.8 per cent lower than in July report.

August auto production estimated larger than July's.

Crucible Steel to offer 50,000 shares of common to stockholders at par.

Eleven ship lines form Far East Conference and post \$25,000 each as rate guaranties.

### Dr. Grant Flays Church for Its Law on Divorce

Based on Dubious Biblical Authority, It Does Not Agree With Modern Institutions, He Says

Favors a Liberal Canon Will Fight at Portland Convention Any Effort to Forbid Remarriage

The existing divorce law of the Protestant Episcopal Church was denounced yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, on the grounds that it is based on dubious Biblical authority, does not agree with modern institutions and is un-American.

Dr. Grant said he favored more liberal law and would oppose attempts which will be made, he said, at the triennial church convention at Portland, Ore., in September, to narrow still further the attitude of the Church by forbidding remarriage after divorce for any cause.

For more than a year Dr. Grant has been engaged to Mrs. Rita Lydig, who has divorced two husbands. It has been generally understood that his marriage has been delayed because Bishop Manning warned him, at the time the engagement was announced, that such a wedding would be in direct violation of the rules of the church and would call for drastic action.

The Church is attempting to undermine and destroy the laws of the country by forbidding its clergy, in the matter of divorce, to carry them out, declared Dr. Grant. If a clergyman refuses to honor a license duly signed by the city clerk, he said, ought to have the right to perform marriages taken away from him. By its present handling of divorce the Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Grant further declared, has turned its back upon 400 years of Protestantism and the earlier Roman Catholic attitude.

Divorce Has Not Brought Chaos

"The real question is whether theology or science, an ascetic conception of life or the needs of humanity is to frame our social institutions," the clergyman said. "Narrow-minded ecclesiastics say that divorce has brought chaos to the American home. Our institutions will be improved at the hands of monastic life but by the illumination of modern knowledge."

It is the one which applies to divorce, and which Dr. Grant characterized as not only "badly drawn" but "based on a dubious New Testament text." The canon is framed so loosely that the church and its divinity as an institution, he said, and is variously interpreted by different bishops. The Church cannot organize modern life on the basis of the New Testament, he asserted.

The court, Dr. Grant maintained, is the proper arbiter of divorces, whatever its defects. He said it was his belief that the church and its divinity as an institution was the best.

"To declare that divorces, according to American courts, produce by their decrees a state of adultery is flagrantly to destroy the meaning and place of the judicial side of modern government," Dr. Grant said.

Hold to English View

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"But the Episcopal Church goes further than unintelligible about judicial action," he continued. "It attempts to undermine and destroy the laws of the country by forbidding its clergy to carry them out. The Church to weaken a law by private legislation against it is a pernicious attitude, and amounts to an invasion of civil power."

### 20 Hurt in German Food Riot

BEELIN, Sept. 1.—(By The Associated Press.)—A food riot which occurred last night at Eberswalde, the health resort twenty-five miles northeast of this city, resulted in one death and the injury of twenty persons.

### Peggy Marsh's Husband Shoots Self by Accident; Wife Near

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A M. ("Buddie") Johnson, husband of "Peggy" Marsh, actress and dancer, is near death in the Champlain Valley Hospital here, having shot himself accidentally through the breast in the camp of "Jack" Clifford, former husband of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, on Chautauque Lake, last night.

Mrs. Johnson, who brought suit against Marshall Field 3d, of Chicago, for recognition of her child, was with her husband. Physicians hold little hope for Johnson's recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and her son had come to the Clifford camp for a few days' vacation, after a dancing engagement in New York City. The party was out of yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and returned with small caliber revolver.

### 35 Arrested in Biggest Cleanup of Hard Coal At Atlantic City

Move To Be Taken, To-day Against Rum Selling and Gambling Resorts

150 Warrants Are Issued

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 1.—The long-threatened cleanup of liquor selling resorts, gambling dens and disorderly houses came to-day with the issuance of 150 bench warrants, based on indictments handed up yesterday. Thirty-five persons were brought before County Judge Smathers and, in all but one instance, were held in lieu of \$250 each.

The cleanup, which is probably the biggest ever experienced in Atlantic City, was partly a reply to recent charges that the city was a hotbed of crime. These individuals, it is said, may find residence elsewhere desirable and it is reported that several of them already have left town.

On the other hand, it was intimated by the mayor, that the cleanup is a violation of the liquor laws. Of the thirty-five arrested to-night, seventeen furnished bail and eighteen remained in cells. Judge Smathers promised to take care of additional defendants. The highest bail he fixed to-night was in the case of Mrs. May Harris, wife of the proprietor of the Harris Hotel, 1220 Chestnut street.

She is charged with maintaining a disorderly house and bail was put at \$5,000.

Among those arrested to-night were three men charged with maintaining gambling houses in the most exclusive section of Atlantic City, Frank Majane, owner of cigar stands in several of the beach-front hotels, and accused of conducting a gambling establishment in the rear of 171 St. Charles Place in a fashionable residential neighborhood. John Quinn, a tailor catering to an expensive trade, faces a similar accusation in connection with his place of business at 121 South Tennessee Avenue. Another alleged gambling den is reported on Kentucky Avenue.

### Pepper Certain Truce To-day

Operators and the Union to Resume Negotiations at Once and Agree to a Compromise Plan

Public Mandate Under Way

Owners Put Wage Proposal Up to More Than 200 Papers and Mayors

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Negotiations in joint conference between anthracite operators and miners will be resumed to-morrow and a peaceful end to the five months' strike is expected by to-morrow night. From sources close to both sides it was learned to-night that the operators have abandoned their insistence on arbitration and the miners their demand for a two years' contract at the old wage scale. This leaves only minor obstacles in the way of a settlement and little doubt is expressed of the ability of the joint conference to iron these out. Senator Pepper, after conferences with operators and John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to-day predicted that a peace settlement would be reached to-morrow.

In order to develop the "public mandate" on the hard coal operators' proposal of present prices, accepting the demands of the striking miners, 300 telegrams were sent out to-day to mayors of the principal anthracite cities and to chambers of commerce. Sixty answers were soon received and others were coming in rapidly to-night, but no announcement as to their contents was made. There will be no statement concerning them, the operators said, until they are read and digested at a meeting of the operators to-morrow in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Public Opinion Sought

The text of the request for the consensus was the same in each case, and read as follows:

"Faced by the miners' demand for continuation of the old wages beyond next April, which would mean continuation of the present prices, the producers of anthracite coal are seeking to know whether the public approves of conceding this demand as a means of preventing the prompt resumption of production necessary to secure an adequate supply of fuel for the coming winter."

"I shall greatly appreciate telegram from you stating whether your community favors conceding this demand in view of the existing emergency."

While the newspapers of all the cities on the anthracite consuming territory were commingled with the Philadelphia newspapers were not included. This was accounted for by the fact that the operators in the editorial columns of the papers here without the query.

It is understood that efforts to have President Harding bring pressure to bear on the operators to convince them that a "public mandate" is necessary to justify the old wage scale beyond April 1, 1923, really exists, have been notified the operators that such is his desire. This will not be definitely known, however, until the operators meet to-morrow.

There are prospects that the operators may not have a separate meeting if the call for the joint conference issued by James A. Gorman, secretary of the body. Mr. Gorman, however, to do so by either means must be requested by the operators' committee. It is not known which side will make the request.

Repetition of Soft Coal Case

The ending of the struggle is virtually a repetition of the case at the Cleveland conference over the bituminous operators. Wages will remain the same in the coal regions for the next seven months at least, and, according to the operators' plan, will be demanded for that action, will continue beyond that date for a period yet to be determined.

The plan of the operators for a "public mandate," however, has caused much amusement among the representatives of the mine workers, who see in it a plan to provide a scapegoat in event of any future protest at high coal prices. It was pointed out by one leader to-day that the public will have only itself to thank, according to this plan, if it finds prices exorbitant.

With the return of the miners to work, union leaders assert a normal production of anthracite can be expected by October 1.

### Eight Firemen Overcome Fighting Big Loft Blaze

Battalion Chief and Two Captains Among Those Stricken; All Are Revived

Eight firemen, including Battalion Chief Roche, Captain Humphrey of Hook and Ladder No. 4 and Captain O'Connell of Hook and Ladder No. 1, were overcome by smoke last night on the eighth floor of the building at 234 West Thirty-ninth Street.

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From The Tribune's European Bureau

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Another prerequisite toward stabilization, from the standpoint of President Harding, is the readjustment of the reparations debt to a level which is a point that can be paid. This is said to be under consideration now. In the attitude outlined, the President substantially takes the same attitude as the French and four could be driven through it, he said, and is variously interpreted by different bishops. The Church cannot organize modern life on the basis of the New Testament, he asserted.

The court, Dr. Grant maintained, is the proper arbiter of divorces, whatever its defects. He said it was his belief that the church and its divinity as an institution was the best.

"To declare that divorces, according to American courts, produce by their decrees a state of adultery is flagrantly to destroy the meaning and place of the judicial side of modern government," Dr. Grant said.

Hold to English View

Dr. Grant attributes one reason for the defense of the church to the view of the English Church, which he said was based on the view of the English Church. But the English view does not apply to us, he said, because we are a separate, self-maintaining body.

"But the Episcopal Church goes further than unintelligible about judicial action," he continued. "It attempts to undermine and destroy the laws of the country by forbidding its clergy to carry them out. The Church to weaken a law by private legislation against it is a pernicious attitude, and amounts to an invasion of civil power."

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### Peggy Marsh's Husband Shoots Self by Accident; Wife Near

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A M. ("Buddie") Johnson, husband of "Peggy" Marsh, actress and dancer, is near death in the Champlain Valley Hospital here, having shot himself accidentally through the breast in the camp of "Jack" Clifford, former husband of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, on Chautauque Lake, last night.

Mrs. Johnson, who brought suit against Marshall Field 3d, of Chicago, for recognition of her child, was with her husband. Physicians hold little hope for Johnson's recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and her son had come to the Clifford camp for a few days' vacation, after a dancing engagement in New York City. The party was out of yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and returned with small caliber revolver.

### Society Girls to Play Baseball at Newport

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—Society will play baseball here to-morrow afternoon. All other events of the day will be of secondary importance to the game scheduled between a crack nine composed of summer visitors and the team of city officials. The game is for charity and it will be the first of the beach-front hotels, it is accused of conducting a gambling establishment in the rear of 171 St. Charles Place in a fashionable residential neighborhood. John Quinn, a tailor catering to an expensive trade, faces a similar accusation in connection with his place of business at 121 South Tennessee Avenue. Another alleged gambling den is reported on Kentucky Avenue.

### Pepper Certain Truce To-day

Operators and the Union to Resume Negotiations at Once and Agree to a Compromise Plan

Public Mandate Under Way

Owners Put Wage Proposal Up to More Than 200 Papers and Mayors

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Negotiations in joint conference between anthracite operators and miners will be resumed to-morrow and a peaceful end to the five months' strike is expected by to-morrow night. From sources close to both sides it was learned to-night that the operators have abandoned their insistence on arbitration and the miners their demand for a two years' contract at the old wage scale. This leaves only minor obstacles in the way of a settlement and little doubt is expressed of the ability of the joint conference to iron these out. Senator Pepper, after conferences with operators and John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, to-day predicted that a peace settlement would be reached to-morrow.

In order to develop the "public mandate" on the hard coal operators' proposal of present prices, accepting the demands of the striking miners, 300 telegrams were sent out to-day to mayors of the principal anthracite cities and to chambers of commerce. Sixty answers were soon received and others were coming in rapidly to-night, but no announcement as to their contents was made. There will be no statement concerning them, the operators said, until they are read and digested at a meeting of the operators to-morrow in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Public Opinion Sought

The text of the request for the consensus was the same in each case, and read as follows:

"Faced by the miners' demand for continuation of the old wages beyond next April, which would mean continuation of the present prices, the producers of anthracite coal are seeking to know whether the public approves of conceding this demand as a means of preventing the prompt resumption of production necessary to secure an adequate supply of fuel for the coming winter."

"I shall greatly appreciate telegram from you stating whether your community favors conceding this demand in view of the existing emergency."

While the newspapers of all the cities on the anthracite consuming territory were commingled with the Philadelphia newspapers were not included. This was accounted for by the fact that the operators in the editorial columns of the papers here without the query.

It is understood that efforts to have President Harding bring pressure to bear on the operators to convince them that a "public mandate" is necessary to justify the old wage scale beyond April 1, 1923, really exists, have been notified the operators that such is his desire. This will not be definitely known, however, until the operators meet to-morrow.

There are prospects that the operators may not have a separate meeting if the call for the joint conference issued by James A. Gorman, secretary of the body. Mr. Gorman, however, to do so by either means must be requested by the operators' committee. It is not known which side will make the request.

Repetition of Soft Coal Case

The ending of the struggle is virtually a repetition of the case at the Cleveland conference over the bituminous operators. Wages will remain the same in the coal regions for the next seven months at least, and, according to the operators' plan, will be demanded for that action, will continue beyond that date for a period yet to be determined.

The plan of the operators for a "public mandate," however, has caused much amusement among the representatives of the mine workers, who see in it a plan to provide a scapegoat in event of any future protest at high coal prices. It was pointed out by one leader to-day that the public will have only itself to thank, according to this plan, if it finds prices exorbitant.

With the return of the miners to work, union leaders assert a normal production of anthracite can be expected by October 1.

### Eight Firemen Overcome Fighting Big Loft Blaze

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