

'HUMBURG,' SAYS RECTOR OF MOVE TO OFFSET THE 'HIGH CHURCHMEN'

"Like Tempest in a Teapot," Asserts the Rev. Samuel Upjohn of Clash of Episcopalians

OTHERS JOIN WITH HIM

"Humburg!" Most emphatically the Rev. Dr. Samuel Upjohn, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Germantown, spoke this word when he was asked his opinion of the strength and influence of the nation-wide movement in Philadelphia and New York...

"It's like a tempest in a teapot," said Doctor Upjohn when further discussing the movement. "The leaders in the movement are simply kicking against the pricks, for divine truth will prevail. I don't think the movement will amount to anything, and I don't think there is any danger of it causing a split in the general convention. Of course, it has all proven out of the controversy over the naming of delegates from the Board of Missions to the Panama conference, but that has been made a tempest in a teapot, too. It has been a big fuss about nothing."

"TRUTH WILL PREVAIL." "Such conditions have come up from time to time for years; that is controversy between the extremes in one direction and the other and those who desire to keep on in the middle path. And I suppose they always will arise. However, the truth will prevail. There will always be those who go to either extreme. We always have had them, and they are to be expected in an organization such as ours."

"We need have no fear," continued the veteran rector, "because the dividing line is the true way and the great body of the Church will follow it. Of course, it is to be regretted. Harm is bound to come to some extent. But the whole trouble is that mountains have been made out of mole hills. The discussing of the Panama delegates before the Board of Missions was ill-vised. It was also poor business. But there is no need of continuing the discussion and making a big fuss about nothing now."

NO CHANCE OF NEW CHURCH. Asked if there was any probability that an American Catholic Church would be the outcome of the controversy, Doctor Upjohn smiled, and said he had no idea that any such thing would occur.

"I don't know what the leaders propose to do in the new movement, and I do not care to discuss their plans until I know what they are," he said. "I haven't been let into the secret. I do not think there is any likelihood of the Catholic Club taking any action in the matter. We are not alarmed, and for the present are following President Wilson's policy of 'watchful waiting.'"

The Catholic Club will meet next Monday in St. Mark's Parish House, but that is the monthly meeting and it not called for the purpose of considering the new movement.

The Rev. Charles Samuel Hutchinson, rector of St. Clement's Church, said he had heard nothing about any such movement and have not been approached concerning it," he said. "No, I am not in the slightest degree worried by the movement. We are going along at St. Clement's as we have been for 40 years and shall continue in the same way for 40 years more, I suppose."

The Rev. Archibald Campbell Knowles, rector of St. Alban's Church, Olney, refused at first to be interviewed on the subject, but finally made this statement: "The church has always had its disturbers of the peace. Those exploiting the so-called movement seem to be taking themselves too seriously. Some of them have been pretty well around the circle, changing their religious views. It may seem like an invidious criticism, but

I fancy that many persons will see more beauty and wisdom than theologians learning and historical knowledge in these very 'Protestant persons.'"

"The Catholic or High Church party stands for what it does because it is absolutely sure of its ground. Those who wish to attack its teachings and practices might find it illuminating to read up on the Oxford movement and its sequel, and see how, in the face of often most ignorant persecution, the 'Catholic cause' won out, because it was right. And we have had our little jokes, too, as when Father Stanton, of St. Alban's, Holborn, London, once said about candles and incense, 'Only two kinds of wise people are mentioned in the Bible: the Wise Men who offered incense, and the Wise Virgins who carried lights.'"

"And the teaching for which we stand, which is far more important than ceremonial, has the clearest warrant of Scripture. The Catholic or High Church party is really the one absolutely loyal to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Church, and whose priests take their ordination vows as binding. As I said, these would be 'Protestant reformers' take themselves too seriously. I am sure that the Anglican communion is not going to be split by them or the Catholic following hurt. The thing to be regretted is that any body of men should so lose the spirit of Christian charity and the sense of proportion as to try to disturb the peace of the Church by resurrecting antiquated controversies."

CZAR MASSES TROOPS IN NORTHWEST RUSSIA

Denied That Concentration Is Due to Fear of Swedish Invasion

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4. — Admission that there has been a heavy concentration of Russian troops in northwestern Russia in the last few weeks was contained in a dispatch from Petrograd received here today. It was denied, however, that the concentration was due to any belief that Sweden was planning to invade through Finland.

GERMANTOWN PUPILS DECLARE A TRUCE IN FIGHT FOR PRINCIPAL

Strike Called Off Until Next Tuesday, When Education Board Committee Meets

ONLY 118 OF 600 ABSENT

A majority of the students of the Fittler School, Seymour and Knox streets, Germantown, decided today to end their strike until next Tuesday, when the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education will meet and consider their demand that William H. Sowden be returned to the position of principal. The action of the students was voluntary. By actual count of Miss Margaret L. Gill, principal, only 118 of the 600 strikers were not in their places this morning when school opened.

A committee of five boys, who have been leaders in the strike, took the initiative to end the strike pending action by the School Board. The five boys met in front of the school before 8 o'clock this morning and in groups and singly they appealed to their associates to go back to their classes until the School Board had been given an opportunity to consider their case in a regular meeting.

Although a few of the students still vigorously oppose any compromise until they have won a complete victory, the advice of the older students and the committee of five prevails with the majority. The students took care to make it plain, however, that hostilities will be renewed with unanimous consent if the board fails to take action favorable to their cause next Tuesday.

The boys carefully preserved their signs and banners bearing the Swedish slogans and began planning for new activities if the Committee on Elementary Schools refuses to entertain their plea for the return of Mr. Sowden.

The form letters which were sent to the parents of the striking pupils by Miss Gill, demanding reasons for the absence of the children, were returned in large numbers this morning. Some of these letters stated that the children had been sick, others that they had remained away with the consent of the parents, and others made direct reference to the controversy.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 8, 1916.

To the users of anthracite coal:

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by the President, to inquire into labor conditions in the anthracite region, and "to endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and wage workers upon a just and permanent basis," made an award which, with minor modifications and considerable additional concessions to the wage workers at subsequent conferences, is still in force. The last agreement, signed on May 20, 1912, expires on March 31, 1916.

The miners are now demanding substantial concessions, entailing such additional burdens upon the operation of our mines that we deem it our duty to frankly and fully lay before the public the problem which confronts us—a problem which will ultimately affect every user of anthracite coal. The demand for 20% increase in wages, alone, will in the aggregate bring about an increase in the cost of anthracite coal to consumers exceeding Twenty-three million dollars a year.

The operation of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania represents an investment of upwards of \$275,000,000 in plant and equipment, in addition to the value of the coal lands leased by the operators.

Mining, though carried on by the most scientific methods, yields an exceedingly small return upon the actual capital invested, and while it is to be freely admitted that certain mines, worked under peculiarly favorable conditions, yield liberal profits, it is equally true that many anthracite mines, the product of which is needed by the public, are at present either operated at no profit, or with so narrow a margin of profit that it is a matter of indifference to the operator whether or not they continue to be operated.

The average returns are entirely too small to meet the increased cost of additional compensation to miners, or substantial changes in conditions of employment, without a consequent increase in the price of coal to the consumer.

We believe that the users of anthracite coal are vitally interested in the readjustment on April 1, 1916, of the relations between the operators and the miners. We propose to acquaint anthracite coal users with the vital conditions of the industry, as well as with the social and working conditions of the army of 180,000 employes, engaged in the operation of the mines.

Because of the extraordinary industrial conditions—caused by the European war, which causes have in no degree benefited the anthracite industry—the price of labor has rapidly advanced. A determined effort will be made by the miners to secure increased wages which would be unexpected and unwarranted in ordinary times. Such demands, if granted, would place a heavy and permanent burden upon every user of anthracite coal.

We have conceived it to be our duty to inform the users of anthracite coal of the state of affairs, in order that an enlightened public sentiment may operate to fairly adjust the conditions, which will arise, and which must be discussed and determined within the next few weeks.

If, after such presentation, the users of anthracite coal say it is our duty to make a large advance in the income of the miners and others employed in the industry, and are prepared to meet the advanced cost by paying a higher price for coal, now is the time to say so, and we can meet the issue on that basis, but if the anthracite coal-using public is opposed to such concessions its voice should be plainly heard.

The coal operators desire to deal justly with their employes, granting every fair request, but they also deem it their duty to protect the coal-consuming public and to conserve its interest, just as they propose to protect, so far as they are able, their own interests.

We believe that our employes are entitled to receive reasonable wages to meet living conditions, comparable with wages paid in other similar lines of industry, where equal chances for steady employment are offered, provided our employes are willing to co-operate, with their energy and thrift, in securing reasonable efficiency; and that the operators are entitled to receive a reasonable return on their investment, because in this way only can the necessary capital be secured to develop the mines for the increasing public necessities; and we also believe that the consumer should be able to buy his coal at the lowest possible price after these conditions are met.

It is in this spirit that the coal operators approach this vital problem, and they ask fair consideration, by the coal-consuming public, of such facts as will be presented to them, in the belief that this intelligent consideration will insure an equitable adjustment of the approaching negotiations.

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THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY, By W. H. WILLIAMS, Vice President.
GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, By W. L. CONNELL, President.
KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, By F. E. ZERBEY, General Manager.
THE LERIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, By S. D. WARRINER, President.
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