

DECAYED FRUIT

Radical Author in Auto is Routed by Rowdies in New York Village

BRIDE RELATES HER WOES

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 31.—A shower of stones and rotten fruit from rowdies yesterday morning greeted Frank White, radical author and former clergyman, when he motored down on a shopping trip from his shack in the Shawangunk Hills.

White, who founded the defunct Church of the Social Revolution in New York City, was forced to beat a hasty retreat, followed by jeers and missiles.

White pulled up in front of a cobbler's shop in Main street, Marlboro, at about 9 o'clock. White was in the store to get a pair of sandals he had left for repairs. Somebody passed the front page of a morning newspaper across the windshield of his dilapidated "fivever."

When the agitator reappeared in the street there was a group of World War and G. A. R. veterans standing at the corner. He walked up to the machine and ripped the newspaper down.

That was the signal for a barrage of rotten fruit, which came from every direction and broke as it hit its mark.

White fled under fire. He jumped into the car and started up the street toward the hill that leads to his "monastic mountain retreat" with a hooting crowd at his heels. White admitted afterwards that he had been attacked, but denied he had been hit.

Prominent residents of Marlboro frankly assert that almost anything is liable to happen, as regards White, during the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The indignation of the townspeople against the agitator's alleged treatment of his bride, and the young French wife has risen to the pitch where it is frankly declared the "reception committee" may possibly pay a second visit to Snake Hollow, by which name the locality in which White lives is known.

It was this "reception committee," composed of some of the town's most prominent citizens, "church pillars" who visited the agitator's home a week ago tonight and tarred and feathered him after they had lashed him with horse whips.

Further details of the fogging expedition were learned today. White, it was said, put up what was called "a game fight" until he was knocked insensible by the butt end of a pistol. There were twelve men in the three machines that made the night trip up into the mountain. Before the "punishment" was complete White was ducked twice in Orange Lake, eight miles south of Newburgh.

White Tells Story of Marriage. While the town residents continued to threaten the agitator openly, his wife, Mrs. Andrew E. Miller Simon White, told the story of her life from the Latin Quarter of Paris, November 21, 1900.

Mrs. White said she met her husband there on February 1 last, during a Grand Gras celebration. They accidentally bumped into each other in the street and a conversation followed which resulted in White requesting permission to marry her.

Mrs. White said the agitator told her he went to France to organize battle-line touring parties for Americans. "I believed him then," she continued, "but I have believed very little that he has said since. He is not sincere in anything—not even in his radicalism. I think he is a hypocrite."

When she arrived here White took her to the Holley Hotel where, Mrs. White says, she first began to hear of her husband's radical tendencies. She was introduced to Kathryn Scott, an English artist, who she said was the first to tell her of White's peculiar ideas about government.

No Pleasure in New York. While in New York her outings consisted of one trip in a Fifth avenue taxi and a walk on Broadway at night. White took his French bride to Marlboro on May 8.

"The following morning Mr. White got up at 6 o'clock," Mrs. White said, "and he ordered me to get up. It was barely dawn, and I thought he was joking. I laughed and that seemed to make him mad. He pulled me out of bed and threw me onto the floor, saying, 'You'll have to obey all my demands. You are my servant.'"

"That day he ordered me to clean up the house. I said I didn't know how to do housework, but he told me to clean up. I didn't do it very well, but he didn't know the difference, so I was satisfied."

RADICAL AND BRIDE MISMATED



Mr. and Mrs. Bouck White, who met at Mardi Gras in Paris last February 1 and were married two weeks later, have separated. White, who was expelled from the Episcopal ministry for being an agitator and has served terms in jail, is alleged to have deceived and ill-treated his bride. Residents of his neighborhood are indignant at White's actions.

Anthracite Combine Probe Called Certain

Continued From Page One. furnish information, or the making of any false statement to the Secretary of Commerce, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

Public Has Faith in Hoover. The Frelinghuysen bill is an unusually comprehensive measure. In the hands of Herbert Hoover it would unquestionably throw light into all the hidden places in this complex situation.

There is a popular faith that Hoover would do the right thing. That once for all he would make a clean up of this question by a thorough investigation.

Until the Calder investigation there has never been a thorough, unbiased searching investigation of the anthracite business and prices. There is an insistent demand for one now. The coal-buying public is convinced that the system is riddled with misstatements, misleading figures and reports. Nothing but an honest investigation will satisfy.

The anthracite operators and miners have fought all efforts to investigate. They jointly defeated an investigation resolution in the last Legislature. They have opposed all efforts of Congress to get at the facts of the industry. Yet the miners cry oppression!

There is a structural weakness about the Frelinghuysen bill that should be eliminated. The penalty of a fine of \$1000 or six months in prison is a joke.

Fines No Deterrent. There are operators and dealers who would sooner sacrifice twenty times a thousand dollars than answer certain questions or produce certain books that Secretary Hoover might want.

The substitution of one little word would perfect the Frelinghuysen bill. Instead of a fine of \$1000 or six months in prison, make it a fine of \$1000 "AND" six months in prison and the trick is turned.

No coal man, no matter what his position, will risk the lasting disgrace of six months in jail rather than expose the secrets of his business. Without the strengthening of the Frelinghuysen bill there is a failure in producing the desired results.

Agreement of U. S. and Tokio Likely

Continued From Page One. Japanese alliance, upon every phase of which it is the intention of Great Britain to keep this country fully informed, or the later conference which will be held by the three for the consideration of disarmament, will afford the basis of a complete understanding between all three powers with interest in the Pacific than has ever existed hitherto.

Japan Must Revise Eastern Policy. With regard to Japan, it has already been pointed out that she has been left isolated by the war and undress her policy toward her Asiatic neighbors more in harmony with the aims of the United States. There is another side to this question, the white race group of nations, in which this country and Great Britain are now the dominant factors, has certain interests which will be served by reaching a broad understanding with Japan.

Take the case of England. Dispatches from London vaguely suggest that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is essential to the unity of the Empire, the argument being that Canada, Australia and South Africa, with their anti-Japanese tendencies, cannot be left to deal with Japan separately. A still more potent reason is India. England is having her difficulties in India, where a strong nationalist tendency is developing.

This British possession looks to Japan as the strongest Asiatic power for leadership. Indian agitators have even gone as far as China in accepting Japan's somewhat aggressive policy toward the Asiatic nations as necessary for the development of unity and strength in Asia against the white races of the world.

The whole policy of the European in the past has been to separate Japan from her Asiatic neighbors and give her interests which assure her co-operation with the whites in the development of Asia, and which tend to prevent her assuming leadership in an "Asia for the Asiatics" movement. This policy is of vital importance to England on account of the nationalist tendency in India. It has a certain bearing upon China where the London dispatches speak of Japan as the bulwark against the spread of bolshevism in the ancient Empire.

America Interested in East. This country is not so directly concerned in Asia as England with possessions in India, but it has the Philippines in the Orient, and it has certain trade ambitions in China and Siberia. This country, no more than Great Britain, wishes to see Japan thrown back upon Asia to develop her future combinations through the stimulation of the Asia for the Asiatics idea. It is to our interest to have Japan tied in with the white races.

For our purposes the Anglo-Japanese alliance affords a means to this end which is free from the embarrassments of direct negotiation and direct agreements with Japan. So long as Great Britain works in harmony with the United States and makes the chief point of her foreign policy the maintenance of the closest relations with this country, she becomes to all intents and purposes our instrument for tying Japan in with the white races and bringing Japan into general harmony with the American policy in the Orient.

By being informed and consulted regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance we at once avoid the necessity of entangling alliances in the Pacific and accomplish all the ends that might be obtained through them.

Another factor which will tend to make us look with more favor on the renewal of the alliance is the plan to concentrate our fleet in the Pacific. That move must be in such a way as to arouse the suspicions of Japan. We cannot at once make a naval move of such importance and pursue a harsh diplomatic policy toward Japan. And we cannot do so especially if we at the same time seek an agreement with Japan looking toward the limitation of naval armaments.

REDUCE RAIL RATES BECAUSE OF CANAL

Santa Fe Official Says Transcontinental Charges Are Being Lowered

COMPETITIVE BASIS AIM

By the Associated Press. Washington, May 31.—Transcontinental railroad freight rates are being lowered to meet ocean competition between the Atlantic and the Pacific via the Panama Canal, Edward Chambers, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, declared today before the Senate committee investigating the railroad situation.

"We shall fix the rates from San Francisco to New York to meet the water carriers," Mr. Chambers said, "and then modify the interior rate structure so that Kansas City, Chicago and Cincinnati, for instance, will get the same rate as that to New York, and producers in all points will be placed on a competitive basis."

"What that means," said Chairman Cummins, "is that you will then be carrying freight from Chicago or Kansas City to New York, or vice versa, for nothing."

Sees Manufacturer Satisfied. "That may be so, Senator," Mr. Chambers responded, "but it isn't the way we figure it. The manufacturer, for instance, will be satisfied in each case, because he will get his products just as cheaply as his competitor."

Senator Pomeroy, Democrat, Ohio, read into the records a series of rates showing that interior cities pay greater freight rates on a number of commodities than coast cities pay for longer hauls on the same products.

Mr. Chambers discussed Panama Canal competition, declaring that the water rates should be regulated. Reasonable rates should be fixed. Mr. Chambers said that the canal would be better served. Between the ports of the United States, the water carriers should be under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the rates should be high enough to allow the Panama Canal to pay interest on the cost of construction.

Existing freight rates are not responsible for the stagnation in the building industry and have not operated to curtail road construction, Mr. Chambers said.

In cities on the Pacific Coast and throughout the West, South and East, Mr. Chambers said, "conditions surrounding the building industry appear to be about the same. The general report is that a comparatively small amount of building is being done. At San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, where lumber is at the door, conditions are the same as at Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago or Cleveland.

Chicago has plants within its city limits which produce all kinds of structural iron and steel, likewise cement, brick, lime, sand, gravel and crushed rock, and building conditions are no different in Chicago than in the other places mentioned."

DEFENDS 'FUTURES' TRADING. Grain Exchanges Needed to Absorb Big Crop, Barnes Says. Washington, May 31.—(By A. P.)—Enactment of the Timber Grain Futures Trading Bill would act as a "deterrent" to the annual absorption of the country's grain production and would force a sluggish and low market at harvest time, Julius H. Barnes, of New York, wartime head of the United States Grain Corporation, declared today in discussing the pending measure before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

"Countries producing in a three-months' harvest all their supply of flour as much more for export," said Mr. Barnes, "need all of the absorbing power available to maintain a steady level of prices. Instead of having prices lower at the end of the marketing year, should see a depressed and choked market immediately after the harvest as is the case in India and in Russia."

Marrying Parson Resigns His Pulpit

Continued From Page One. mised, that it has been poisoned by misrepresentation.

"I am, however, a Presbyterian by birth; by breeding and by choice, and certain solemn ordination vows are upon me as a minister of the Presbyterian church. I, therefore, bow to the decrees of the supreme judiciary of the church, whatever may be my sense of its injustice."

Comforted by People's Support. "My comfort and compensation to some extent, at least, are found in the fact that this church has been and now is, more so than ever, solidly back of me, and with the community at large feels outraged by the unrighteous decision. We accept the resignation and execute it now, conscious of absolute innocence of anything that might give the color of justification for it, and looking in confidence for vindication by another court, the supreme court of public opinion, to which, according to the form of government, Chapter I and Section 8, the decisions of Presbyteries and even General Assemblies, are appealable."

"I have been urged by persons in the church, and out of it, to lead a movement for the establishment of an independent church, and I have been assured of the solid and substantial backing of this church and this community."

Brethren, beloved, I have spent twenty-eight years in the pastorate of this church. I have given you the best service of which I am capable. You have nobly stood by me in the last three trying years. I cannot tell you what deep appreciation my heart holds for your staunch and affectionate devotion, but let me say with all sincerity, that if your work and mine are to abide, if you are to realize the fruits of your labors and secure, as you will and must, the proper recognition of ecclesiastical connection, under the direction of the Assembly, the Presbytery must call you together within thirty days. Stand united. Insist upon your rights. All will come right."

Congregation Sustains Pastor. After presenting his resignation, Dr. McElmoye immediately left the meeting. The resignation was then accepted in resolutions adopted unanimously in which the congregation conveys to him "its heartfelt gratitude for his long, faithful and honorable service to this church and this community for the last twenty-eight years. It has been first in every good cause and zealous in every good work."

The resolutions at great length express the congregation's unbounded admiration for the loyalty and ability with which he has served the church, and its deep reverence for the truly Christlike spirit in which he has received and counseled this church to receive the unexplainable decision of the general assembly.

They further declare that after more than twenty-five years of "blameless life, humbly speaking," Mr. McElmoye, without just cause, has been "maliciously and vindictively persecuted" by a "small coterie of malignant men" and with the aid of a few ministers of the gospel and an elder of the Presbytery of New Castle, small made a victim and sacrificed by the general assembly.

Marriage Scandal Denied. "This congregation," the resolutions continue, "is now and has always been well assured that Dr. McElmoye's relations to marriages in Elkton has been in scrupulous accordance with the laws of Maryland and the Presbyterian Church and entirely consistent with a high standard of ministerial propriety. While during the war the number of marriages performed by him was large more than half of them were of men in the military service, from whom Dr. McElmoye refused to receive any marriage fee. Since January, 1919, he has performed only 110 marriages."

It is asserted that Dr. McElmoye never allowed a ministerial censure to interfere with any other ministerial or pastoral duty and that the persecution to which he has been subjected has been due to personal animosity wholly unrelated to the marriage question. Specific denial is made of a recently published story that he left an unfinished funeral to perform a wedding and then returned to complete the funeral services.

PREMIERS STILL SPLIT ON SILESIA

Briand Note to Britain Opposes Early Meeting of Supreme Council

ORAL ARMISTICE BROKEN

By the Associated Press. Paris, May 31.—The exchange of views between London and Paris regarding a meeting of the Allied Supreme Council to consider the Silesian question has reached a sort of dead center, Mr. Lloyd George, the British

Prime Minister, is insisting that the Premier meet previous to the creation of an expert mission to examine the Silesian problem, while Premier Briand, of France, is persisting in the view that the experts ought to take up the question and make a report before the Supreme Council endeavors to solve the problem.

Premier Briand handed the British Ambassador here last evening a note rejecting the French argument and dwelling upon the impossibility of the Premier taking effective action previous to the examination of the question by the experts. The French view is that the Premier should not meet before June 16, France pointing out that when the council convenes it will have not only the Silesian issue, but the German disarmament problem to settle, unless Bavaria meanwhile submits to the demand from Berlin for the dissolution of the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr.

In the meantime the French attitude is that the penalties already applied to Germany shall not be raised until Germany begins the effective execution of all the clauses of the treaty of Versailles.

SUPREME COURT MOURNS

Mosses and Then Adjourns in Respect to Late Chief Justice White

Washington, May 31.—(By A. P.)—The Supreme Court, meeting today for its last regular decision day before the summer recess, adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to the late Chief Justice Edward Douglas White. Associate Justice McKenna, senior member of the court, presided.

The chair of the late chief justice was shrouded in black as was the doorway through which he used to enter the chamber.

Justice McKenna announced to the members of the Supreme Court bar the death of the late chief justice.

"This empty chair and its somber drapery, gentlemen of the bar," he said, "announce that a grievous affliction for which some of us will never have complete solace. A great life has ceased to exist; a life of achievement in many fields. Ecology will be the time and purpose of other life, mine is the humble office of expressing the sorrow of myself and my brother associates."

FATIMA CIGARETTES advertisement featuring a portrait of a man and the text: 'Of course, it's a Fatima - nothing else will do.' TWENTY for 25¢ - but taste the difference! LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

WALTHAM SPEEDOMETERS advertisement featuring a speedometer image and text: 'Not Only 1922 Prices but the finest Marmon 34'. THE Waltham Air Friction Speedometer for quality cars. THE Marmon 34 priced at \$5000, its old on basis of comparative performance. THE HATCH MOTORS CO. DISTRIBUTORS 720 N. BROAD ST., PHILA.

FARM AND GARDEN advertisement for GERRYCO furniture. Garden, Lawn Furniture SINGLE PIECES, COMPLETE SETS. Attractive Designs in Wood Arches, Trellises, Arbors, Entrance Gates, Pergolas. Buy Direct From Manufacturer—See Our Display at Salesroom. FREDERICK R. GERRY CO. 1885 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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