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### WALKER TOWNSHIP.

Paul Hershman was under the weather last week with blood poisoning in his thumb.

Mrs. F. M. Lilly called on Mrs. Clarence Bridgeman Monday.

Earl and Ed Huntington, of Mt. Ayr, called on their brother, A. P. Huntington, Monday.

Miss Stella Putts is spending a few days assisting Mrs. Clarence Bridgeman during her spell of asthma.

Threshing is in full swing now. Garrets, Bridgeman, Huntingtons and Tomils have threshed this week. Hurley's and Durant's machines are doing the work.

Mrs. Ernest Tomilson and Miss Lilly helped Mrs. Bridgeman with threshers Friday.

Mrs. Weaver and children, of Earl Park, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Mary Tomilson, a few days this week.

John Pettet and family called on Mrs. Daisy Tomilson Friday.

Clarence Bridgeman and family called on Joe Salin Saturday.

A. P. Huntington went to Mt. Ayr Sunday to visit his mother, who is in a very critical condition.

John Petet and wife started Sunday afternoon on a motor trip to Delaware county, O., where they expect to spend a short time visiting with relatives.

It is reported that Clagers have bought the Wynekeup farm in Walker Center neighborhood.

Ira Huntingon and friend, Miss Zimmer, of Mt. Ayr, called at Lilly's Sunday.

Ernest Tomilson and family called on John Pettet Sunday.

Charles Tomilson and family, of Wheatfield, and Clarence Bridgeman and family called at Will Tomilson's Sunday.

Albert Keene was taken very ill, Saturday evening with an attack of appendicitis.

The well-known dramatic troupe, The Gordon Players, will present a pleasing play at the Primo theatre, Wheatfield, Monday night, September 1st, and will again please you Tuesday night, September 2. Not a picture show. Read the announcement on first page.

A poor man may not know much, but he can always tell you what a rich man should do with his money.

### ROSELAWN.

George Perret and wife have moved to the Foresman ranch.

Finley Ball lost two valuable cows this week by their eating new corn.

William Whitcomb has given our town the movies and is now located at the corner of Fourth and Market streets in Thayer, Ind., with his family.

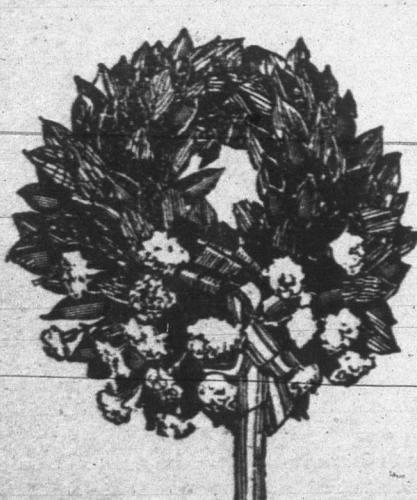
Mrs. C. M. Rice and four younger children went to Chicago Monday morning where they will take a lake trip accompanied by C. Tolis.

Cynda Mecklenberg visited last week at Gary with her brother.

Dr. Rice and family and Louis Crooks motored to Rensselaer Saturday evening on a shopping trip.

Claude Burton and wife, Pearl Best and Maggie Mulder attended the Kankakee fair Monday.

The Mulder family, Pearl Best, Mervin Evans, Herbert Korth, Ed Boyle and family were Sunday visitors at Fountain Park.



Floral designs of all kinds made to order at Holden's Greenhouse. Phone 426.

## NO SOFT COAL COMBINE, SAYS WITNESS

J. D. A. Morrow Tells Senate Committee Such a Combination Would Be Impossible.

### PRICES AT MINE LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Better Grades of Coal Have Advanced But Lower Grades Decline, Making Average of All Grades Less.

Washington, Aug. 27.—A combination among bituminous coal operators to maintain or fix prices does not exist, and would be impossible if attempted, J. D. A. Morrow, vice president of the National Coal association, told the senate subcommittee in its first day's inquiry here into the coal situation. Prices at the mine, Mr. Morrow added, have declined under the competition which prevails, and are lower now than they were a year ago.

"There are about 8,000 separate commercial producers operating approximately seven thousand mines, from which bituminous coal is regularly shipped," Mr. Morrow said. "In addition there are some two thousand operators with about three thousand mines, who begin producing and selling coal whenever the price goes up a little and offers a profit to them. Thus in 1917 coal production was reported to the United States geological survey from 10,634 mines. Moreover, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of coal lands along railroads on which new mines can be readily and quickly opened by anyone so disposed.

"Such a condition obviously does not lend itself to restrictive combinations among producers. In addition, the operators of each mining field are subject to competition from the producers of other fields, so that buyers have many different sources of supply available to them.

"Anyone who alleges that there is a nation-wide combination among bituminous coal production and distribution, merely advertises his own ignorance or convicts himself of deliberate and vicious misstatements.

"Of the five thousand separate bituminous coal producers in the United States, 2,294, approximately 45 per cent, hold membership in the National Coal association. They produce about 80 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal in the country.

"Charges that the National Coal association is a combination to maintain prices are without foundation in fact they doubtless proceed simply from ignorance of its purposes and activities. The National Coal association neither buys nor sells coal; neither does it have anything, whatever, to do with the prices which its members ask or sell at, nor with the territory into which they ship their coal, nor the quality which they produce."

Mr. Morrow stated that bituminous coal prices have declined since the armistice, and in general are lower than the prices fixed by the United States fuel administration. He submitted charts to the committee graphically showing the prices at which bituminous coal sold at the mines in different districts of the United States from April 1 to August 1, 1919. In connection with these charts, Mr. Morrow explains that when the price restrictions of the fuel administration were removed on February 1 last, the better, more desirable coals went to a premium in the open competitive market, and the less desirable coals declined in price.

This was the action to be expected, he said, in a market where the buyer exercises his choice and can obtain the kind he prefers. As a result, instead of the uniform prices in different districts, which were fixed by the United States fuel administration, prices promptly spread out, some coal going higher and some lower than they had been.

"Meantime," Mr. Morrow said, "the cost of producing bituminous coal is higher now than it was a year ago due to the fact that the mines then were operating six days a week, and in my cases now are operating four days per week, and in some cases only three days per week. The overhead expense of maintaining mines goes just the same whether coal is produced or not. These idle-day expenses have resulted in increased cost per ton. As compared with last year when these increased costs are considered in connection with the general decrease in prices, it is clear that profits of bituminous coal operators are materially less than a year ago."

Referring to statements by Representative Huddleston of Alabama, Director General Mines of the railroad administration and others, to the effect that bituminous coal prices at the mines are unduly high, Mr. Morrow said:

"I wish to deny publicly and emphatically these allegations that bituminous coal prices are being maintained in some improper manner, and are unduly high. I am convinced that these statements proceed simply from a lack of understanding of the facts."

Mr. Morrow drew comparisons between the prices of bituminous coals at the mines in the United States and foreign countries.

"Prices at the mines in Great Britain," he said, "are about three times the mine prices prevalent in the United States. In France the mine prices are more than three and a half times those of the United States. English mine prices range from \$6.94 to \$7.14 per ton at the mines, while bituminous coal in France is costing about \$8.75 per ton at the mines. The average mine price of bituminous coal sold in the United States is in the neighborhood of \$2.40 per ton."

## "GOD SAVE CHINA FROM FRIENDS"

Senator McCumber Protests in Senate Against Shantung Amendment to Treaty.

### AGAINST INTEREST OF CHINA

Republican Senator Asserts That Opponents of the Peace Treaty in the Senate Are Trying to Kill It.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Senator McCumber, for 20 years Republican senator from North Dakota, in a speech in the senate today, charged that the majority of the foreign relations committee is trying to kill the peace treaty and the League of Nations. Senator McCumber spoke after his second breach with the opponents of the treaty on the senate committee on foreign relations. In the present breach Senator McCumber voted alone with the supporters of the treaty and against the majority of the committee which voted to strike out "Japan" and insert "China" in the three sections awarding the Shantung peninsula.

"Why did the majority of this committee pause in the midst of their hearings to make this particular amendment?" asked Senator McCumber.

"The purpose is apparent. It is to signify to the country that the senate is hostile to this treaty. It is to put Japan in a position where she cannot, without an appearance of being coerced, do what she has promised to do. It is to create trouble between this country and Japan and thereby send the first dagger thrust into the body of this treaty."

"I am satisfied that no greater blow could ever be struck against the real interests of China than by such an amendment."

"It is an act of true friendship toward China or a mere political move to defeat the treaty? If its sponsors now fail to come forward and openly pledge that if Japan is driven out of this treaty then the United States will proceed single-handed and alone to drive Japan out of China, will renew this world war and send our soldiers into the orient to fight for her, then by this act they are betraying China with a false kiss."

"If on the other hand, they declare they will make war to drive Japan out of China, to prevent Japan receiving only those rights which the other great nations of the world have received, then they are proclaiming a policy which they have assailed as being the most wicked part of the League of Nations—a policy of interference with the quarrels of the old world. Worse than that. While they violently condemn a joint agreement with the other great white nations of the world to shield the greater white races from annihilation they would send our sons to death to defend the inferior yellow races which we claim to be so inferior to us as to be unfit to associate with."

Shortage of cars is not the only threatening situation in the industry, however, according to Harry N. Taylor of Kansas City, president of the association, who preceded Mr. Callahan on the witness stand. The 600,000 miners employed throughout the nation are about to formulate demands for higher wages, Mr. Taylor declared. The more radical among the number, he said, were endeavoring to apply the methods of the soviet government of Russia to the bituminous industry. If their counsel should sway the more conservative of their numbers and extremely radical demands be made, which could not be acceded to, Mr. Taylor said he doubted if the operators "could mine a pound of coal."

"To save the public from calamity,"

Mr. Taylor said, "it will be necessary to overcome three things: First, that we do not have an extraordinarily severe winter; second, that the railroad administration move the coal in regular manner, and third, that by effort of the miners we produce at least 11,000,000 tons of bituminous coal weekly for the remaining nineteen weeks of the year."

This is more than has been produced in any one week during the year thus far.

All wage agreements between miners and operators, Mr. Taylor said, would expire with the proclamation of peace by the president. The miners had already decided, Mr. Taylor said he was informed, in one section, to try to obtain a six-hour working day, as against eight hours now; a five-day week, and an increase in pay. They will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, September 9, he said, to decide on what demands to make of the operators, and they will be a joint conference between operators and miners at Buffalo September 25.

"If this convention of September 25 fails in agreement," Mr. Taylor said, "I do not know whether we are going to be able to mine any coal or not. I very seriously doubt whether we will, with that condition. The situation is very serious. If that goes into effect there is little or no hope of overcoming a very serious shortage of coal this winter and great suffering in the sphere of influence of other powers."

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