

## EXPECT SETTLEMENT OF EATON TELEPHONE CONTROVERSY SOON

EATON, Ohio, April 19.—That there is every possibility that the local telephone controversy, which has been in progress a year, will be adjusted satisfactorily is learned from an authoritative and official source. Announcement of the adjustment of differences is expected at any moment, according to those in a position to know.

A year ago the Eaton Telephone company raised its rental rates, previous to which announcement of the increase was made. The announcement resulted in organization of company patrons in the rural districts to oppose the advance. The increased rate was placed in effect on scheduled time and the organization of patrons discarded telephones by the hundreds. On rural lines the rate increase was 25 cents a month. Hundreds of these phones still remain out, it is said. Effort was made on numerous occasions to bring about an adjustment but without success.

It is understood the telephone company has agreed to meet certain terms that will bring about the expected agreement. These terms were formulated in a series of meetings lately of committees from the chamber of commerce, from an organization known as the Citizens' Telephone company, and representatives of the Eaton Telephone company, it is said. The Citizens' company was incorporated recently by local men presumably to negotiate purchase of the local telephone plans. It was capitalized at \$50,000, but it is said it will not function, since adjustment of differences are said to seem certain.

### Advise Using Phones

It is said the Citizens' company, which presumably represents the rural organization opposing the Eaton company, will recommend that the organization members reinstate their phones. It is admitted, however, the members are in no wise bound to accept any agreement.

It is understood the expected adjustment is to be brought about by the telephone company agreeing to install the harmonic ringing system in the rural districts at \$1.75 a month, which price is approximately that of the advance of a year ago. In addition, it is said, the company will install phones free of charge, providing the state public utilities commission will give its approval.

That the basis of settlement is fair to all concerned is understood to be the opinion of all members of the committee negotiating the settlement.

The seeming certainty of a monetary announcement of a truce having been effected will come as a surprise to the local public in general.

## GREENVILLE CHURCH GETS 36 MEMBERS

GREENVILLE, Ohio, April 19.—Thirty-six new members were publicly received into the First Presbyterian church at the Easter services. This is said to be the largest single class ever received into this century old church. This makes a total of 78 new members who have united with the church during the 16 months of the Rev. C. L. Plymate's pastorate here. No special evangelistic meetings have been held during this time and no unusual methods used to enroll new members.

### Library Meeting

The southwest district of the Ohio Library association will meet with our local library officials May 5, at St. Clair Memorial hall.

E. J. Antrim of Van Wert, president of the O. L. A. will address the meeting on "Rural Library Service."

**New Cases—Common Pleas.**

Case No. 22853—Ruth Cable vs. Ida M. Cable, Esther Cable and Daisy V. Marker. Partition of real estate. Manix, Crawford & Billingsley, attorneys for plaintiff.

Case No. 22854—State of Ohio ex rel. Edna Butts vs. John Gard. Partnership charge. Transcript from dockets of A. D. Copess, J. P. Jackson township.

Case No. 22855—In the matter of the transfer of funds in the village of Gordon, Ohio.

### Probate Court

George A. Katzenberger was appointed administrator of the estate of Catherine Gable. Bond \$100.

Petition filed in Henry L. Judy estate to fix and determine inheritance tax.

Elizabeth K. Landsdowne, executrix of the will of Anna M. Workman, deceased, filed second and final account.

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## Batik Making Becoming an Art

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, April 19.—That batik will soon be accepted as an art in this country is prophesied by J. P. Neigh, batik maker of this city.

Most of us have seen vivid samples of batik, which we were told were made by drawing a design on material with wax and dipping the piece in dye to color the part unprotected by wax. We understand that his was high Javanese art and that a taste for it should be cultivated.

Now, it seems, the most startling outbursts of color are not necessarily the most admirable. In fact, they represent an early phase of American batik makers' attempts at dyeing in the Javanese fashion.

Until recently, Mr. Neigh says, the fate of batik in this country has hung in the balance. Artists and connoisseurs waited to see if flashy, futuristic designs, displayed as typically Javanese batik, would be replaced by more subtle work. There was danger, too, of batik becoming a porch fad, like basketry and bead cleaners. If this fate was to befall, batik were to be made by persons with no understanding of technique, color, or design, the process would be permanently relegated to the plane of fancy work. It would have its day and retire.

Luckily for batik and its defenders, its production has proved a little too difficult and too exacting to attract many faddists. Luckily, too, craftsmen who are turning out smocks, scarfs, and lampshades in hashed rainbow effects eventually began to absorb Javanese traditions, which called for softer colors and clean cut lines. The success of our most skilled batikers is indicated by the fact that they often receive orders for their work abroad.

### Crackie Effects Passing.

A recent exhibition of batik dresses made by a New York artist was a surprise even to visitors who talked learnedly of crackle effects and admired the right points in the design. The thing that surprised them was that these dresses were suitable for wear on the street. In most cases, only the sleeves were decorated with the dyed designs, and the clear patterns in beautiful color combinations were no more conspicuous than trimmings of delicately figured printed silks would have been. This, it was agreed, was a standard for American batik.

In this exhibition there was very little of the popular crackle effect, produced by letting the wax run through in thin veins. Crackles has been so prevalent in American batiks that many people regard it as a sure test of real batik. The Javanese, however, regard cracking of the wax as a flaw, because it may occur without the artist's wish if the cloth is not handled with care to prevent the wax from breaking. Javanese dyers use the effect only occasionally when the design is in colors that do not harmonize readily, and so used it is undoubtedly artistic.

For centuries, Javanese natives have been decorating their clothing with painstaking care, using this method of wax dyeing. The method has been often described. The most important processes are the waxing of the design and the dipping.

Ordinarily, a little pipe like tool, called a tjanting, is used for waxing. The bowl of the tjanting is filled with melted wax and the instrument is guided over the material so that from a tiny spout in the bowl, the wax is poured out in the lines or figures of the pattern.

**Javanese Process Reversed.**

The Javanese dip their materials in the darker color first, and remove a color where it is not wanted by hot water or ammonia. Western batikers reverse the process, making it simpler. If white, yellow, and green are the colors to be used, wax is first poured over the part of the material which is to be left white. The piece is then dipped in yellow dye. Then that part of the design which is to remain yellow is covered with wax and the

### Called by Death

SIMEON J. BUNGER

EATON, Ohio, April 19.—Funeral and burial of Simeon J. Bunker, 81 years old, retired farmer and business man, took place this afternoon from his late home here, where he died Monday. The Rev. A. J. Bussard officiated. Burial was in Mound Hill cemetery.

Surviving are the widow and one daughter.

MRS. EMMA COPELAND

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., April 19.—Mrs. Emma Copeland, 55 years old,

## RICHMOND DENTISTS VISIT CONNERSVILLE; DR. COX WILL SPEAK

Union City, died at the home of his son, Charles Snell, in Union City, Monday.

He is survived by one son, Charles Snell, who conducts a garage in Union City; other relatives and a large circle of friends.

Col. Snell had been a resident of Union City for 40 years, and was well known throughout Darke county.

### MRS. MARY SNAVELY

EATON, Ohio, April 19.—Funeral services for Mrs. Mary Snavely, 61 years old, wife of Jacob Snavely, who died Tuesday morning in her home here, after a long illness, will be conducted Thursday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock in the Presbyterian church, followed by burial in Mound Hill cemetery.

Members of the society from Wayne, Union, Rush and Fayette counties were to attend the sessions which were to be held in the McFarlan hotel at Connerville during the afternoon and evening.

Besides her husband, she leaves one son, Clarence Crouse of Eaton, by a former marriage; two stepsons, four brothers, Henry and Fred Koppe, Eaton; Chris Koppe, Logansport, Ind.; Peter Koppe, and a sister, Mrs. Maggie Bruce, both of Dayton.

The idea of resist dyeing by use of wax is very old. The Javanese are said to have learned the method from India in the time of Guatama Buddha, 25 centuries ago. It quickly became popular in Java, and today Java rather than India, is the place associated with the art. In old, forsaken temples, now hidden in the jungle of the interior of the island, carved idols may be seen portrayed in batik garments, and the patterns are very like those in vogue in Java today.

Presumably, the art was evolved in India. Yet, on this side of the world, samples of batik in typical Javanese designs have been found. Science is at loss to explain how the design and processes could have been carried across the ocean in cockleshell native craft.

The batiks of Java attracted Dutch traders several centuries ago, and they brought pieces back to Holland. There was not much interest shown in this eastern product, at first, but eventually Holland began to copy the process. Of late years, the Dutch government has encouraged its people to experiment with it. A government institute was established at Harlem for displays of batik and as a source of information and encouragement for batik makers.

The history of batik in this country dates back at least to the Chicago exposition. Mr. Neigh remembers a display of this art by some Javanese at that time. As in Holland, interest in the novelty spread slowly. Then there saw possibilities for striking effects in the broad use of the dyed designs, and batik has been widely used for curtains and costumes.

In this country we lack centuries of tradition for a high standard in batik. But our artists have some advantage in greater color resources, in knowledge of color chemistry, and in a conscious knowledge of design. So far, American ingenuity has made no important improvement over the ancient Javanese method of producing batik.

It is true that the general effect of the Javanese patterns can be reproduced in printed silks, but they lack the personality and the appearance of being handwork that makes high grade batik art.

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