

**Hotel Man Loses Watch and Chain.**  
Wm. Wilson, proprietor of the Wilson hotel, lost a Waltham watch and chain valued at \$50, last Sunday. He had left the timepiece in a room upstairs and later, half an hour or so, returning to get it, found that someone had beaten him to it. The hotel was full of strangers Sunday and Mr. Wilson is of the opinion that one of his guests took a fancy to the watch and walked off with it without saying anything to Mr. Wilson about it. The genial host of the Wilson house doesn't expect to ever see his Waltham again.

**John Huston, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Huston, has arrived in Heppner on a visit with his parents.** Mr. Huston is a graduate of the University of Oregon in the pre-medicine department and during the past year he has been studying in a Portland medical school.

**Major W. H. Emrick of Portland made an official visit to Heppner last Friday, leaving Saturday morning for The Dalles.**

**Leo Hill of the garage firm of Hill & Johns, went to Portland Tuesday to spend a few days on a brief business trip.**

**JAP-GERMAN COMBINE REVEALED TO SENATE**

**Pact Made Last Year To Assist Hun Aggression in Asia and Gateway to British India.**

Washington, July 29.—Revelation of secret treaties between Japan and Germany in 1918, by which they were to divide Russia between them and Germany was to be helped to an attack upon the gateway to British possessions in India, has startled the Senate.

The texts of the documents, which were placed in the record by Senator Lodge, have made an even greater sensation in view of the President's willingness at Versailles to placate Japan by giving her the Shantung peninsula in order to gain her support for the league of nations covenant.

Benign and altruistic is the wording of the insidious pact which declares that "both high contracting parties bind themselves as soon as the world situation permits to help the third party, Russia, to obtain under their direction the settlement of her internal affairs and the position of a world power." This is taken here to mean that one would have taken over Siberia in accordance with her ambition to dominate all of Asia, and the other would have taken European Russia in accordance with Hohenzollern ambition.

Germany, prior to her recent demise as a world power, had had a desire to supplant Russia as the antagonist of the British Empire on the Afghanistan frontier and eventually seize India. This explains the wording of the second paragraph of the treaty: "One of the high contracting parties, Japan, binds herself to allow the other high contracting party, Germany, the enjoyment of the prerogatives growing out of her treaties with the third party, Russia, as far as concerns Central Asia and Persia, and assist in the conclusion of a most-favored-nation treaty with mutual (reciprocal) guarantees between the third power and the two contracting parties." It was only the revolution in Germany which prevented the carrying out of the terms and their exposure through the seizure of the papers.

Thus it is seen that Japan has been playing against the cause of the Allies and with their enemy, Germany, to subdue a country, Russia, with which they have also been at war. China was the friendly ally of the United States and Great Britain in the war. Yet to please Japan and get its consent to join the league of nations, Shantung is given to Japan after being wrested from China, with which both Great Britain and United States had treaties to respect her territorial integrity. Furthermore, in January 1917, Great Britain informed China of the "support, friendship and solidarity" of His Majesty's Government.

**American Legion Notes.**

A button adopted by the National Executive Committee of the American Legion as the official emblem of the national organization of American veterans of the Great War will be distributed in a few days to local posts of the Legion throughout Oregon. An enlarged design of the button, unless changed by the National convention at Minneapolis in November, will also be used as the basis for the official seal of the Legion.

The button is three quarters of an inch in diameter. It consists of a central small replica of the regulation bronze five pointed star discharge button, surrounded by a narrow circular band of blue enamel, containing the words "American Legion" in gold letters. The button has a fluted gold edge. The central replica of the discharge button will be silver instead of bronze for members of the Legion who were wounded in the service.

The necessary steps will be taken by the Legislative Committee of the American Legion, headed by former senator Luke Lea of Tennessee and former Congressman Thomas W. Miller of Delaware, to have the emblem copyrighted and its use fully protected.

In order to effectuate the resolutions of the St. Louis meeting of the American Legion endorsing the principles of land development as a means of rehabilitating returning soldiers, a committee of three members of the National Executive Committee will make a thorough study of the subject of reclamation of arid, swamp and over-timber lands in co-operation with the Secretary of the Interior.

Pending the results of the study to be made by the Committee of three the American Legion will take no action on the Lane-Mondel Bill, but as soon as the Legion determines the best land reclamation legislation for the returned soldiers, it will take a positive stand in its favor and support its adoption.

**Farmer Injured When Team Runs.**

A. Traylor, farmer on the Eph Eskelson Meadow Brook farm, received severe injuries one day the past week while unhitching a team of horses from a wagon. The team started to run away and in the mixup that followed, Mr. Traylor was tramped under foot, receiving a fractured collar bone and two broken ribs. Dr. Chick was called from Heppner and the injured man is now resting easy.

**COAL SHORTAGE ON WAY; GOVT. SAYS BUY NOW**

**May Be Repetition of 1917-18 Conditions Next Winter Says Geological Survey.**

**MINES IDLE WITHOUT ORDERS.**

**Those Who Delay Ordering Longer May Not Get Their Fuel Later On.**

The United States Geological Survey, announces from Washington the probability of another general coal shortage next fall and winter. The announcement is based, the Survey states, upon a nation-wide study of conditions in the bituminous field. Unless steps are taken at once, the Survey says, to place the mines upon a basis of increased production there is every prospect of a repetition to some degree of the situation that prevailed in the United States during the winter of 1917-18.

The only way production can be stimulated at the present time, it is said, is by placing orders with the mines for coal which will be needed later on. "Production during the first five months of the year," reads the statement, "fell 57,292,000 net tons, or approximately 25% below production during the first five months of 1918. Mines are producing coal now at the rate of from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 tons a week. An average output of 10,700,000 tons a week must be maintained from June 1 to January 1 next if the country's estimated needs of 500,000,000 tons this year are to be met."

**Evil of Delayed Orders.**

At no time during this year has the rate of production approached the required tonnage. The tendency on the part of buyers to hold off placing their orders is limiting production, as the mines cannot store coal at the point of production, and when the rush of orders for the winter's needs comes next fall there is grave danger that the mines, with depleted labor forces and the probability of less adequate transportation, will be unable to meet the demands. The result of such a situation would be an insufficient supply for the requirements of domestic consumers, public utilities and industrial users generally.

"It is believed that requirements for this year," reads a Survey statement to Fuel Administrator Garfield, "will be about 530,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, of which approximately 30,000,000 tons have been used from stocks accumulated last year, leaving 500,000,000 tons to be produced. Of this 500,000,000 tons 178,000,000 tons were produced during the first five months, leaving 322,000,000 tons to be produced in the remaining 30 weeks, or an average of 10,700,000 tons a week."

"Thus far this year production has been at the rate of 8,200,000 tons a week. In 1918 production was at the rate of 11,300,000 tons a week."

"This production will be difficult of accomplishment. The capacity of operating mines at the present time with labor now on the payroll is about 10% lower than it was last year. This deficiency may be made up in part or wholly if the mines have orders sufficient to run them five or six days a week unless the threatened exodus of foreign-born labor occurs."

**May Be Car Shortage.**

"Present wage agreements between operators and miners expire with the proclamation of peace by the President. A suspension of mining operations while a new wage agreement is being negotiated would, of course, seriously interfere with the production of coal and if it should occur during the fall would cause a panic among buyers and consumers of coal."

There is no use in gambling upon this or any other contingency, fuel administration officials say. The firm or individual who wants to be sure of an adequate coal supply next winter can be certain by buying coal now. There is no other way such assurance can be obtained. Transportation also promises to be a limiting factor if the flood tide of demand comes at a time when the country's record crops are being carried. In some districts it would appear certain that, notwithstanding the utmost endeavors of the Railroad Administration and the utilization of its experience last fall, car shortage will be a cause limiting bituminous coal production, and for that reason it is problematical whether the expected production of 500,000,000 tons can be attained this year.

Shortage of labor already is a factor that is cutting down the output in some coal producing sections, according to the Survey's report. The operators report that from 30,000 to 40,000 foreign-born miners expect to return to Europe as soon as they can get passports and that many have already returned. If continued this movement will be capable of producing but one result—a reduction of the amount of coal mined in districts where the mine labor is largely foreign born, and there are many such districts.

He who needs coal should hesitate no longer. Now is the time to buy coal.

**MISSOURI RANCHER IN CENTRAL OREGON**

**W. A. Pickering Has Fine Herd of Registered Herefords—Was Owner of Ardmore.**

W. A. Pickering of Kansas City, a well known middle states lumberman, is in Central Oregon this week. Although general known as a lumberman, Mr. Pickering is one of the best known ranchers not to waste his stockman of his state. He was the

owner of Ardmore, which died recently. This purebred Hereford was the highest priced bull in the United States until his death. The ranch of Mr. Pickering at Harrelsdon, Missouri, contains more than 5000 acres on which he has 700 head registered Herefords. He is also owner of Repeater, VII, one of the famous bulls of Missouri.

Mr. Pickering is a thorough believer that the only way to raise livestock is to raise purebreds, and advises every rancher not to waste his time with poor stock.—Bend Bulletin.



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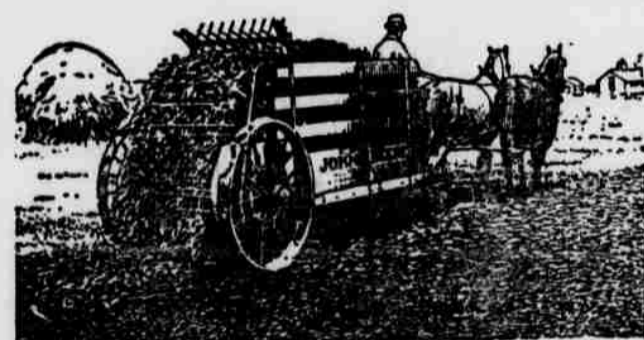
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