

President Wilson Fixes Coal Cost

A Washington dispatch, dated Aug. 24, says: President Wilson has placed the coal industry of the United States under the direction of Dr. Harry E. Garfield, president of Williams college and chairman of the wheat price-fixing committee of the food administration.

Text of Order Setting Coal Prices

The President's coal order is as follows:

"The following regulations shall apply to the intrastate, interstate and foreign commerce of the United States, and the prices and margins referred to herein shall be in force pending further investigation or determination thereof by the President.

"1. A coal jobber is defined as a person (or other agency) who purchases and resells coal to coal dealers, or to consumers, without physically handling it on, over, or through his own vehicle, dock, trestle, or yard.

"2. For the buying or selling of bituminous coal, a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, nor shall the combined gross margins of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of bituminous coal exceed 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.

"3. For buying and selling anthracite coal, a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds when delivery of such coal is to be effected at or east of Buffalo. For buying and selling anthracite coal for delivery west of Buffalo, a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

"The combined gross margins of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment, or shipments, of anthracite coal for delivery at, or east of Buffalo, shall not exceed 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds; nor shall such combined margins exceed 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds for the delivery of anthracite coal west of Buffalo. Provided, that a jobbers' gross margin realized on a given shipment or shipments of anthracite may be increased by not more than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds when the jobber incurs the expense of re-screening it at Atlantic or lake ports for transshipment by water.

"4. Effective Sept. 1, 1917, the maximum prices per ton of 2,240 pounds, free on board cars at the mines, for the grades and sizes of anthracite coal hereinafter specified shall not exceed the prices indicated in paragraph 5 when such coal is produced and sold by the Pennsylvania & Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company, Hudson Coal Company, Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, Scranton Coal Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Coxe Brothers & Co., Pennsylvania Commercial Company, Hillside Coal and Iron Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, Susquehanna Coal Company, Susquehanna Colliers Company, Little Coal Company, or the M. A. Hanna Coal Company.

"5. The grades and sizes for which the maximum prices are specified are as follows:

"White ash anthracite coal of the grade that between Jan. 1, 1915, and Jan. 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the coal trade as coal

of white ash grade, red ash anthracite coal of the grade that between Jan. 1, 1915, and Jan. 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the trade as coal of red ash grade, and Lykens Valley anthracite coal that is mined exclusively from the Lykens Valley seams and of the grade that between Jan. 1, 1915, and Jan. 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the coal trade as Lykens Valley grade.

	White Ash.	Red Ash.	Lykens Valley
Broken . . .	\$4.55	\$4.75	\$5.00
Egg	4.45	4.65	4.90
Stove	4.70	4.90	5.30
Chestnut . . .	4.80	4.90	5.30
Pea	4.00	4.10	4.35

"6. Producers of anthracite coal who are not specified in paragraph four shall not sell the various grades or sizes of anthracite coal at prices that exceed by more than 75 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, free on board cars at the mines, the prices enumerated in paragraph five. Provided, that any producers of anthracite coal who incur the expense of re-screening it at Atlantic or lake ports, for shipment by water, may increase the price therefor by not more than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds.

"7. Producers of anthracite coal specified in paragraph four of these regulations shall not sell anthracite coal to producers of anthracite coal not specified in paragraph four.

"8. Dealers and selling agents shall not sell coal produced by the producers included in paragraph four on the basis of the prices fixed at the mine for coal produced by producers not specified in said paragraph.

"WOODROW WILSON."

FOOD PROGRAM FOR CITIES

Ex-Mayor Bryan has asked the mayor and city council of Lincoln to take steps to protect the people against the ravages of the big interests which are liable to control the food of the city in war times. He asks that all ordinances which levy a license on vendors of foods be repealed. He wants the council to fix the standard weight of a loaf of bread. He asks for a public market, where producer and consumer may meet. In case of necessity he would give the mayor of Lincoln power to purchase food and fuel during the war and sell to the people at cost. The Lincoln newspapers report that all these recommendations will probably be adopted by the council. They look good to me, and I suggest that the mayor and council of Columbus give consideration to them. Winter is near. It is high time to plan against any suffering in Columbus which may be caused by the inability of the people to procure life's necessities.—Columbus (Neb.) Telegram.

NOT A BOLSHEVIKI

The extremists in Russia, who have been playing the mischief with the army and the government, are called the "bolsheviki." There are "bolsheviki" in America, although they are not favored here with the same opportunities that their comrades enjoy in Russia for upsetting the government and letting in the enemy. Mr. Bryan does not belong to the "bolsheviki" group in this country. He is no longer even under the influence of Tolstci, and no stop-the-war league could enlist his support. Mr. Bryan at bottom has plenty of the spirit of the born

fighter, and it crops out in his signed editorial which he printed in the last Commoner

There is no suggestion of peace without victory in Mr. Bryan's "We Must Win." The National Security

league, which is sending speakers over the country to expound the reasons for the war and need of a united front against the kaiser, should secure the services of Mr. Bryan.—Springfield Republican.

Value of Life Insurance

In this age there are few who do not recognize the economic value of life insurance. Most persons can recall specific instances where practically all that remained for the widow and children was the proceeds of a life insurance policy.

Such examples are not rare ones and as they occur they present forceful illustrations of some of the economic benefits of life insurance. It is not alone that the individuals comprising the family in such cases are better housed, better fed and better clothed, but there is a far more important factor; namely, the mother is enabled to keep the children together and the family unit is not entirely destroyed. This phase of life insurance has not been emphasized enough nor given the attention which its importance warrants. Protect the family now by insuring in

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The twenty-two chapters deal with topics enumerated in the table of contents below:

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Mr. Bryan is especially anxious to get the book into the hands of University, College and High School students. Any student desiring to act as agent can obtain terms by addressing the publishers, Fleming H. Revell Co., 158 5th Ave., N. Y. Readers of The Commoner can secure the book at one dollar per volume by addressing The Commoner or the publishers.

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