

The Sun

POLITICALLY, REPUBLICAN
Issued Every Friday, H. W. Crockett, Manager.
Subscription, \$1.50 the Year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display, One Dollar per Inch per Month; Single Issue, 50c per Inch; Full Position Top of Column, Next Reading Matter, 25 Per Cent Additional.
Two Thousand Inches, to Be Used in One Year, 12 1/2c per Inch.
Fifteen Hundred Inches, to Be Used in One Year, 15c per Inch.
One Thousand Inches, to Be Used in One Year, 20c per Inch.
Readers and Legal Notices, 10c per Line First Insertion; 5c per Line Each Subsequent Issue.
Obituaries, Cards of Thanks, Resolutions, Etc., at Half Local Reading Notice Rates.
Adverts. For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Found, Etc., One Cent per Word Each Issue. No Charge Accounts.
Address All Communications to THE SUN, PRICE, UTAH.

Application Made for Admission to the Mails as Second-Class Matter, under the Act of August 24, 1912, or the Act of June 6, 1895.

Their line is gone out through all the Earth, and their words to the end of the World. In them hath He set a Tabernacle for the Sun.—Psalms, 19-4.

SOUTHERNERS BECOMING MORE DISGUSTED WITH THE DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

Canegrowing farmers in Louisiana are evidently as much disgusted with the democratic tariff as are the sugar beet growers of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon and many other sugar beet states. Although the war has temporarily helped the beet sugar industry, the closing down of sugar factories in 1914 gave the beet growers a lesson which they are not likely soon to forget. Neither will the canegrowers of Louisiana soon forget. Frank A. Singer of New Orleans was in Washington, D. C., a few days ago and had this comment to make on the effect of the Underwood law on the sugar industry:

"The democrats will have a hard time explaining that schedule in the tariff law which places sugar on the free list next year. Down our way we believe that there will be action by the next congress to restore duty on sugar. Some idea of the operation of the new sugar schedule may be had by a statement of the government figures under the Underwood law. These show that from March 1, 1914, when the reduced rate went into effect, up to March 1, 1915, the revenue was \$49,794,000. For the same period if the duty on sugar had not been reduced, there would have been revenues amounting to \$68,000,000, a difference of practically \$18,000,000. The refund for which the government is responsible under a decision of the court of appeals, 5 per cent on all goods coming in overseas, at this rate would be \$18,000,000. If sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916, as contemplated by the Underwood law, there will be an annual loss of duty of \$68,000,000. Notwithstanding the reduction in duty and the contemplated placing of sugar on the free list, the price of sugar has gone from \$4.70 in June, 1913, to \$5.12 this year."

It is not from Louisiana alone that Southern protests against democratic free trade are heard. To be sure, it was Louisiana that made the first open fight—when it was proposed that sugar be put on the free list—but other Southern States, having learned by experience what low tariff or free trade can do to injure them, are beginning to voice their opposition to continuance of such a destructive policy.

Grape fruit producers in such a solid democratic state as Florida have suffered so severely in the past season that they are willing to break political affiliations of long standing, in the hope of bettering their condition. Grape fruit is generally regarded as a luxury. Demand for that article is dependent largely upon prosperous conditions. The man out of a job cannot and does not supply his table with this delicacy. The Florida grape fruit producers were hurt not only by foreign competition under the Underwood law, but by the diminished buying capacity of the American people who found their incomes under democratic administration not commensurate with a grape fruit appetite.

Lumbering is another extensive industry in several Southern States. The market for southern lumber was lessened both by importations from Canada under free trade and by dull times that followed enactment of the Underwood law. Even the European war has not materially helped the lumber market. North Carolina and Mississippi, among Southern States, were especially affected by the injury to this industry.

Moreover, several Southern States have developed considerably in diversified manufacturing, particularly in cotton goods, furniture, boxes and other wood products, iron and steel. With this development has come a steady change in attitude on the subject of protective tariff. The change would have been more rapid but for the color question, which has bound the Southern people to the democratic party and prejudiced them against any policy advocated by republicans.

But the South having been aroused by the injury to its industries, and, having elected republican congressmen in North Carolina and Virginia and a progressive in Louisiana, old prejudices will disappear and give place to a frank expression of public opinion on such an important economic issue as protection to American industry.

Salt Lake's Tribune thinks that passport regulations are becoming so strict that few Ameri-

cans will visit Europe this summer, except those who are forced to cross the ocean to attend to business. Those who do cross the Atlantic will be put to much trouble and inconvenience and will be glad to get back. In the meantime thousands of Americans are wending their way westward to San Francisco and San Diego, and taking in the mountain scenery as they pass along. Many of these people who will not have time to take in all the glories of the West on their initial trip, will be back next year, and some of them will contract the habit of spending their summers in the mountains of their own country rather than those in foreign lands. No one out here is weeping because passport regulations are strict or because tourists are practically barred from Europe. Many of them are already seeing Eastern Utah with hundreds to follow over the Midland trail as well as the one through the Utah Basin.

Senator Thompson, democratic senator from Kansas by accident, declares his intention of urging the next congress to stop enforcement of the Underwood tariff law, by the terms of which the tariff on sugar has already been reduced and sugar is to go on the free list May 1, 1916. A great roar has gone up from the sugar producing states because their great staple has been singled out for particular injury by the party which went into power specifically pledged that its tariff legislation should injure no legitimate industry. It is acknowledged on all sides that the sugar industry in our country has been dealt a hard blow by the reduced tariff and faces utter ruin if sugar is allowed to go on the free list. The government treasury is losing a lot of money on account of it, too, and no one pretends that the consumer has been benefited a penny. As usual, the only beneficiaries of free trade are foreigners. It is, nevertheless and notwithstanding, great sport for republican protectionists to stand off and watch the democrats, both those who enacted the law and those who were hit, squirm as the result of their votes for congressmen and in congress becomes apparent. It is a valuable lesson in the rudiments of protection and one not likely to be lost on the country when once more it comes time to decide between protection and free trade.

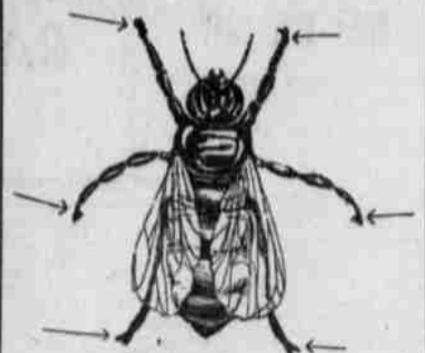
AN EPISTLE TO THE PENURIOUS COMING OUT OF KANSAS.

This excerpt from an article appearing in a Kansas exchange is reproduced for the benefit of every thinking citizen, especially for the business man who is ready to declare that "the town could not get along without a newspaper," but who is always and eternally ready to grumble at any suggestion that he advertise, unless he can see a hundred dollars directly return to his cash till for every dollar paid the newspaper. Such individuals are urged to read the lines a second or third time:

"The weekly newspaper promotes the interests of the town in which it is published to such an extent that it becomes impossible to place an estimate upon its worth. There is no enterprise that does so much for the corporation or the individual citizen. It stands opposed to the town knocker, town kicker, town fanatic and town drones. It stands for action as against procrastination. It stands for progress as against stagnation. It is ever ready to aid the constructive plans of wise and level headed citizens. It is for the upbuilding of the community. When battles are to be fought for town or county a rush is made to the newspaper office where the loyal editor is always found ready, frequently without hope of reward, but seldom without calumny. Communities frequently lose sight of their real benefactor when they fail to recognize the weekly journal as such. The editor and his paper stand as bulwarks for the community good. For these and other reasons, the newspaper, not only of your town but of your county, should receive your liberal support as it is really the most important business enterprise in your community, notwithstanding the slurring remarks of perhaps some few agitators to the contrary."

FIGHT THE FILTHY FLY!

The fly is the undertaker's traveling salesman. He carries a full line of disease germs. He handles typhoid and diphtheria, cholera and tuberculosis.



Deliveries will be made to your home. Special attention is paid to babies. Do not become one of his customers.

FIGHT THE FILTHY FLY!

BEEF STEERS ARE ADVANCING SOME

CATTLE FAMINE PREDICTED BY MARKET AUTHORITIES.

Kansas City Packers Show Extraordinary Capacity For Disposing of Beef and Weak Spots in Market Not Regarded As Threatening—Sheep Holding Up Well.

Correspondence The Sun.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Cattle advanced twenty-five to forty cents last week, beef steers getting the full advance and butcher grades showing the least gain. Stockers and feeders were in tight supply, although shipments out were larger than recently, at sixty-five hundred head, prices steady to firm on the beef feeders and weak on medium class stuff. Receipts today are thirteen thousand cattle, market steady on the beef steers (beef), butcher grades, stockers and feeders, but weak to fifteen cents lower on middle class beef steers showing grass. Missouri corn and blue grass steers sold at \$2.30 and \$19.50 today, Nebraska dry lot steers \$9.55, and Greenwood county, Kan., wintered steers, grassed since about May 1st, sold at \$4.75 to \$9.40. Bulk of the native steers sell at \$5.50 to \$9.75. Eastern order buyers complain that cattle prices are too high on the market here, and some of them are trying to pick up cattle in the country cheaply. In the quarantine division one hundred and sixty-five carloads arrived, and sold slowly. Quarantine butcher grades sold early at steady prices, and when the steer trade opened up, sales were at steady to fifteen cents lower prices, top \$9.00, fed steers \$7.75 to \$9.00, grass steers \$4.50 to \$5.25. Some Osage wintered steers, from territory that was in quarantine last year, sold at \$4.50, 1179 pounds average. Market authorities insist that we are on the verge of a cattle famine, particularly in view of the demands of European countries now existing, and apt to develop in the future. Local packers exhibit an extraordinary capacity to dispose of beef, and weak spots in the market are not regarded as threatening to its generally stable condition.

Sheep are holding up well, but lambs are subject to violent reductions. The supply today is six thousand head, including nine cars of Arizona spring lambs. Seven loads of the Arizonas and some native springers sold early at \$9.25 to \$9.35, but the late market flattened out, and the same class of lambs sold at \$7.75. Top lambs in Chicago today sold around \$9.25, showing that weak markets are general. Fat ewes are worth \$5.25 to \$6.00, feeding stock very scarce, feeding lambs worth around \$7.25.

Lambs and Horses Change Hands.

During the past two weeks approximately thirty thousand lambs have been purchased in Utah county by Sherman Culp, a lamb buyer from Rocky Ford, Colo., and Edwin Johnson of that city, who bought for him after he left. This takes a large part of the lamb crop of the country. At first Culp paid \$6.25 per hundred delivered in Vernal, but later lambs became so plentiful that he paid only \$5.20 delivered at Watson.

Charles Walker, the horse buyer from the Denver Live Stock and Commission company, who was here several weeks ago and purchased twenty-seven head of horses, is back buying more. He ships out by way of Hilt, Colo. He has been fairly successful and now has about forty head.

Asks Co-Operation From All.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston issued a call today to stockgrowers, county and sanitary officers asking them to co-operate with state and federal authorities in efforts to keep the foot and mouth disease under control. He says there is no cause for alarm, but it is important that hopefulness for the situation shall not lead to carelessness. He urges that necessary quarantine regulations be borne with patience until the last vestige of disease had been killed in each locality.

RECORD PRICE PAID FOR UTAH WOOL CLIP

Report of the highest price ever paid for wool in Utah was made last Wednesday when it became known that 2 1/2 cents a pound had been paid for the clip of Gilmore Brook, of Salt Lake City. The clip, amounting to thirty thousand pounds, was purchased by A. M. Gostle, well known throughout Eastern Utah. This is considerably higher than wool has sold before in Utah this year, and much higher than it has ever sold before this year. The wool is an excellent quality of medium grade and this is believed to be the top mark for Utah wool unless the market should continue to strengthen, steadily as it has been doing in the past few weeks.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, July 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000; market lower. Prime fed steers \$9.45 to \$10.00; dressed beef steers, \$4.50 to \$4.80; Western steers, \$7.50 to \$8.45; stockers and feeders, \$4.30 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5.75 to \$7.25; calves, \$6.00 to \$18.00.
Sheep—Receipts, 1000; market steady. Lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$6.75 to \$7.00; wethers, \$5.25 to \$6.75; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 15.—Cattle—Receipts 1500; market steady. Native steers \$7.75 to \$10.10; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; Western steers, \$6.50 to \$8.10; Texas steers, \$6.00 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.50; calves, \$7.00 to \$11.00.
Sheep—Receipts 12000; market steady. Yearlings, \$4.25 to \$7.00; wethers, \$6.00 to \$6.75; lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

CHIROPRACTIC

Nature's Highway to Health

The science of chiropractic is founded on the immutable law of CAUSE and EFFECT, and is unlike any other system or method dealing with human ills. It is unique in both the manner of its application and the results obtained. No knife, drugs, medicines, serums, osteopathy, or surgery. "Something different."

By Working in Harmony With Nature's Laws
WE TAKE THE "DIS" OUT OF 'DIS-EASE'

If you are sick, regardless of the nature of your ailment, CHIROPRACTIC will do for you what no other science can. When all else fails you, try us and note the "difference." We make a specialty of so-called "Incurable" ailments, brain, nerve and spine troubles, and all derangements peculiar to women.

Our Work is the Famous "Fountain Head of Quality Consultation and Examination FREE.

D. L. CECIL, D. C.

Chiropractic Specialist.

Graduate Palmer School (Chiropractic "Fountain Head").

AT GOLDEN RULE HOTEL

PRICE, UTAH.
FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

LESS BUYING IN THE WEST; FOREIGN WOOLS RUN LOW

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—Demand is broadening slowly for new territory wools. Arrivals are moderate and buyers are not making haste about opening their lines. Among the territories reported for the week are two hundred thousand pounds medium territory at thirty-three cents, the scored cost being estimated at sixty-eight to seventy cents; three hundred bags choice Utah wool in the original bags at 25 1/2 cents, one hundred thousand pounds Utah half-blood at private terms, estimated to cost fully sixty-five cents; one hundred thousand pounds miscellaneous at various prices. Scored territories have been sold to the extent of about a thousand bags, the selling price being sixty-five to sixty-seven cents for choice fine; sixty-three to sixty-five cents for fine medium and No. 1 New Mexican.

Wool prices are quiet, offerings being withheld in the hope that an advance may be realized. If wools are in fair supply, but other grades are scarce, manufacturers are indifferent, most of the recent trading being among dealers. Eastern U wools are quoted at sixty to sixty-five cents, with A supers at sixty-three to sixty-seven cents; extras and fine A supers at sixty-five to seventy cents; Chicago A supers at sixty to sixty-two cents, with B supers at sixty cents. Fine combing pulled wools are nominally unchanged at sixty-five to sixty-eight cents.

Less Buying in West.

Buying is now quiet in the West, owing to the fact that most of the desirable wools have been sold. Estimates as to the volume of wool already taken by Eastern buyers vary from 50 to 75 per cent. Most of the recent trading has been in Montana or the triangle, at twenty-four to twenty-five cents for fine clips and twenty-eight to twenty-nine cents for medium. Medium wools are well sold throughout all the territory sections except Montana. The activity noted in the wool lately shows that medium wools are getting scarce. Contrary to expectation, comparatively little wool is coming to this market under consignment.

While the Eastern market is not thoroughly established yet, the scored basis for territory clips may be given as follows: Fine staple, seventy-two to seventy-three cents; half-blood staple, seventy to seventy-two cents; three-eighths blood staple, sixty-eight to seventy cents; quarter-blood staple, sixty-five to sixty-seven cents; fine and fine medium clothing, sixty-eight to seventy cents. Texas wools are quoted on the scored basis of sixty-five to sixty-seven cents for twelve months and sixty to sixty-two cents for eight months.

In Texas, the San Angelo wool has been taken by a Boston house at private terms, but the Kerrville eight months' wool is still under negotiation. These Texas wools are said to have cost the buyers in the neighborhood of thirteen to twenty cents for eight months' and twenty to twenty-three cents for twelve months'.

Sales of Ohio Stuff.

In Ohio, thirty-four to thirty-five cents is being paid for bunch lots of medium wool on the cars; to the farmers thirty-two to thirty-three cents is being paid for similar wools. Fine wools have netted the farmers twenty-high as twenty-eight cents has been washed wool, though possibly some for lots containing a proportion of washed fleeces.

Arrivals of foreign wool are running low. One direct steamer from Australia will be due here in about two weeks and another will sail from Australia about the middle of the month. According to the figures compiled at

the Boston chamber of commerce, the total receipts of foreign wools for the week were 1,929,380 pounds.

Sells At Thirty-Five Cents.

FAIRBANKS, W. Va., July 11.—Wool buyers from Eastern markets anxious to have this year's crop to be the best prices in the history of the West Virginia wool industry. Several thousand pounds were sold at Fairbairn county for thirty-five cents a pound.

H. W. Snyder, former treasurer of Carbon county, this week sold three-out colonies of bees from his estate out on the reservation. They were inspected at Price by H. A. Harsh and are said to have brought a good figure, though the latter is not sure.

J. M. Miller of Colton, largely interested in the new townsite of Tolu, Nev., is having some trouble over his water rights there. D. D. Hunt, well known locally, is the gentleman's attorney.

The Sun supplies rubber stamps of every description, sheet tags and markers. Everything in brass and aluminum goods. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Address, The Sun, Price, Utah.—Advt.

WHO DOES NOT READ THE SATURDAY NEWS?

Our policy is never to show any shop worn goods. In order to clean up all stock on hand while there is plenty of time to get good wear for this season we are offering some splendid bargains in

Trimmed Hats

2 doz. Trimmed Hats—the best styles and shapes, \$2.00

3 doz. Untrimmed shapes—fine straw, black and colors, \$1.00

We also carry a complete line of Royal Society floss. Also all colors in crochet cotton and tatting thread.

Niagara Maid Silk Gloves, black, sand and white, \$1.50 gloves reduced to \$1.25

Ladies' House Journal patterns

BESSIE KENNEDY, Millinery, Inc.

WILLIAM H. PAGE SELLS

Pocatello, Ida., Gentleman Takes Over Business in This City.

Quite the most important business deal in Price for some time was the sale during the past week by William H. Page of his half interest in the Eastern Utah Furniture and Undertaking company to D. Vander Schuit of Pocatello, Ida., the purchaser now

being in charge of the business with C. W. Tingley.

Mr. Vander Schuit was formerly in business at Salt Lake City, but after closing out there went to the Idaho City. He has a family who came to Price at the same time as himself and they are to go housekeeping here as soon as a suitable location is found. Mr. Vander Schuit is a licensed embalmer and undertaker as well as a practical furniture man.

Mr. Page is not as yet decided what he is going to do. He has large holdings in interest about Delta in Millard

county, and may go there. However, he and Mrs. Page and the family are to see the exhibitions and will first make the trip by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Page have a host of friends in Eastern Utah who will wish them well wherever they may go.

Legal blanks and loose leaf devices of every description. The Sun's place of business is the former location of the Advocate, next to Price Commercial and Savings bank. Mail orders given prompt attention. Address, The Sun, Price, Utah.—Advt.