

The Sun

Issued Every Friday by the Sun Publishing Co. (Inc.), R. W. Crockett, Manager.

Subscription, \$2.00 the Year. Office Telephone, No. 9; Residences, Nos. 122M2 and 122M3.

I went mourning without the Sun; I stood up and cried in the congregation.—Job, 36-28.

ALL IDLE LANDS SHOULD BE FORCED INTO USE.

Since the advent of automobiles in Carbon county more than five dollars a year has been added to the value of every parcel of land in the county ever passed by a machine. This land is more valuable because it is more accessible by automobile. This cheap and easy transportation system for men and goods is making its influence felt on land throughout the entire rural sections of the United States.

That's all right—there is no kick coming from any reasonable man except that the small man pays most of the taxes. Justice, however, demands that the unearned increment put on land—many times unused land—by the community be partly recovered by the community. This plan is not popular with the fellow holding unused land—but neither are other forms of taxation by the fellows paying them. There is no reason, for instance, why unused land in Carbon county should not be taxed sufficiently to force it into use, either by the man who holds it for speculation or by somebody who will buy it from them.

It is different with land to use—that's earning something through what it produces—enabling it to pay taxes. Such land, by the way, should not be forced to pay more than its just share of taxes because unused land is paying less than its just share. When we consider the millions of acres of unused land in the United States, and then on the other hand consider the great need for its cultivation to produce foodstuffs that we so surely need, it is evident that it would be an advantage to everyone in the nation if this idle land were forced into use.

TROUBLES OF PAST WINTER ARE WELL WORTH THE COST.

No industry produces its products to meet consumption and demand as closely as the mineral industries. The normal demand for coal is practically known. So is the normal demand for copper, silver and the other minerals. And under normal conditions the machinery for the distribution of these mineral products is wonderfully efficient. Up to this year, there has rarely been a scarcity or an overplus.

In considering the happenings of the winter of 1917-18 we must take into consideration the starting conditions created by the war, and it is believed certain that even with the tremendously increased demands for mineral products, everything would have went well had it not been for the lamentable lack of transportation. Our mining companies and their miners have done their full duty. They have clear consciences. They went at their work as a patriotic duty toward their country at war. Theirs not the blame if the product of their mines and hands could not reach consumers effectively.

It took a coal crisis to show us the weakness of our transportation lines, and if our government is able to get the kinks out of this tangled skein our troubles of the winter will have been worth the cost.

HABIT OF SAVING AMONG AMERICANS GROWING.

Evidence is accumulating that the habit of saving among the American people, especially among the patrons of savings banks and postal savings, is outstripping the financial demands made upon them by the government. While no exact figures are available at present, it is known that postal savings deposits have steadily gained during the year 1917, and notably since the first of July of that year, which was after the first issue of the liberty loan.

The reports from savings banks also show a steady gain, and the same is true of co-operative building and loan associations. Nor have the people of small means been the only savers. It is estimated that the savings of the whole people of the United States, ordinarily \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 annually, were increased to between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 in 1917.

The response of the people to the national need of economy and saving has been general and generous.

Uncle Sam expects every citizen to tend to his own sector.

ATTRACTIVE SEPARATE SKIRT



The separate skirt has established itself in the affairs of women and become a fashion like the lingerie blouse that keeps it company or the indispensable tailored suit. Among the new skirts there are plaid, figured and crossbar materials, usually in soft colors. They are carefully fitted and exquisitely tailored, and neatness is their chief and abiding charm. A fine example appears in the picture in a model which would look as well in plaid or figured wool as it does in crossbar.

Attention of folks generally is called to the state prohibition law which makes it unlawful to manufacture or sell vinegar or cider. The only exception is preserved non-intoxicating cider, and to sell this a permit is necessary from the attorney general. The offense is punishable with a fine of not less than fifty dollars and no more than two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

UNIVERSITY IS HELPING SAVE THE UTAH BARRIES

Anticipating the campaign to save the lives of one hundred thousand children under five years of age in the United States during the year beginning April 8, 1918, the University of Utah, through its extension division, is already at work, though not officially, because the campaign is in the hands of the women's committee of the council of national defense for the state of Utah.

Realizing the depletion of human life incident to the war the children's welfare committee of the national council has decided on the policy of conservation. The immediate plan is to save a hundred thousand babies, but this is only one phase of the campaign. The number of lives to be saved in each state is based on the population, Utah's quota being four hundred and ninety-six.

SAYS HIGH FIBER MEANS BEEF IS TO BE SCARCE

D. E. Abel, a cattleman from Winnemucca, Nev., was in Salt Lake City last Saturday with several carloads of cattle from his ranch. Abel said that ordinary wild hay sold at fifteen dollars a ton in the stack in Nevada during the winter and that some of the better grades were sold for as high as twenty dollars. Two tons of hay are necessary to bring one steer through the winter feeding season and when the cattleman feeds a steer thirty to forty dollars worth of hay during the winter and then sells him for a couple of cents a pound more than he paid for him, the animal will have to carry much fat to realize a profit.

While the highly specialized farm represents the possibility of great profit, it also represents the possibility of heavy losses on account of the tremendous fluctuation in production, and consequently in prices, of the products of intensive farming. In the greater portion of the country the great mass of farmers must gain their livelihood from the ordinary field crops and the common types of live stock.

Six states now have anti-tipping laws, Illinois, Iowa, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

The light of the north star is estimated to be a hundred and ninety times stronger than that of the sun.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.—(Publisher.) Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 8, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Joseph Smith of Wadsworth, Utah, who, on MAY 10, 1915, made homestead entry, Serial No. 914991, for W¹/₄ NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ Sec. 19, Twp. 13 South, Range 3 East, Salt Lake meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the clerk of the district court, at Price, Utah, on the 20th day of April, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses Charles Pettit and John Pettit of Wadsworth, Utah, and Ben Gwyther and Peter Frandsen of Price, Utah. GOULD B. BLAKELEY, Register. First pub. March 8, last April 5, 1918.

WE LAMBS GOING CLOSE AROUND \$17.50

MARKET SOME HIGHER THAN THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

Weather Conditions Encouraging to Buyers of This Cattle and Prices Rule Generally Steady—Declines in the Chicago Market Felt At Missouri River Points—Hogs Lower.

The Sun Special Service.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—Liberal receipts of cattle and hogs at all markets weakened prices for killing and packers grades, but country demand was fairly large and prices were steady for stockers and feeders. Receipts in Kansas City were sixteen thousand cattle, nine thousand hogs and ten thousand sheep. General conditions were much the same as last week. Shipping conditions are about normal and the week started with trains heavier on scheduled time than for a long period past. Western receipts were large. Fat steers were in liberal supply both in Chicago and Kansas City, and a decline of ten to fifteen cents in Chicago weakened the market though no sales were more than a time off and most were steady. Colorado offered about a hundred cars. Receipts from Western Nebraska were liberal. Most of the fat steers sold at \$11.00 to \$12.50, top \$13.00, and some at \$13.10 and Nebraska steers up to \$13.00. Butcher cattle were about steady, though at the outset trade was quiet. Bulls and veal calves were steady. Cows are quoted at \$7.00 to \$11.00, heifers at \$8.00 to \$12.00 and veal calves \$7.50 to \$12.50. Recent heavy rains in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska encouraged larger buying of this cattle than late last week and prices were fully steady. Receipts were fairly large and quality quite up to a normal average. Steers weighing seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred and fifty pounds are wanted for grading. Some heavy feeders costing \$11.50 to \$12.25 are going to feed lots.

Hogs last week showed another wide price swing and closed the week nearly a dollar above the low point. Today the market weakened moderately, being quoted five to ten cents under Saturday's best time. The top price was \$16.85 with bulk of sales \$16.50 to \$16.50. Choice medium weight hogs are bringing a slight premium over other grades and light weights are selling close to heavy. Quality of the offerings remains good. Large receipts of lamb today and trade was rather quiet at the start. The market closed ten to fifteen cents higher than the close of last week. Demand for ewe lambs continues active. Fat lambs are quoted at \$13.75 to \$16.00, weathers \$12.00 to \$12.50 and ewes \$11.25 to \$12.25. Because of the advanced season yearlings are practically done for. Ewe lambs are selling at \$17.00 to \$17.75.

FAT STOCK SHOW DATES ARE NOW ARRANGED FOR

The second annual fat stock show of the Intermountain Stock Show association will be held at Salt Lake Union stockyards, North Salt Lake City, April 4th, 5th and 6th. Announcement of the plans for the show are made by E. C. Parsons, manager of the Intermountain Stock Show association, simultaneously with the appearance of the premium list for the exhibition.

The sole purpose of the fat stock show is to stimulate interest in the development of the live stock industry of the Intermountain country, and with this in view an attractive list of prizes has been arranged for the exhibition. There are to be no entry fees and no admission fees, and a blanket invitation to the stockgrowers.

Gardening Made Easy

Everyone will want to cultivate a good garden this season—that is, nearly everybody will—to reduce the cost of existence. It is the sensible way to relieve the strain of high prices. We have field and garden seeds in bulk and in large variety. Plenty of alfalfa and clover. Seed cleaning with the most modern plant among the many in Utah.

Come in and talk over your seed requirements with us. We can fix you out and without worry or trouble. We specialize in poultry feeds, hay, grain, millstuffs, bran and a hundred and one other things the farmer and the city household requires every day. Automobile service.

Price Commission Co.

United States Food Administration License No. G. 41134. PHONE 182 PRICE, UTAH

When selecting poultry see that the feet are soft and moist, the eyes clear and the flesh plump.

ers and the general public has been found to do their share toward making the second annual exhibition an unqualified success.

The entry list will close March 31st and all stock to be exhibited must be at the Salt Lake Union stockyards not later than April 3d. The single judge system has been adopted by the association and to facilitate his work a rating committee of three will be named by the general manager to eliminate all entries which are clearly outclassed and have no show of getting into the prize list.

EVERY PROTECTION THROWN AROUND RAISING OF HOGS

If the farmers and stockgrowers in the land fully realized the profits in hogs today and were sure of a fair price at markets of the future, undoubtedly they would all rush into the hog business pell-mell, says a communication to The Sun from W. W. Armstrong, last Saturday. But this is not the purpose of the food administration in its campaign for increased pork production. What our food administrator does aim for, however, is to have a broad sow of two on every farm, ranch or other available place, and he intends to protect those who raise hogs in such a way that they will realize good profit on their business. Increased pork production has become a war necessity.

Due to its suitability for curing and transporting to our armies and those of our associates in the war, there has become a great demand and serious shortage of hogs. Consequently the United States food administration proposes to encourage pork production by establishing rigid control of the market and buyers so that a fair price might be guaranteed to the producer. The government's intention of doing this should be glad tidings to those who wish to enter the hog-raising business. Here is an excerpt from a letter of instruction to the state food administrators: "The price (for hogs) must become stable, so that the farmer knows where he stands and will feel justified in increasing the number of hogs." Here is an advantage offered the farmer and stockgrower which no doubt all will appreciate, and it now becomes a simple proposition that those who wish to help their country and suffering humanity by placing a broad sow or two on their farms or ranches will not be liable to live on an unstable market of the future. They will, on the other hand, enjoy a double reward in financial returns and the satisfaction of a good work performed, and it is only by co-operation of the farmers and stockgrowers that our boys in the service can be supplied with this essential food product with a minimum of expense to the nation. As long as it will pay you financially, can we not depend upon your active support?"

WINTER HAS BEEN EASY ONE, AND SHEEP ARE ALL STRONG

Sheepmen throughout the state have reason to congratulate themselves on the favorable weather conditions during the past winter, in the opinion of A. A. Callister, Utah live stockman. Sheep are in such strong condition that with normal conditions during the spring an unusually heavy lamb crop is almost certain. This condition is not confined to Utah, but largely applies to the surrounding states as well, and a prosperous season is therefore anticipated for sheepmen in the entire intermountain area. Shearing is somewhat late in Arizona and the St. George district of Utah, but elsewhere it is scheduled to begin as usual. In the Kane county section it is expected that shearing will start about March 20th, and at Mack, Colo., and the Thompsons district clipping will be under way about April 1st. In Idaho the latter part of May or the first of June shearing in the Soda Springs district will begin.

Great numbers of sheep shearers have been drafted or have, and some difficulty is anticipated in securing a sufficient number of experienced men to properly handle the shearing. In fact, the shearing in Utah may be delayed slightly, until the shearers are released from Arizona. Utah sheep are free from scab and ticks this year and the sheepmen are of the opinion they will not be compelled to dip this spring.

No wool is being sold by the stockmasters this year, says Callister, owing in part to the uncertainty of government regulations and partly to the decision of the woolgrowers' convention not to contract the clip in the future until the actual shearing is completed. In addition to this, there seems to be a lack of interest this year among wool speculators, who ordinarily at this time have control of a considerable part of the clip.

WITH THE LIVE STOCKMEN OF THIS SECTION OF UTAH

Announcement that thirty-one sections of grazing land on the border between Co. and H. counties is open for private sale has just been made by the state board of land commissioners. The price set is \$150 an acre.

Mutton and lamb may be eaten on meadows Tuesdays until April 15th in all states by a ruling issued Friday last by the food administration. The ruling was put into effect in all states west of the Mississippi and in Wisconsin and Illinois February 21st.

Dr. R. W. Hoggan, state live stock inspector, has received a report from Elmer Carlson, a sheep inspector at Fairfield, that a cow west of Lehi is thought to be afflicted with rabies. The Fairview man was instructed to watch the case closely and report further to determine whether Dr. Hoggan shall go out to investigate.

FARMERS

It is up to you to "do your bit." On your work this year will hinge to a great extent the victory or defeat of our national arms. Arm yourselves for a strenuous summer campaign. You can't do efficient work with old and out of date farm implements. Let us show you the finest line of labor saving—McCormick line—farm implements ever sold locally. Most of them make crop harvesting a real pleasure. We are exclusive agents for the McCormick line at Price. They manufacture everything but plows.

NEW LINES BOUGHT

Lately we have bought heavily of everything that should be found in a complete stock of general merchandise and invite comparison of quality of goods and prices with others. Recently this house has gone under new management—a management that does not propose to be undersold at any time by anyone. We specialize in groceries and supplies for the sheepman, cattleman, miner and farmer. Many bargains in goods on hand to make room for new lines coming.

Price Trading Co.

North Ninth St., Price, Utah
R. J. STAYNER, Manager.

able, but owing to continued scarcity of native food range animals are reported in only fair condition.

The state live stock board has received the brain of a cow, belonging to A. H. Young of Fairfield, which is supposed to have died as the result of an attack of hydrophobia. The brain will be forwarded to Dr. L. L. Dulles, state bacteriologist, for tests.

Charles H. Larson and Coke T. Roberts of Denver, Colo., both steer buyers, were in Moab last week interviewing cattlemen. No deals were consummated, but later the buyers left for San Juan county, where they expect to close a big deal. Larson stated that the price of yearlings, he believes, will this year average around forty-two dollars a head.

With the approval of the state auditor and the state board of examiners, Thomas Hedstrom, secretary of the state live stock commission, has turned into the state treasury \$2,693.71, which will be devoted to the extermination of predatory animals. The money comes from the proceeds of the sales of hides and pelts of animals caught by state trappers and hunters.

Approximately two hundred and fifty head of purebred cattle, mostly bulls of the best type, were imported into Utah in February, according to reports on file in the office of the state live stock board. It is believed this is one result of the campaign for increased production of meat which has been waged for the past year, and that the effect will be a material increase in the meat production of the state.

Organization of a wool brokerage company which will operate in Boulder, Mass., but will be controlled by Western men, has just been effected in the East. The company is said to be planning to handle wool packed according to the Australian method and ultimately to inaugurate auction sales of wool. The organization is understood to have been fathered by J. E. Craggitt, president of the Continental National bank of Salt Lake City, with whom are interested a number of prominent live stockmen and firms of the intermountain country.

The executive committee of the state live stock board has issued an order, effective at once, prohibiting the use of hog cholera virus, in what is known as the "simultaneous treatment" by unauthorized persons. Also another order calling for the dipping of all sheep in the state for the eradication of ticks, between July 15th and September 30th, next. The dipping order requires only one dipping, for the reason that investigations by the bureau of animal industry has failed to show any permanent benefit commensurate with the trouble and expense in dipping sheep twice for the pest.

Big Wool Imports.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Fifty-six million dollars worth of Australian wool and \$60,000,000 worth of Hawaiian sugar is to be shipped into the United States soon through a Pacific port. Arrangements for the shipment have been made by Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

The first shipment of wool is expected in about ten days. Twenty cargoes in all will make up the shipment, which is to be made into American army uniforms.

Held Great Success.

The hog feeding experiment being conducted by the Utah Agricultural college at the Salt Lake Union stockyards, after being in progress eight weeks, came to a close with last Sunday. The feeding experiment has been declared a great success. In the week ending February 25th the gains noted were practically even. The average daily gains for Lots Nos. 1 and 2 was 1.84 pounds; for Lot No. 3 it was 1.71 pounds, and for Lot No. 4 it was 1.1 pounds.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 8000 head and market higher. Bulk, \$16.00 to \$17.25; heavy, \$17.20 to \$17.40; packers and butchers, \$17.10 to \$17.35; light, \$16.80 to \$17.25; pigs, \$12.00 to \$12.25. Cattle—Receipts 4000 head and market steady. Prime fed steers,

Half Rations Not Asked

Don't get the impression that Hoover wants you to go on half rations or even stint yourself. Come right along to this store and get all you need of

The Best Meats That Money Can Buy

All our government mks is that you eat more of such as can not be sent to our soldiers, and less of such as can. This is the time that you need the best. Live well, work well. Come to the house that guarantees you the best.

CARBON COUNTY COMMISSION CO.

Main St., Price, Utah

\$12.50 to \$12.75; dressed beef steers, \$10.50 to \$12.75; western steers, \$9.50 to \$12.00; cows, \$7.00 to \$11.00; heifers, \$7.75 to \$11.75; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$12.25; bulls, \$7.25 to \$10.00; calves, \$7.50 to \$12.00. Sheep—Receipts 4000 head and market steady. Lambs, \$10.00 to \$17.50; yearlings, \$12.00 to \$14.25; wethers, \$12.00 to \$12.50; ewes, \$11.50 to \$12.75.

Open Live Stock.

GOIDEN, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts 302 head. Market steady. Choice steers, \$16.00; good, \$8.00 to \$9.50; feeders, \$7.00 to 9.00; choice cows and heifers, \$7.00; fair to good, \$6.00 to \$7.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.25; feeder cows, \$5.00 to \$6.50; veal calves \$5.00 to \$10.00; choice bulls, \$7.00;ologna bulls, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Hogs—Receipts 85 head. Market slightly higher. Top, \$16.75; bulk of sales, \$16.70. Sheep—Receipts 282 head and market steady. Lambs, \$15.00 to \$15.50; ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.50.

There are talking machines by the score, but there is nothing better than the Columbia—nothing quite so long lasting. Runner can supply you—Adv.

The Sun for good job printing.

NEW SPRING HATS

Smart new hats in just the styles that are varied enough that everyone can find one that will be becoming. They are made of satin, plain and fancy straws and other pleasing combinations—featuring all the newest colorings. As usual, there are no high prices here.

Spring furs, novelties, cotton and silk hosiery at popular prices, ready to wear dresses in many styles and all prices. We specialize in sheet music—the only place in town handling it. New goods in all lines arriving daily. Price's best dressers trade here.

THE STYLE SHOP

Mrs. Chan, Averill. Turner Bldg., Price, Utah