

The Sun

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I went mourning without The Sun; I stood up and cried in the congregation.—*Jon. 3:29.*

THIS CITY MUST GET INTO HIGH GEAR SOON.

It is about time we were going into "high gear" here in Price. Otherwise other communities will pass us. We've gotten along pretty well as a town up to the present in "second," but it is now time to go into "high." Other communities are doing so, and we cannot afford not to. The war is over. The year is half gone. It is known now that fried chicken isn't going to drop from the trees, watermelons will not descend upon us like a shower of rain and yet poverty is not going to settle down upon us like a fog—at least not during the present generation. Those who have been hoping for "something to happen" can now go about their business. Nothing is "going to happen" except that which we cause. The world is not to be blown up. Neither is it going to give us a harvest without some effort on our part. It is foolish to wait longer to see what is going to take place. To put off building or buying in hope that prices will come down, to refuse to make contracts for fear of labor conditions or price of material, to look further for a job that pays as much as wartime jobs paid—all of that is keeping the town back—in fact, it's the very thing that is keeping the nation back. It is refusing to throw the machine into high gear when the road is smooth and straight and without an incline in it. Let's not be content to stand still. Get in "high gear" and begin boosting Price as we have never boosted before.

We also notice that the fellow who wore a long face a few weeks ago while telling how his wheat had been frozen since hauled down to help harvest a bumper crop,

YOUR FOOL AND HIS AUTOMOBILE IN OUR MIDST.

Every now and then we have a demonstration right here in Price of reckless automobile driving. We see some fellow who either has no sense or does not use his head driving along at a reckless gait, endangering those who walk, cutting corners, hogging the road and making himself generally obnoxious. Speed limits do not appeal to him, and for some reason or another he is allowed to get unmolested, while the life and limb of the people remains in danger. More than six thousand persons were killed in automobile accidents in the United States during 1917 alone. Many times that number were crippled for life. Statistics for last year are not available, but we believe the casualties were even larger. This year, due to general prosperity, there are more cars than ever before, a recent estimate placing it at six million. So we may expect a record-breaking number of accidents. Of course we have laws and ordinances and orders, but they are worthless if not enforced. The trouble with it is that the fool automobile drivers have been getting away too easily. It is time to tighten up on them—time to make speeding a mighty costly sport. A driver of many years experience came through Price the other day, and in talking with him he told me that he had "never beat a fender." We asked how he managed to keep such a good record, and he said: "I think it is because I have always figured it was my business to avoid danger, not the other fellow."

If Austria had any doubt about being in the same boat with Germany during the war it must have been dispelled when she heard her peace terms read out.

HOW THINKING MEN REGARD THE "COUNTRY PAPER."

Not long ago a group of men in Washington, D. C., had built a campaign and it proved a miserable failure. It was worthy, and would have had the support of enough people to "put it across," but they made the mistake of declaring at the outset that they didn't need the country newspapers—the small town papers—to assist them. And noting this the editor of one of the world's greatest publications, the *Literary Digest*, says: "Half the people live in small communities. The newspapers printed in those small towns reflect the opinion of farmers, of miners, of village shopkeepers. Not infrequently they are more definitely in line with local sentiment than are the large newspapers of the larger communities. Not infrequently they reflect the influences of big city papers circulating in small communities. And their numbers, all told, are impressive. Anything that may lack in individual importance they make up in aggregate

importance. In any crisis there is at least the possibility that the small town weekly newspapers, and not the metropolitan press, will decide the issue. The Sun wants the people of Price and vicinity to read that carefully that they may have an idea of just how this newspaper, and thousands of others published in towns about the size of this, are looked upon by most thinking men who make their homes in large cities.

Dr. Livingston Farland, head of the American Red Cross in a tour of the mountain division recently, told audiences in Denver, Salt Lake City and Pueblo that peace had brought tremendous tasks to the organization. The relief work already done over in France, Belgium and Italy must be repeated throughout Eastern Europe. In addition, a vast amount of service in the United States, in fighting disease and lack of sanitation, can now be accomplished through the organization built up during the war. "The new program," he believes, "is infinitely more inspiring than the war program."

It usually happens that the man who dislikes to garden worse than he hates to work will lament over having to leave the garden if his house is sold and he has to move.

It remains to be seen if we learned enough from the war to make every foreigner show a clean slate before he's allowed to land on these shores.

Your disillusioned man who used to rock the boat now has a son who tries to see how near he can come to breaking Barney Oldfield's best time.

After the trial of the ex-kaiser is completed the next cases on the docket are styled "The World vs. Trotak and Lenine."

TWENTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

John C. Foster of Cotton was a visitor to Price.

Sunday closing of the sessions at Price was ushered.

There was not a single fourth of July account in all Carbon county.

A King of Prussia was in Price on his way to court at Castle Dale.

H. G. Motte was elected a school trustee at Price without opposition.

County Clerk Robert Howard reported John Ross turned into the county treasury as \$15,000.

Price Dramatic company was to present "Battle of Santiago" at Castle Springs. The roundtrip fare was \$1.00.

Price's newspaper stretched one yard of a fine toy sail at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Geesey.

W. H. Donaldson was appointed judge of the peace at Castle Dale, succeeding Henry Gordon, resigned.

Hutchison, Mathews were working up an excursion from Price to Castle Springs. The roundtrip fare was \$1.00.

County Clerk Robert Howard was allowed a deputy by the commissioners during terms of the district court only.

Mrs. J. V. Bergland of Price was reported out of danger by her physician and able to be up and about her household duties.

Col. D. C. Lodge, president of the Denver and Rio Grande, admitted that there was likelihood of his line extending to the Uintah reservation country soon.

A. J. Hawks and William Felt of Orangeville had the contract for building the Lowenstein slate of houses known as the Kentucky Liqueur House property at Price.

The commissioners fixed the tax levy at five mills per county and 3½ mills for school purposes. H. A. Nelson, John James and George G. Franklin constituted the board. Thirty-five hundred dollars in bonds was authorized to pay off the county's total indebtedness up to January 1, 1906.

Sunday ball games were taken to pieces because of the attitude of the men board. This from the local newspaper of that time: "The attitude of the trustees in the matter of allowing boys inside the town limits would lead one to believe the time is not far off when Price will be fenced in for greenwood and sheep corrals."

Quality Feed

When it comes to feeding values, quality should be the first consideration.

It is always our aim to first consider the quality and the price afterward.

When you place your orders with us you get the quality.

Hay, Grain, Flour and Millstuffs at the right prices.

Price Commission Company

South Ninth Street,
Price, Utah.

From time to time, progressive salesmen travel over the country over low cost land charged. This has

progress, steadily increasing sales of stock, flour, and various articles of merchandise.

Your grain hurts you worse than it hurts those about you.

That good printing. See The Sun.

LIGHT RECEIPTS BRING ABOUT SOME BETTER PRICES**SHEEP AND LAMBS ADVANCE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.**

Hogs Now Selling Around Twenty-Two Dollars At Kansas City and At Other Missouri River Points—Trade Is Stocker and Feeder Cattle Quite Active and Some Higher.

The Sun, Price, Mo., July 7.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Cattle, hog and sheep prices were higher today. This is the first time in a good many months past when all classes of meat animals took on higher prices at the same time. The advance is due to increasing demand. Cattle were up twenty-five cents, hogs up fifteen to twenty-five cents to a new high record position, at \$22.00, and sheep were a big quarter higher. All offerings cleared readily. Today's receipts were light in all departments. The decrease is attributed to the rush of harvest marketing prices late in June, and the belief that the market has passed the low price level of the season. Cattle receipts today were 7,500 head or twenty-five hundred less than a week ago and twelve thousand less than a year ago. Hog receipts were 11,000 head or four thousand less than a week ago and fifteen hundred larger than a year ago. Sheep four thousand head or ten thousand less than a week ago and five hundred larger than a year ago.

There was an urgent call for beef cattle, and with receipts below expectations prices were a good quarter higher. Extremes up thirty-five cents. Six carloads of Utah steers sold at \$14.75, native steers sold mostly at \$11.50 to \$14.75. Cows and heifers advanced as much as fat steers. Cows brought \$7.00 to \$11.50 and heifers \$8.00 to \$12.50. Yearling steers and steers and heifers mixed brought \$10.50 to \$14.25. The general position of the market is a dollar higher than a week ago. This return in the market is the first general advance that has occurred in the past two months. Trade in stockers and feeders was active at fifteen to twenty-five cents higher prices. Small receipts limited demand to the more urgent orders. It is the general opinion that receipts of thin cattle will show a material increase in the next few weeks. Feeders are quoted at \$9.00 to \$13.00 and stockers \$8.50 to \$12.00. Kansas City was the first Missouri river market to record twenty-two dollars for hogs, and that was paid today by packers on a fifteen to twenty-five cent higher market than last week. The bulk of the hogs brought \$21.00 to \$23.00. This is the period of the year when very light receipts usually prevail, and prices are expected to remain high. Choice hogs are the kind bringing top prices, though the price spread is unusually small for this season of the year.

Light receipts lifted sheep and lamb prices twenty-five cents today. Trade was active. Lambs are quoted at \$14.50 to \$16.50, clipped wethers \$8.50 to \$9.50 and ewes \$7.00 to \$8.25. Light receipts keeps trading in thin lambs to small proportions.

Many Are Concerned.

Joint action by all states concerned to secure the necessary legislation for federal control of the unappropriated public domain will be the great sought in a convention to be held at Salt Lake City Monday, July 21st. Most of the delegates will be men interested in live stock raising and in having regulations adopted for uniform control and conservation of the range in all public land states.

Prominent movers in calling the convention are live stock organizations in Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and other Western States, their action having been taken at suggestion of the commissioner of the general land office and the secretary of agriculture. The movement has the approval of these federal officials.

Delegates attending the convention, arrangements for which are being perfected, will have full power to act on all matters pertaining to suggested federal legislation for control of the unappropriated public domain. The subject is regarded as one of vital importance and its final disposition at this time is urged as a means of avoiding possible future complications.

Embargo Now On.

An embargo against Illinois cattle following the finding of tuberculosis in several shipments, has been placed by the state live stock board. Yearly shipments of cattle from Illinois to Utah aggregate in value \$800,000. Shipments of cattle here or from Illinois to Utah must be accompanied by a certificate of tuberculin tests issued by an inspector for the Bureau of animal industry or the federal department of agriculture.

Commissioner has been made that the state board of sanitarians pay half the appraisal value of \$300,000 for twenty-four cattle from "Mildred" Houser and Iron counties, killed during the month in the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis. In this case the state will get the salvage

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PRICE, UTAH

W. A. LOWRY,
President

E. BUTTERWORTH,
Cashier

SAFETY**SERVICE****Public Officials Urge You To BUY COAL EARLY**

Prominent men in national and state government circles, who are in a position to know and realize just how critical the coal situation looks, are throwing the weight of their influence behind the "BUY COAL EARLY" movement in order to prevent a coal famine next winter. Read their warnings:

Dr. H. A. Garfield United States Fuel Administrator—"I do not think I would be doing my duty if I did not let the public know the situation. My advice is to buy coal right away."

W. B. Wilson United States Department of Labor—"These

who postpone buying now in the hope of lower prices are speculating in the future misfortune of the nation."

Harry N. Taylor President National Coal Association—"Those who are delaying the purchase of their coal supply will find themselves unable to



ASK YOUR DEALER

UTAH FUEL CO.

Exclusive miners and shippers of Castle Gate and Clear Creek Coals.

from the animals and the owners will pay half the loss. Similar action was taken with regard to a horse killed for gladiators.

PRICES OF MEATS MOST UNJUST DECLARE THE EXPERTS.

(Continued from page two.)

or one man in a day is two hundred seven head.

All Boston, Mass., butchers show that meat market conditions are very strong. Despite the urging of cheaper material here and abroad prices keep rising upward. There is said to be considerable speculation in Kansas.

According to Dr. S. W. McCrory of the National Woolgrowers' association, cattle and lamb have dropped April and still going down. Live stock associations in the United States are endeavoring to induce the public to eat more meat, according to Dr. McCrory, as live stock cannot be profitably raised at present figures.

Fancy Price Is Paid.
BELVEDERE, Ky., July 7.—King Poutine, a famous blooded Belgian bull, was sold today by Mrs. Helen Manusian of the Peoples stock farm here to E. B. Hager of Algonquin, Ill., for \$100,000. Insurance of \$70,000 is carried on King Poutine. He is five years old and weighs about twenty-one hundred pounds.

Preliminary statistics of earnings of the Alfred Parker, Inc., for the fiscal year ended April 30, show net earnings, after taxes, of \$2,681,867, equal to \$6.75 a share on two hundred thousand shares of common stock to be issued. This report is

made after allowing for annual interest on \$16,000,000, of 6 per cent debenture bonds to be issued and payment of 7 per cent on \$5,300,000 pre-

ferred.

In number of animals, the farms lost from disease during the last year were over 415,000; cattle from disease and exposure, nearly 2,247,000; swine, from disease, nearly 3,128,000; sheep, from disease and exposure, nearly 1,606,000. The money loss due to these mortalities is not reported, but computed at the average head value for all animals of each kind, the aggregate would amount to more than \$20,000,000.00.

The number of hogs in farms in Iowa at the beginning of this year, 10,925,000, was exceeded in only five great nations before the European war. Germany had about 25,000,000 hogs, Brazil over 17,000,000 hogs, Asia-Hungary and the Russian Empire each about 16,000,000 hogs, and China a number of unknown but large proportions.

Can continue immediately after arriving for ice cream.

Reindeer stamp, stencil, punch.