

LAMBS AND SHEEP ARE HIGH AND DEMAND IS GOOD

HOG MARKET STILL DECLINES ON SMALL RECEIPTS.

Stockers and Feeders Coming In and Eastern Buyers Active—Run of Western Lambs Will Be Over in Two More Weeks—Veal Calves Steady and Buying Liberal.

Correspondence The Sun.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—With cattle receipts here about seven thousand less than a week ago and prospects for next week light, owing to the national election, trade ruled active at strong to twenty-five cents higher prices. Fat cattle were in light supply and there was a good demand for stock and feeding grades. Hog prices were fifteen to twenty-five cents lower and the lowest since early February of 1917. Sheep and lambs sold readily at strong prices. Receipts today were 22,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep. Killers were fairly anxious for all classes of fat cattle at strong to twenty-five cents higher prices. The market showed the first activity in several weeks past. The improved condition here was more noticeable as Chicago quoted a dull and lower market. Some shorted steers sold at \$12.75 to \$13.25 and the better ones brought \$14.00 to \$15.00. Nothing choice to prime was offered. Most of the common lightweight grass steers sold at \$8.50 to \$9.00 and the better grassers brought \$9.50 to \$12.75. Killers had to meet feeder competition on the good quality. Cows and heifers were quoted strong to twenty-five cents higher. Veal calves were steady. The per cent of stockers and feeders in proportion to total receipts of cattle was liberal, but there was an active demand and prices ruled strong. Receipts from the Panhandle and Southwest were liberal and quality was good. Eastern feeders are increasing their orders. Last week thirty-one thousand thin cattle were shipped back to country points.

Though receipts were moderate, the decline in hogs continued and prices reached a new low level for the year. Today's decline was fifteen to twenty-five cents. Top price \$13.00 and bulk of sales \$12.50 to \$13.00. Pigs sold up to \$13.35. Other markets reported sharp declines. Chicago scratched \$13.25 early, but later none sold above \$13.00. Here at the decline packers bought freely.

Light receipts brought stronger prices for lambs. Sheep were fully steady. Best lambs sold at \$12.00 to \$12.25 and ewes \$5.00 to \$5.50. Feeding lambs brought \$11.00 to \$12.00. Those who are counting on buying western lambs will have to make purchases in the next two weeks as the run will be over by the middle of November.

REPORTS BULL ASSOCIATIONS SHOW INCREASE THIS YEAR

In the roundup of bull associations for the last fiscal year made by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, associations are found all over the country. There are now a hundred and twenty-three, whereas there were only seventy-eight the year before. This is an increase of 57 per cent. Thirty of the forty-eight states in the union are on the list. Associations are not equally numerous in all states, however, for four—Alabama, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and South Carolina—furnish nearly half of the total. The number of associations found in each of these four states is Alabama, seven; Pennsylvania, twenty-one; Mississippi, eleven; and South Carolina, seventeen. Three of these leading states are in the cotton belt. Dairying is comparatively new in that part of the country, and the men going into the business are building on the right foundations from the start. One of the important foundations of effective and lucrative dairying is co-operation and the extension work carried on by the dairy division and by the various state agricultural colleges has been the means of introducing efficient methods at the outset wherever dairying is taken up in the South. Pennsylvania is an old established dairy state, but has taken to the bull association idea in a remarkable manner, and has in fact the largest number of all.

SHEEP CONDITIONS IN IDAHO ARE DESCRIBED

Dr. S. W. McClure, the former secretary of the National Woolgrowers' association, and now manager of the Columbia Basin Wool and Warehouse company near Weiser, Ida., gives in the October Woolgrower a statement as to sheep conditions in Idaho: "General conditions affecting sheep in the state of Idaho are better than for many years. Good rains have fallen over most of the state and range feed is very good. On October 1st we have not yet had a frost in Central Idaho. The hay crop is as large as ever grown in this state and it has been put up in first-class condition. A little hay has been contracted in the stack at seven to eight dollars, but the total sales have been small. Farmers are still asking ten dollars for hay but an offer of eight dollars would buy most

of it. Idaho has a large crop of barley which is selling to the elevators at around \$1.70. The elevators are disposing of it at about \$2.25 in car lots, bulk.

"The wages of sheepherders are now gradually being reduced. Some of the larger outfits are paying about seventy-five dollars per month and most of them will be on that basis by December 1st. Lambs in Idaho and Oregon are about cleaned up and good feeder lambs are now selling at 10 1/2 cents. R. F. Bickness of Boise, Ida., has bought eighty thousand lambs for customers of his banks. The demand for breeding ewes has developed quite strong and some fair sales are reported. In Southern Oregon two bands of fine wool ewes recently changed hands on a basis of thirteen dollars.

"Not many sales of wool have been reported. A. J. Knollin recently sold his quarter-blood wool at 37 1/2 cents, Boston, Mass., and his braid at seventeen cents Boston. A clip of short heavy fine clothing wool was recently sold in Portland, Ore., by the Columbia Basin Warehouse at forty cents. While most of our feeder lambs are gone there are still a good many yearling wethers left. Some feeders are turning their attention to wethers as they can be bought around 3 1/2 cents lower than lambs. Many thin wethers at around seven cents will show a fair profit on cheap feed."

MUCH STOCK IS ENROLLED IN BETTER SIRE CAMPAIGN

In the Western range states all kinds of sires—bulls especially—are receiving scrutiny by live stock owners. There is increasing evidence that good purebred males have wide influence on the quality of young stock and on the returns from stockraising operations. One day recently the United States department of agriculture enrolled in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement several ranchmen, each of whom had more than a thousand head of live stock. One flock of sheep contained two hundred and fifty purebred ewes and thirty-four hundred and fifty crossbred ewes, the sires being all purebred. A cattleraiser who enlisted in the campaign the same day notified the department: "I have disposed of two grade Hereford bulls recently, having decided to run nothing but purebred sires." This remark is but typical of the progress of the movement in Montana.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 6860; beef steers, largely steady; early sales, \$3.25 to \$3.50; nothing choice on sale; setekers and calves, steady to strong; all other around steady; bulk she stock, \$6.60 to \$7.50; canners around \$4.00; best vealers, \$13.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6000; closing fairly active, generally twenty-five to forty cents lower than yesterday's average. Top, \$12.00; bulk medium and heavyweight, \$12.40 to \$12.75; good and choice, 130 to 160-pound hogs, \$12.35 to \$12.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 6590; lambs and yearlings, five to twenty-five cents higher. Feeding yearlings, \$10.00; western lambs, \$12.65; sheep, twenty-five to fifty cents higher; feeding wethers, \$8.00; feeding lambs, steady to strong, \$11.25 paid.

Sudden Fluctuations.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Representatives of live stock exchanges of the United States at a conference here today appointed a committee to investigate and recommend means to prevent sudden fluctuations in the prices of meat animals. The problem is fundamentally one of better adjusting the supply of live stock to the demand. Under the present system the number of meat animals received at the different markets varies by thousands from day to day and week to week. This tends to cause severe fluctuations up and down of the prices received for live stock.

A. B. Atwood of Hanna in Duchesne county has just been appointed brand inspector for the western part of that county. His headquarters are at Duchesne. The appointment is announced by the state live stock commission.

Because of the great difficulty of purchasing frozen meat, due to the high exchange rate, and because the

WILLIAM EDMAN, NATIVE OF UTAH, UP FOR COMMISSIONER

William Edman, whom the democrats have named for the commission-ership for two years, is a resident of Castle Gate. He was born at Ogden forty-one years ago and lived at Salem in Utah county from the time he was a year old until he attained manhood. Then he went to the quartz mines at Mercur and elsewhere in this state until some seventeen years since he located at Castle Gate and has been an employe of the Utah Fuel company and the Pleasant Valley Coal company ever since. No employe of the several thousands of the Utah Fuel company stands higher in the estimation of those above him than does William Edman. He has been a workman of the real kind all his life. At Castle Gate, where he is the best known, he has been a promoter of baseball, clean sports of every kind and has done much to better social conditions of the camp all around. Those who know him best realize his fitness for a commissionership. He has the good, hard sense and business ability that is required for the place. The voters of Carbon county can make no mistake in electing him. Again, that end of the county is entitled to representation on the board. William Edman is honest, capable and above small things. In nominating him for the place the delegates to the convention had in mind the fact that if elected he will also represent the large interests at Spring Canyon.

Democratic County Central Committee
Neil M. Madsen, Chairman.

S. W. GOLDING ESPECIALLY FITTED FOR ASSESSORSHIP

S. W. Golding, the democratic candidate for county assessor, is widely known in Carbon county. However, there are a number of facts concerning his activities and career which especially prove his absolute fitness for the office to which he aspires.



His training, a good education, especially his experience as a public accountant, especially qualifies him for the office of county assessor. He is a thorough and hard worker, has a long been born and reared in this state. He entered Snow Academy at Ephraim at the age of 13 years and continued his attendance at that institution until he was graduated from the normal department. While there he also took a business course under Thomas A. Deal, today considered one of Utah's best accountants.

After graduation he entered the school teaching profession, but managed also to spend several terms at the University of Utah and there obtained units enough that a life diploma was granted him by the state board of education. He taught school several years, eight of which has been in Carbon county, including one year in the Carbon county high. He served the county creditably as superintendent of schools two and a half years during his incumbency as superintendent the tradition of the old system to the consolidated was accomplished. In this great work he showed his skill and ability as an organizer.

The past three years he has devoted his entire time to business affairs. He has had and is having agricultural experience, having owned one of the principal farms in the Wellington district. He is married and has a family to share the beautiful home and surroundings. The people of Carbon county will be satisfied with the assessments placed upon their belongings with his election, November 23, next.

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government wishes to conserve the national supply of cattle the sale of meat again has been prohibited in Rome from Wednesday afternoon to Saturday morning. The threat is made that, if the consumption of meat does not show a decrease, the authorities will be obliged to adopt meat cards. Bread, sugar, oil and macaroni are still procured by card.

Bob Marshall of Upalco has just returned to the Uintah Basin country after selling seventeen hundred head of lambs in Denver, Colo. He found prices good. His staff averaged seventy-two pounds after getting to market.

COAL LANDS SALE IS LARGEST ON RECORD.

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after all deductions, that they have earned over sixty-five dollars a week."

The Prudenized Coal company, now organizing at Salt Lake City, is before the state securities commission with an application for permission to sell thirty-five thousand shares of stock of the par value of ten dollars a share. The company has control of a patented process for firing furnaces for heating and industrial plants with finely powdered coal, thereby eliminating smoke.

More applications for rehearings in the special contract cases but recently decided by the public utilities commission of Utah after a lengthy investigation of the agreements between the Utah Power and Light company and fifty-five of its largest patrons were filed with the public utilities commission last Friday. Among the applicants is the United States Fuel company, a large user of power and lignite at its coal camps in Eastern Utah.

E. M. Fuller, the general superintendent of the Mutual Coal company up in Spring Canyon, was in Price Tuesday last. He tells The Sun his company will be shipping out coal some time next month.

"Danny" Collins, who until lately had a garage and repairing business at Price, is to be master mechanic for the Mutual Coal company soon to begin shipments from Spring Canyon. He has been in Colorado since leaving Price.

All coal companies in Indiana were last Saturday ordered by the coal and food supply commission to offer for sale each week within that state sufficient coal to meet all domestic consumption. The commission specifies how much such company shall provide weekly.

Fresh disorders broke out in the Williamson strike zone of West Virginia last Friday and Saturday. One mine superintendent has been ambushed and killed. Federal troops are on the ground.

KEEP COMING!

When the doctor hands you a prescription you have every confidence that it will be accurately filled, and that the price will be moderate. When you need only a simple remedy for some slight ailment you know you can find it here and that it is highly recommended by others who have used it. Confidence creates habit and a good habit is an aid to health. Keep coming and keep well.

Price Drug, Rexall Store
Main and Depot Streets
PRICE, UTAH

HALT CALLED TO SPRY

GOVERNOR BAMBERGER PROVES THAT REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN FALSIFIES FACTS

Truth Revealed as Cloak of Misrepresentation is Torn from Republican Propoganda

Certain distortions of facts in relation to the state administration appearing in several country papers over your signature have been brought to my attention, and that our people may judge as to the dependability of your literature I am presuming to point out a few of the inaccuracies.

MISQUOTES CONSTITUTION. Although typical of the entire advertisement, the misquotation of the state constitution by one of your experience is surprising and to be regretted. The bonding limitations is not one per cent of the assessed valuation, as you say, but one and one-half per cent. See Sec. 3, Art. XIV.

WHAT BECAME OF PUBLIC MONIES? Before discussing farther your inaccurate statements, tell the public the answer to these: Your state land board, or someone representing it, placed \$25,000 in the Provo Commercial and Savings bank in the spring of 1912 and there it remained until the spring of 1917, just before the board of your administration was displaced. In 1913, \$50,000 of the funds in the care of the land board were placed with the Farmers and Stockgrowers bank, of which, I believe, you were an officer or director. The last of this fund was turned over in March, 1917, to the new board. It would be interesting to know the arrangements attending the transfers, in so far as they affected interest rates and collections.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. Any critic, to obtain a respectful hearing before intelligent people, must have a known record of accomplishment. One of your favorite points of attack is the state land board, which also seems to be with you a sore spot. Let us see what your board did, among other things: They bought \$50,000 worth of Green River irrigation district bonds, which represent a loss of \$47,500 to the funds of the land board, except as made good from the general fund, and the taxpayers pay; they expended some \$150,000 on the Hatchtown project, which, with the exception of possibly \$15,000 in land, is a total loss and cost the state about \$120,000 more to adjust damage claims, etc., with settlers; they bought \$20,000 worth of bonds of the New Hope irrigation district, on which the interest charges have not been met for several years, and in so far as present conditions are concerned they can be charged up to loss; their average price for land sold was \$2.45 an acre and in the last four years they were on the job they loaned a total of \$810,581 to 288 farmers and had more than a million dollars on hand and idle when relieved, besides the suspense account, which apparently yielded the state no return.

Now let's compare the record of the land board of this administration: It has loaned \$3,881,890 to 1175 farmers, and every loan is backed by gilt-edged security; its land sales have yielded an average of \$6.55 an acre and it has turned into the state treasury approximately \$25,000 in interest on the suspense account. Of course, the administration was only doing its duty in recovering coal lands to the state that had been sold at a dollar and a half by the former administration and reselling them at \$100 an acre, but the fact remains that former boards and administrations had not done it.

Your charge that the land board has loaned \$100,000 to Lyndyl townsite and \$110,000 to Orem Town are in keeping with your guess on the constitution. The state land board has made no loan whatever to the Lyndyl townsite, but it has loaned \$100,000 for the improvement of some seventy farms with water in the vicinity of Lyndyl, representing an average of a little more than \$2000 to the farm. The land board has agreed to buy \$60,000 of the bonds of the town of Orem, but has been called upon to take but \$30,000. The state auditor, whom you quote as authority on the security back of these loans, fails to corroborate your assertion that the security is inadequate.

ROAD BUILDING. Road building is another topic in which you appear specially interested. Let's compare achievements. During your eight years in the saddle the records indicate there were built a total of about thirty-one miles of hard-surfaced highway and 374 miles of earth roads at a total cost of approximately \$2,400,000, or at the rate of about \$20,000 a mile for hard-surfaced and \$2900 for earth roads.

Since this administration assumed charge in 1917 there have been built or are under contract 147 miles of hard-surfaced highways and 840 miles of earth roads at a total cost of about \$8,700,700, or an average of \$28,550 a mile for hard-surfaced and \$3984 for earth highways. Even during the year 1920, when construction costs were at the crest, our average for hard-surfaced highways was but approximately \$30,000 a mile, while for similar roads Colorado is paying \$38,000 a mile; Idaho, \$43,000; Nebraska and Iowa, \$40,000; Illinois, \$44,000; Virginia, \$40,000; New York, \$41,000; Pennsylvania, \$22,000; Nevada, about \$50,000; Wyoming, about \$95,000.

The arrangement for power in road construction in Southern Utah appears to worry you. The state road commission, requiring power for its hard-surfacing operations in that section, built or had built, under contract, a power line as a part of its equipment and further contracted for the sale of the line to the Dixie Power company at its initial cost when the road work is completed, power charges at legal rates being deducted from sale price.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS. Gracious of you to admit that a million dollars in bonds authorized have not been issued and that you bequeathed this administration a deficit of \$400,000. Why not state the fact that all the bonds issued by this administration were for good roads—\$5,000,000 in all—and that the interest and sinking funds covering these bonds are cared for from the automobile license fund and do not add a cent to the general taxes?

STATE DEFICIT. You make much of a partisan private auditor's estimate of several months ago that April next year would find a deficit of \$800,000 in the state's accounts. Wrong, as usual. By that time not only should the \$400,000 handicap you left be overcome, but the handicaps placed on this administration by war and reconstruction as well, and the new bimonthly started clear of floating debt. When mentioning this item in the future, won't you also explain the floating debt of over \$700,000 you were wrestling with about this time four years ago?

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS. You assert appropriations for 1919 and 1920 to be some 40 per cent more than for 1915 and 1916, the last two years of your administration. Add \$400,000 to your appropriations and you have what you spent. Then, in considering the 1919-20 appropriations, make due allowance for the items left us by you—Hatchtown settlements, \$70,000; University of Utah loss in Green River irrigation bonds, \$20,000; purchase of lands for capitol grounds, which could have been bought during your regime at lower figures, \$100,000; more than \$375,000 for permanent improvements at our state institutions, which had outgrown their facilities before you were out of office. Then, besides, we expect to save on the side the \$500,000 that you spent, but didn't appropriate. Add to all this about 100 per cent increase in the cost of doing business because of war conditions and our appropriations for 1919-20 will be equivalent to 40 per cent or more under your boasted achievement.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES. Your guess on the interpretation of the constitution was only 50 per cent off. You guess 165 employes have been added to the state's forces. The auditor's records show the increase to be seventy-seven. Of course, we were thoughtless to listen to the mandate of the people on such matters as PROHIBITION after your splendid precedent, and enacted progressive laws and built roads such as the people wanted.

OVERHEAD EXPENSE. The assertion that the overhead expense in state road work in March, 1920, was 242.87 per cent is incorrect. In the expenditure of \$9,000,000 in road work during this administration—about four times your achievement in eight years—the overhead expense is less than 4 per cent. In all its estimates for road work the federal government allows 10 per cent for overhead.

STATE AUTOMOBILES. I do not understand why the information you offer the public differs so greatly from the records, including the records you left for us. You say you left us six automobiles and that we have bought seventy-five, making a total of eighty-one now owned by the state. The records in the auditor's office show your administration bequeathed us thirteen automobiles and that the state now owns a total of sixty-two, twenty-five of which were given the state by the federal government. Of course, this administration is doing about a \$45,000,000 business as against \$18,000,000 from 1913-16, inclusive, and, our representatives being denied the luxury of railroad passes, they must either pay fare or the state must supply automobiles for the transaction of business.

SIMON BAMBERGER, Governor.

(Paid Advertisement.)