

COAL MOVEMENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1912

An unusual increase in the volume of coal traffic has been reported during the first three months of the present calendar year, according to a publication just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Eastern Movement
The shipment of anthracite coal from eastern producing territory is reported to the bureau during the three months of January, February and March, 1912, 18,209,351 tons, exceeded the shipments during any three months period in the past decade. Over 25 per cent of the total shipped, namely, 4,738,476 long tons, was handled in and around New York City for shipment to New York proper and other Atlantic ports. Coastwise shipments from Philadelphia during the first three months of the year totaled 539,855 long tons, while similar shipments reported from Baltimore were 62,117 long tons. The shipments of anthracite coal during the month of March, 1912, from eastern producing territory were likewise greater than those of any previous month, and 37 per cent greater than the March shipments in 1911.

The bituminous coal movement in the East during the first quarter of the present year as reported by eleven leading roads amounted to 36,818,505 short tons, as compared with 29,019,174 short tons during the first quarter of 1911, 31,773,043 short tons during the same period in 1910 and 23,701,359 short tons in 1909. The coastwise shipments from the five principal Atlantic seaports amounted to 6,563,411 long tons during the first quarter of 1912, as compared with 6,480,418 long tons during the same period in 1911 and 6,307,403 long tons in 1910. Of the total coastwise shipments for the first quarter of 1912, 2,841,152 long tons were shipped from New York, 928,307 long tons from Philadelphia, 891,456 long tons from Baltimore, 677,133 long tons from Newport News and 1,225,363 long tons from Norfolk. The figures for New York and Norfolk show a marked increase when compared with the same period in 1911 and Newport News shows a slight increase, while Philadelphia and Baltimore each show a decrease in the coastwise shipments of coal from those ports.

River Movement
The river movement of coal, on the other hand, shows a much smaller volume during the first three months of 1912 than during the corresponding period in 1911. The shipments by way of the Monongahela river during that period in 1912, 2,105,610 short tons were much smaller than during the same period in 1911, namely, 2,988,513 short tons. A decided decrease is also noted in the coal movement by way of Davis Island Dam, namely, 345,245 short tons in the first quarter of 1912, as compared with 1,292,540 short tons during the same period in 1911; by way of the canal and falls of the Ohio river at Louisville from 642,025 short tons in 1911 to 304,844 short tons in 1912; and by way of the Kanawha river from 408,760 short tons in 1912 to 257,540 short tons in 1911. The river movement during the month of March, 1912, taken as a whole, however, shows a slight increase when compared with the movement in March of the preceding year. The falling off in the January and February river movement of coal is probably due to the severe winter which caused a longer and more extensive suspension of river navigation than usual.

Exports and Imports
The exports of coal, while constituting but a small part of the commercial coal product, show a material increase during the first three months of the present year, namely, from 2,174,121 long tons in 1911 to 2,336,014 long tons in 1912 in the case of bituminous, and from 608,291 long

tons in 1911 to 730,821 long tons of anthracite in 1912. This increase in the exports of coal, however, occurred mainly in the month of March, the exports of bituminous coal, 973,956 long tons, having been 35 per cent greater than and the anthracite exports more than double those in March, 1911. This increase in the bituminous coal exports has been mainly in the shipments to South American and trans-Atlantic countries and to the West Indies other than Cuba. The increase in the anthracite coal exports has been mainly in the shipments to Canada which in March, 1912, were more than double the exports in March, 1911. The imports of coal during the first three months of 1912, 364,564 long tons, show a falling off when compared with those of the same period in 1911, namely, 426,259 long tons. The bulk of the coal imports came from Canada, namely, 316,759 long tons, or 87 per cent of the total coal imports during the first three months of 1912. It will be observed from the above that the coal trade of the United States is practically all domestic and that the coal which is exported or imported may be regarded as mainly neighborhood trade, that is, commerce with contiguous foreign countries. The increase in exports during March, 1912, may be attributed in part to the labor disturbances in the coal mining industry of some of the European countries.

Poultry Notes

The young cockerels should be put up to fatten for two weeks, and as soon as fat sold. Weeds crowd the cultivated plants, depriving them of light and space in both soil and air. The ration should be balanced to

meet the needs of the cow at all stages of lactation. Sour and moldy food should not be fed. The fowl's health is worth more than the sour dole. A hen needs nearly seven times more fresh air in proportion to her size than does the horse. Selecting the hens according to their laying qualities is to some poultrymen a hard proposition. Anyone keeping poultry must, of course, have houses to protect them from cold or stormy weather. Fowls intended for market should be copped up for a week or two and fed all the rich food they will eat. You can succeed with any breed. Get the one you like and then stick to it. Frequent changes mean failure. Making a Saturday afternoon chore of cleaning the poultry house is one way of insuring its being done regularly.

An old cloth on the nursery floor of the brooder is a good precaution to take for the sake of the chicks' feet and legs.

The great advantage of the wire nest is that it affords no place for vermin to hide. Then it is so easy to clean, too.

The only method of ridding the poultry-house and nests of mites is to use strong treatment with a liquid lice and mite killer, and keep the poultry-house clean.

Mrs. William A. Allen, Chacon, New Mexico, had so severe a cough that it nearly choked her to death. Mr. Allen says: "We tried many things without helping her when by good luck I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It helped her at once and finally cured her. It is the best medicine we ever used." Co-Operative Drug company.

PLANTS FOR SALE

Cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, celery, asters, dahlias, gladiolus, peonies. All kinds of flower and vegetable plants now ready at O. Larson's, 202 E. 3 South. Phone 497 r.

Reasons For High Prices For Hides And Leather

"Notwithstanding the fact that hides were placed on the free list when the present tariff law was enacted, there has since occurred a rather remarkable advance in the hide market, present prices being from 50 to 80 per cent above the current prices prevailing four years ago, and over 30 per cent higher than the prices current one year ago," says the Michigan Farmer. "In the spring of 1908 cured or salted hides brought but 7 cents per pound. One year ago the same class of hides were 9 1/2 cents per pound. Selected packer hides for sole leather that in 1905 were worth from 9 to 10 cents per pound are to-day bringing 16 1/2 cents per pound.

"Many of the hides used in the shoe industry of this country come from South America, and it was with the view of cheapening the cost of the finished product, made from the thinner hides derived from this source, that this commodity was placed on the free list in the present tariff law. Yet dry South American hides have advanced from 15 cents per pound, which was the prevailing price four years ago, to 23 cents per pound at the present time.

"This advance is doubtless due to the shortness of the supply and the increasing demand. There has been a decided reduction in the number of cattle maintained in this country, due to the breaking up of the great ranges of the west, the census figures for 1910 showing a decrease of about 10 per cent in the number of cattle in the ten-year period since the last decennial census. The figures for population during this period show an increase of 20 per cent. There has also been a large increase in the demand for leather for new and varied uses, such as the development of the automobile, and the increase in traveling causes an enormously increased demand for the manufacture of leather traveling bags, etc. The world's demand for leather is also increasing on account of the decrease in the use of wooden shoes.

"It will thus be seen that raw material for the manufacture of shoes has advanced rapidly in recent years. These facts and figures show that there is a basic economic reason for an apparent increase in the cost of living so far as the items of footwear and other leather products are concerned; an increase, however, which is of sufficient benefit to leather stock producers through the additional value of their animals sold, due to a larger intrinsic worth of the hides, which is out of proportion to any increase in the cost of first-class makes of shoes."—Bradstreet's.

ELIHU ROOT TO BE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Selection of New York Senator Said to Be Acceptable to Both Taft and Roosevelt Forces.

Chicago, May 20.—Colonel Harry S. New tonight announced United States Senator Elihu Root as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention.

The naming of Senator Root occasioned no surprise. It was rumored after a meeting of the subcommittee on arrangements last Saturday that the temporary chairmanship had been offered him. The meeting adjourned with the announcement that the selection had been in the hands of Colonel New.

It had been common gossip that Mr. Root would be acceptable to both the Taft and the Roosevelt forces.

"I just received the acceptance of Mr. Root tonight," said Mr. New. "There is nothing more that I can say."

One rumor flattened out with the announcement of Senator Root's name. That was that the choice would not be made public until after the primaries in Ohio tomorrow. Roosevelt adherents had contended this course should be followed.

The apportionment of tickets to the convention is proving a difficult task for Chairman New and Secretary William Hayward. The present schedule of division of the 11,172 seats in the coliseum is: Delegates, 1,078; extra seat for each delegate, 1,078; alternates, 1,078; newspaper men, 500; Chicago committee, 2,000; total, 5,734; remaining for visitors, 5,344.

Mayor James C. Dahlgren, Omaha, Neb., often called the "Cow Boy Mayor" writes of the benefit he derived from Foley Kidney Pills and says, "I have taken Foley Kidney Pills and they have given me a great deal of relief, so I cheerfully recommend them." For sale by Co-Operative Drug Co.

For live news read the Republican

NOTICE OF SALE FOR SPECIAL TAX.

Notice is hereby given that special taxes, for the purpose of laying water mains in the town of Hyde Park, Cache County, Utah, are due and unpaid in amounts and upon the lands set forth and described in the delinquent list hereto attached, and unless said taxes together with the costs of publication are paid on or before the 25th day of May, 1912, the real property upon which such taxes are a lien will on said day be sold for said taxes, cost of advertising and expense of sale, at the front door of the vestry of the old rock meeting house, Hyde Park, Utah, beginning at 12 o'clock noon of said day and continuing until all of said property shall have been sold.

| | |
|--|-------|
| block 2 | 66.00 |
| Elizabeth Christensen, lot 2 | |
| block 3 | 66.00 |
| Hannah Beddingfield, north part of lot 7 block 3 | 2.80 |
| Phillip Hill, lot 1 block 4 | 66.00 |
| Elijah Seamons, lot 8 block 5 | 66.00 |
| Joseph E. Jones, lot 7 block 9 | 30.25 |
| John Seamons, lot 3 block 10 | 66.00 |
| James Hancey, lot 1 block 11 | 66.00 |
| Fred O. Woolf, lot 2 block 11 | 66.00 |
| William Cook, lot 8 block 11 | 19.60 |
| William Purser, lot 3 block 12 | 30.00 |
| Catherine Harris, lot 4 block 12 | 60.75 |
| H. E. Hancey, Jr., lot 4 block 9 | 21.07 |
| Horace W. Hancey, lot 5 block 12 | 13.43 |
| Rebecca Jorgensen, south half of lots 5 and 6 block 10 | 66.00 |
| M. A. Ridgeway, lot 2 block 15 | 66.00 |
| PLAT B. | |
| George Balls, lot 2 block 1 | 36.00 |
| George Christoffersen, lot 5 block 3 | 66.00 |
| Robert Carver, lot 6 block 3 | 63.00 |
| (Signed) REUBEN PERKES, Treasurer. | |

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EXPORTS OF SEWING MACHINES FROM THE UNITED STATES

Sewing machine exports in the current fiscal year will make their highest record and will probably aggregate 10 million dollars. Over 150 million dollars' worth have been exported from the United States during the 48 years since the official record of their commercial movement began, of which sum 80 million dollars' worth, or one-half of the total, were exported in the brief period since 1900.

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, indicate that sewing machines have for many years been an important factor of the export trade. In 1864, the earliest year for which a record is available, the exports amounted to \$1,062,708; in 1872 \$2,436,085; in 1882, \$2,647,515; in 1894 \$3,133,992; in 1902, \$4,022,697; and in 1912 will probably show a total of \$10,000,000. The steady and substantial character of the growth is even more apparent from a study of the movement by decades. In the period from 1864 to 1870 the exports of sewing machines aggregated a little over 10 million dollars; in the decade 1871-80, 18 million; in the decade 1881-90, 26 million; in the decade 1891-1900, over 30 million; in the decade 1901-10, more than 61 million, the average yearly exports having thus increased from 1 1/2 million dollars in the 1864-70 period to over 6 million dollars in the decade ending with 1910 with indications that the current year will record a total of approximately \$10,000,000.

The countries to which these increasing exports of sewing machines are distributed represent every grand division of the world. Europe leads all other sections, last year's exports thereto having aggregated \$4,068,672 in value, as compared with \$2,230,227 to South America, \$1,662,689 to North America, \$1,024,951 to Asia and Oceania, and \$53,301 to Africa. Considering the exports to individual countries, Scotland heads the list as a market for American sewing machines, the exports thereto in the fiscal year 1911 having been valued at \$1,436,291. Germany ranks second, with a total of \$1,335,183. The next largest last year were \$929,506 to Brazil, \$610,789 to Argentina, \$544,815 to Mexico, \$445,520 to Australia and Tasmania, \$436,059 to Canada, \$389,406 to England, \$364,030 to Cuba, \$362,737 to Netherlands, \$241,337 to European Russia, and \$240,072 to Japan. In addition to the foregoing, scores of other countries are represented in various amounts from \$200,000 downward, among them Chile

Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Peru, Venezuela and the Guianas, in South America; Central America and the West Indies, in North America; China, Korea, Siam, and Turkey, in Asia; the Philippine Islands and certain British, French, and German possessions, in Oceania; and Egypt, British Africa, Liberia, and various French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies in Africa. And while in some of these cases the exports are relatively small, the growth from year to year is evidence that American sewing machines are proving satisfactory, this being true not only of Europe and America but in numerous other parts of the world where customs of dress and habits of industry, especially as regards the use of machinery, are different from those obtained in the United States.

The growth in exports of American sewing machines reflects the development of the domestic industry, the value of its product having increased from \$4,403,106 in 1900 to over \$28,000,000 in 1909.

Don't Use Foreign Grown Potatoes

State of Connecticut, Department of Agriculture.—Large quantities of foreign-grown potatoes are being received in this country. Their fine appearance and reasonable cheapness, in comparison to home grown, is a strong temptation for many of our farmers to use them for seed. Don't do it. In testing more than one hundred varieties our national departments have proven that they do not equal our home-grown seed as producers. The great danger, however, is in introducing several new diseases as yet unknown here. The most dreaded is the "Wart Disease." Bulletin No. 52 of the Bureau of Plant Industry and Farmers Bulletin 489 of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, fully describe the same. Spongospora scab, black leg, and leaf curl are others. The danger from these diseases is not limited to a single season as soils once infected remain unfit for potato culture for many years. Foreign-grown potatoes should under no consideration be used for seed potatoes. Such potatoes are not adapted to our soils and climates and will not return profitable yields. Several serious diseases not now prevalent in this country are almost certain to be introduced if such stock is used for seed. —L. H. Healy, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Hartford, Conn.

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