

The Sun

POLITICALLY, REPUBLICAN
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I WENT MOURNING WITHOUT THE SUN; I STOOD UP AND CRIED IN THE CONGREGATION.—JOB, 30-28.

Anyway, that sugar factory for Carbon and Emery counties is to be here on time, regardless of politics.

Carl R. Marcusen's campaign for state treasurer was short. However, he made a most splendid run and while defeated will be one of the prominent men of Eastern Utah to get behind the whole republican ticket.

Betting on Hughes and Wilson is dangerous both to republicans and democrats. Back in one of the New England States the other day such a wager was placed. Officers heard of it and put the republican under arrest on the charge of robbery. The democrat was sent to a mental hospital.

Carbon county republicans are well satisfied with the nominations made by the republican state convention and will be behind the ticket in its entirety on November 7th, next. While Carbon county's delegation was instructed for and did all it could for Gov. William Spry's re-nomination, it returned from Ogden for Nephi L. Morris for governor.

"Sugar production under the American flag has quadrupled in the fifteen years since 1900," declares the trade reviewer of the National City Bank of New York. Thirteen years of that period was under the republican protective policy, and one year (1915) was under war conditions. Following hard on the passage of the democratic tariff law, the sugar industry of this country began to decline, but it was saved by the European war.

In reply to the democratic assertion that President Wilson has done the best he could in handling the Mexican situation the republicans say they guess he has. At the same time, they want a man who can do better and they think Charles E. Hughes is that man. One great trouble with Wilson has been the selection of little men for cabinet places. There are no Blaines or Shermans or Hays or Roots advising President Wilson. Hughes is depended not only to know how himself, but to call big men to his counsel table.

Judge C. C. Goodwin in Goodwin's Weekly: "We are informed that the grape yield about St. George promises this year to be wonderful in quantity and marvelous in quality. And this, too, when our prohibition friends are confident of sweeping the state. Dixie wine and prohibition both in excess! We are told, however, that a special advantage attaches to Dixie wine—two in fact: First a man does not know he is getting drunk when he drinks it; and second, that when he does get good and full, he wants neither food nor drink for three days."

In these days when so many people fancy it is quite the proper thing to slam party politics on every occasion, it is well to read a bit of common sense as declared by Alfred Bettman, former city counselor of Cincinnati, O., and a charter expert, who said in Kansas City some days ago: "It takes a party to accomplish anything. It takes a party to stand for something, and a non-partisan ticket does not. I believe in politics. A big party back of a group of officials steadies them. A non-partisan ballot does not eliminate political organizations. A political organization is a type of civil service, and men chosen by election in that manner give better results on the whole than men appointed without regard to party."

Postmaster General Burleson recently issued an order directing postmasters in towns where there is no federal reserve bank to collect checks drawn upon non-member state banks, but when there was vehement protest against this invasion of the field of private business, the order was suspended. The administration professes a desire to co-operate with the business men of the country, but loses no opportunity to take a fling at any line of industry if any excuse can be found for such action. Let the government do it, is the policy of the administration. Since the postmasters would receive no additional salaries for the additional service performed and for the responsibilities assumed, it would be easy for the government to drive the banks out of business.

AUTOMOBILE FEES FOR ROADS THROUGHOUT THESE UNITED STATES.

Ninety per cent of the registration and license fees paid in 1915 in the United States by automobilists was spent for the construction and maintenance of county and state roads, according to a compilation just published by the office of public roads of the agricultural department at Washington, D. C. There were 2,445,664 motor vehicles registered in 1915, and their owners paid a total of \$18,245,713 for registrations and drivers' and dealers' licenses. Automobile fees now defray nearly 7 per cent of the total amount spent on rural road and bridge building. In 1906 the income from this source was less than three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total expenditure.

There is great inequality in the registration fees charged by the different states. The average for the United States was \$7.46. Vermont secured in 1915 a gross revenue of \$18.10 for each motor car, while Minnesota received only about fifty cents. In Texas and South Carolina no annual registration fees are collected.

It is the general policy of most of the states to apply the major part of the money collected from automobilists directly to road betterment. Many states in addition to applying license fees to road construction, expend for this purpose a large part of the fines and penalties collected from owners.

New York state led in 1915 in the number of registrations. There were 255,242; Illinois was second with 180,832; California third with 163,797; and Pennsylvania fourth with 160,137. In gross revenues received from this source, however, California led with \$2,027,432; New York was second with \$1,991,181; Pennsylvania third with \$1,665,276; while Iowa, with 145,000 cars registered, came fourth in point of revenue, with \$1,533,054.

Statistics for Utah are not as yet made public, but it is expected soon to be compiled.

ESTATES OF OUR RICH ARE VERY OFTEN MUCH OVERESTIMATED.

Bradstreet's thinks that mistaken ideas often prevail as to the size of the estates which prominent individuals leave behind them. Instances where the possessions of wealthy decedents have been underestimated are not uncommon, but the general tendency is towards exaggeration in such matters. This has proved true in regard to the estate of the late John Pierpont Morgan, which the New York authorities have finally appraised for inheritance tax purposes at \$78,149,024, exclusive of property, the value of which is not stated, outside of the state. The figures in question, however, fall short by at least twenty-five million of those at which the deceased financier's possessions were currently estimated. The largest item in the published inventory comprises Morgan's interests in his banking firms in New York and Philadelphia, which are placed at \$29,875,847, the second in point of importance being the stocks and bonds, appraised at \$18,933,951, while his famous art collections together with the contents of his remarkable library represent an aggregate value of \$12,733,986, the real estate holdings being put down at \$2,970,946. Examination of the inventory of Morgan's investments reveals some curious facts, one of the most striking of which is that the master of the American financial world held a considerable amount—some \$7,000,000—of bonds or stocks of dubious value. It is also noteworthy that his individual holdings of United States Steel securities were limited to five hundred shares of the common and one share of the preferred stock of the organization in question.

"Actuaries of the New York City Pension commission note that to pension the women employees of New York at the rate of only one dollar per year after they pass 60 years of age, it will be necessary to put at 4 per cent interest the amount of \$11.39 for each one, and for the men employed by the city on the same basis an amount equal to \$11.31. They also figure that to pay every working person in the United States an annual pension of five hundred dollars after the age of 60 years, a reserve of \$180,000,000,000 would be necessary. This is based upon the assumption that there are thirty million such persons to be pensioned in the country. The annual cost of a plan of that kind would be more than the average increase each year of the total wealth of the country, and would consequently mean eventual bankruptcy," says the Weekly Insurance Underwriter. "In comparison it may be noted that the federal pension system, which is now on the decline through the decrease in survivors of the civil war, at the height of its payments cost the country each year about \$160,000,000, and that the total payments for federal pensions up to date are in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000,000. This amount, however, never paid more than seven hundred and fifty thousand pensions per year."

Gov. William Spry shows the kind of stuff he is made of by declining to even listen to a third party movement.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
of New York.

For Vice President
CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS
of Indiana.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

- For United States Senator
GEORGE RUTHERFORD
- For Supreme Court Justice
D. N. STRAUP
- For Governor
NEPHI L. MORRIS
- For Secretary of State
LINCOLN G. KELLY
- For Attorney General
HAROLD P. FADIAN
- For Auditor
JOSEPH JENSEN
- For Treasurer
DAVID H. MADSEN
- For Sup't. of Public Instruction
E. G. GOWANE
- Presidential Electors
DAVID JENSEN
THOMAS SMART
A. H. HAWLEY
ORRIN REELY

SEVENTH JUDICIAL TICKET.

- For District Judge
JAMES W. CHERRY
- For District Attorney
FREDERICK E. WOODS

The Sun is authorized to announce Thomas H. McMullen of Price as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Carbon county, subject to the action of the delegates to the coming republican county convention.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For County Surveyor.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of county surveyor of Carbon county, subject to the action of the republican county convention. If nominated and elected I promise the people to devote my best efforts to the duties of the office.
R. J. TURNER.

For County Attorney.
I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination by the republican party of Carbon county for the office of county attorney, subject to the will of the republican county convention. If nominated and elected I promise to devote to the duties of the office my very best efforts.
L. A. MOORE.

For County Clerk.
I hereby announce my candidacy for re-nomination by the republican party of Carbon county for the office of county clerk, subject to the will of the republican county convention. If re-nominated and elected I promise to devote to the duties of the office my very best efforts.
E. S. HORSLEY.

For Sheriff of Carbon County.
I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination by the republican party of Carbon county for the office of sheriff, subject to the will of the republican county convention. If nominated and elected I promise to devote to the duties of the office my very best efforts and give everybody a square deal.
A. L. McMULLEN.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democrats of Carbon county, Utah, will please take notice that a county convention consisting of fifty-three delegates will be held at the county court house, Price, Utah, commencing at 3 o'clock p. m., August 17, 1916, for the purpose of electing nine delegates to attend the democratic state convention to be held in Ogden, Utah, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., August 18, 1916; for the purpose of nominating the following officers: Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, one Judge of the Supreme Court, four Presidential Electors, a United States Senator and the election of a state committee.

The delegates elected to attend the state convention shall constitute the delegates for the First Congressional District convention which will be held immediately after the adjournment of the state convention at Ogden, Utah, and shall nominate a representative for the Sixty-Eighth congress.

The delegates elected to attend the state convention shall also constitute the delegates for the Seventh Judicial District convention which is to be held at Ogden, Utah, on Saturday, August 19, 1916.

Each of said conventions is hereby authorized to transact such other and further business as may properly come before it, and as may be determined by said convention.

It is recommended by the state democratic executive committee that at the county conventions and precinct primaries a full and complete organization is effected for the ensuing two years.

The apportionment of delegates from the several precincts of the county is made on a basis of one delegate for every ten votes or major portion thereof cast for Hon. Samuel Taylor for representative to the state legislature in the election of 1914, which said apportionment is as follows:

Winger Quarters	1
Scotchfield	1
Castle Gate	1
Helper	1
Kenilworth	1
Price	1
Wellington	1
Sunnyside	1
Clear Creek	1
Spring Glen	1
Hawatha	1
Storrs	1
Total	13

The precinct chairmen of the respective precincts are hereby directed to call precinct primaries for the purpose of electing the delegates to attend said county convention.

NEIL M. MADSEN,
Democratic County Chairman.
J. A. CROCKETT,
Secretary.

—Advertisement.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION—
Coal Entry, (Sec. 2347, U. S.) Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 31, 1916. Notice is hereby given that William O. Greer of Provo, county of Utah, state of Utah, has this day filed in this office application to purchase Serial No. 91263, under the provisions of Sec. 2347, U. S. Revised Statutes, the S^{1/2}NE^{1/4}, N^{1/2}SE^{1/4} of Sec. 4, Twp. 13 South, Range 9 East, Salt Lake meridian. Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object for any reason to the sale thereof to the applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office during the thirty-day period of publication immediately following the first printed issue of this notice, otherwise the application may be allowed. GOULD B. BLAKELY, Register.
First pub. Aug. 11; last Sept. 8, 1916.

Bath Togs on Picturesque Lines



At a recent New York fashion show one model proudest about, in this purple and white striped silk gown. White satin ruffles adorned the waist, from which depended white silk balls and cording to match those on the hips. The "Annette Kellerman" or the piece wool jersey garment, is what now displaces bloomers.

A shoulder scarf, warm as well as pretty, is made of soft rose color tulle. It is oblong in shape, about two yards in length and half a yard wide, and is edged with a fluffy, pinked and plaited ruche of the silk. It could easily be made at home. In the shops it costs \$3.50.

A fashion correspondent from Paris writes: "The women's dresses vary very much at the restaurants in this city these days, for you see the ultra smart and the frankly old-fashioned side by side. The latest craze is a black velvet hat, shaped like a berry, but with a brim. This hat, worn with a new model in dresses, looks very well indeed. One dress seen in the Bois recently was in brown silk jersey, with a not very wide skirt draped below the hips and carried on as a

princess robe right up to the throat, where it fastened tight round with brown pearl button fastenings, which also clasped the front of the dress. They were the only trimmings. Black suede boots and a black sunshade with tortoise shell handle made quite a good finish. Another new fashion for summer is the little Russian blouse in some cotton material over a skirt of the same. This looks well for the country, but not for the town, unless worn by a very young girl. The little check organdies are growing in favor, and there is a certain amount of furlard and tussore worn. The big, floppy hat is very popular, but it is only really smart in felt, plain silk or plain straw."

Yolke with polka dots is used for some of the most effective summer frocks. Usually this yolke is combined with taffeta, in the color of the dot, which is darker than the ground color of the yolke.

The white waists of sheer silk crepe or chiffon and of crepe de chine hold a strong position. Some of these are touched up with embroidery or beading in soft colors.

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