

\$13,000 REALIZED FROM THE STOCK AT HODGIN SALE

Cattle Prices Low Considering Quality—Market Flurries Affect Live Stock.

By WILLIAM R. SANBORN

If you were fortunate enough to have been present at the Ollie Hodgin farm sale on Tuesday, you met up with a large and friendly gathering of "just folks," people from Ohio and Indiana, who looked and acted so much alike that it was impossible to tell a Hoosier from a Buckeye.

The Hodgin sale was essentially a live stock offering. No odds and ends were sold from a wagon, nor was the display of farm implements large. These consisted almost entirely of wheat drills that sold at from \$5 to \$37. Sam Clunt, Charles Freed and A. B. Barton secured the most of the drills, while Sam Reid, Jr., determined to bid in a storm buggy if it should even cost him \$16, which it did.

A few farm tools and a cream separator went to various others at modest prices.

What the Cattle Brought
Of the 86 head of cattle bought up several were cows with calves at side and the first pair to show, red shorthorns, was started at \$50 and knocked down to Otto Slifer at \$30. The next in the ring was a fine Jersey maver, with calf, on which the first bid was \$75, and the last \$100, by John F. Mayer, of Richmond.

The third pair sold at \$9, at which point Harry Gilbert took a fancy to a red mother and progeny and in five minutes was out \$80. Virgil Harter also scored on a pair of shorthorns at \$75, followed by Henry Dardick who cheerfully invested \$77.50 for a whiteface mother and calf. The next two pairs on offer went to Virgil Harter at \$90 and at \$62. At this point Rome Shurley became restless and bid a pair of jerseyes at \$91 and a black cow and calf at \$87. Uncle Jim Harrigan got the last of the twin offerings for \$50.

Following the sale of the cows with calves came that of the "best Jerseys I have ever owned," according to Mr. Hodgin. Mr. R. D. Teaford was the lucky buyer at \$103, after some spirited bidding. Everett Dardick of Eaton, paid \$78.50 for a six year old Jersey, and also bought a much younger one at \$75.

Sold Them in Bunches.
A bunch of ten shorthorn heifers comprised the next entry and at this point Mr. Hodgin announced that he had two well watered pastures and that buyers of feeders could leave them on good grass to fatten at \$1.50 per head per month, if desired.

The sale then proceeded and the ten were bid in by Albert Harter at \$69 per head. Mr. Harter also picked up the next lot, three shorthorn grade cows at \$76 each. The next sale was that of eight heifers to Henry Bullard at \$58, which was followed by the purchase of a "12-quarter" Jersey milker for \$89 by Charles Freed, and of a Holstein heifer at \$67, by J. V. King.

Many Hogs on Sale.
Among the 265 heads of hogs put up were 120 spring shoats weighing from 80 to 100 pounds, also a number of sows with pigs. The hogs were mostly Durcoks mixed with a few Big Type Polands, and while no outside prices were obtained, owing to recent fluctuations in the hog markets, taken as a whole, the hog sale may be considered quite satisfactory. As far as that may be said of the prices paid for cattle, which would also have brought a little more money had the sale been held a few days earlier.

Among the hogs sold was a 825-pound sow which was picked up for \$106 by Rome Shurley. J. R. Throckmorton was the first buyer in the hog ring, his young Duron male costing him \$27. Harry Gilbert bid in six extra heavy Big Type Poland sows at \$70.25 each and considered the lot a bargain.

Curt Baumgardner paid \$78 for a Duroc sow and 7 pigs, while a neighbor, one with 8 little fellows at only \$62. It took some time to dispose of a head, though a number were sold in pen lots, and the bidding was spirited for the choicer offerings.

Total Over \$13,000.

About 250 bushels of corn in crib at the Henry Murray farm was sold to Charles Dagler at \$1.29 and \$2 in two

Would Fight High Living Cost with Increased Production

Citing Notable Historic Failures to Beat the Law of Supply and Demand by Governmental Decree, Andrew Jay Frame Points Out What He Declares to be the Only Sane Solution of the Present World Problem

Editor's Note:—Delving back into the glorious reigns of the Emperors Diocletian and Galba, Andrew Jay Frame, in his article "The Failure of These Two Roman Rulers to Meet the 'High Cost of Living' by Royal Decree," in the following article Mr. Frame sets forth his theory that increased production is the only real remedy for the situation which the world is facing today.

By ANDREW JAY FRAME, President of the Waukeessa (Wis.) National Bank

The high cost of living seems to be the paramount issue throughout the world today. To our mind the real cause is sidetracked because the fallacious millennium builders are filling the air with "blessed balsams" that appeal to the masses to cure insidious disease that if not checked will end only in eating out our vitality and in slowing up human progress everywhere.

In the United States the Government is constantly being importuned to "regulate" everything. So-called experts and commissions galore are appointed and millions of the taxpayers' money are appropriated, to find the cause. With what results? To satisfy public fallacious clamor, such reports generally slander legitimate interests and, in fact, contribute to higher costs of living through indorsing shorter work hours, increased pay, encouragement of inefficiency, and ignoring the great underlying cause, to-wit: Increased production. In other words, ignoring the immutable law of "supply and demand."

Common-sense thinkers know that capital and labor must go hand in hand or human progress halts. Profiteering is confined to the few. Government reports indicated a few years ago that out of some 317,000 corporations 40 per cent paid no income tax, and the average profits of the whole on capitals employed were but 4.3 per cent. On the other hand no intelligent man can honestly deny that labor is better housed, better clothed, and better fed in the United States than the world's history records. Therefore, let us reason together a little over our largely mental hysteria.

And old Kaffir proverb reads: "He who will not profit by the experience of the past gets knowledge when trouble overtakes him." Surely we are overtaken with troubles now mostly imaginary.

Some Historic Examples.

The Bible says: "The poor ye have always with you." The parable of the ten talents has not lost its force. The 3,000 proverbs of Solomon gave small encouragement to the slacker and the spendthrift. Listen: "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich. Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before Kings," &c.

Permit us to cite a few facts on Governmental attempts to regulate prices, &c.

From the pages of "The Common People of Ancient Rome," by Frank F. Abbott, we quote briefly from Emperor Diocletian's remarkable and crude edicts:

"For if the raging avarice • • • which, without regard for mankind, increases and develops by leaps and bounds, inasmuch as there is only seen mad desire without control to pay no heed to the needs of the many • • • it seems good to us, who are the fathers of the people, that justice interfere to settle matters impartially. • • • Who is of so hardened a heart and so untouched by a feeling for humanity that he can be unaware • • • that in the sale of wares which are exchanged in the market • • • an exorbitant tendency in prices has spread to such an extent that the unbridled desire of plundering is held in check neither by abundance nor by seasons of plenty."

Professor Abbott comments as follows:

"If we did not know this was found on tablets sixteen centuries old, we might think we were reading a newspaper diatribe against cold storage plants or the beef trust."

The edict further says: "It is our pleasure, therefore, that those prices

which the subjoined written summary specifies be held in observance throughout all our domain, that all may know that license to go above the same has been cut off. • • • It is our pleasure that if any man shall have boldly come into conflict with this formal statute, he shall put his life in peril."

Buyers and holders of commodities were also subject to the same penalties. A few extracts from Diocletian's list of maximum prices follow:

301 A. D.
Wheat, per bushel.....\$0.33.6
Rye, per bushel.....45
Barley, per bushel.....7.45
Oats, per bushel.....22.5
Beef, per pound.....0.49
Pork, per pound.....0.73
Mutton, per pound.....0.49
Fish, per pound.....0.73
Butter, per pound.....0.98
Cheese, per pound.....0.73
Eggs, per dozen......05

Wages.

Unskilled, per day.....\$0.15
Carpenters and masons, per day.....30

Elementary teacher, per pupil, per month.....21.6

Higher grades, per pupil, per month.....32.6

College professor, per pupil, per month.....87

Lawyer, for presenting case 1.09

Lawyer, for finishing case. 4.35

Law cases doubtless were not Jarnyce v. Jarndyce.

Transportation by canal, twelve to fifteen times above our normal rates now.

What was the result? Briefly, "for the veriest trifles much blood was shed."

The scarcity grew much more, until after the death of many persons the law was repealed from mere necessity. Thus came to an end this early effort to reduce the "high cost of living."

Economic Law Supreme.

Professor Abbott says Emperor Julian made a similar attempt sixty years later, and he "like Diocletian, had to acknowledge his inability to cope with economic law."

It would seem that social unrest

backs not at maximum payrolls of

say, \$3 to \$10 per day now as against 30 cents per day in A. D. 301.

Hon. Andrew D. White, former President of Cornell University, former Minister to Germany and Russia, vividly portrays a lamentable failure of "The Law of the Maximum," in France in 1793, notwithstanding the guillotine was freely used to compel compliance with the edict. Mr. White says: "There are limitations to the powers of Government and of peoples that inhere in the constitution of things, and that neither despots nor democracies can overcome." He doubtless referred specifically to regulation of prices, &c.

Permit us to add this testimony of T. R. Malthus from his "Essay on Population as It Affects the Future Improvement of Society," (1798): Malthus declares "The absolute impossibility, from the fixed laws of our nature, that the pressure of want can ever completely be removed from the lower classes of society." As space forbids, in proof of our contention, I will quote the substance of Malthus's philosophical conclusions. Listen:

"Suppose that by a subscription of the rich, the 18 pence a day men earn now, was made 5 shillings, it might be imagined that they would then be able to live comfortably and have a piece of meat every day. But this would be a very false conclusion. The transfer of 3 shillings and 6 pence a day to every laborer would not increase the quantity of meat in the country. There is not at present enough for all to have a decent share. What would then be the consequence? The competition among the buyers in the market of meat would rapidly raise the price from 6 or 7 pence to 3 shillings a pound."

Including abnormal demands for export abroad the condition clearly has resulted here and now with the result that the masses suffer most.

Again. Supposing that the same

quantity of work is done as before, it may at first appear strange, but I believe it is true, that I cannot by means of money enable a poor man to live much better than he did before. If I turn up a piece of agricultural land, and give him the produce, I then benefit him and all the members of society."

"Grace Wilbur Trout's name is a

benediction to our civilization. It is appropriate that I say to you that her appearance in your city is a notable event. I have been from Alabama to Michigan with her on the lecture platform, and have the highest respect for her splendid powers to instruct. Whatever she has to say to the men and women of Richmond, will be of importance."

Owing to the delay of the Bostonia Sextette company, which will not arrive in the city until 3:40, Mrs. Trout will appear first in the afternoon, and immediately following her address, an informal reception and drive for members for the local franchise league will be given.

This league has furnished \$75 to the

state league this year and new members are greatly desired to insure its

success during the coming year. It is

hoped that the informal drive

Thursday afternoon, will do away with the necessity of a house to house

canvass.

compelled to hoe his own corn or as they will soon bring universal distress, and labor will be the chief sufferer. All history says so. No sane man can afford to be unjust to labor. Capital and labor are both necessary to human progress, and just in proportion as one suffers the other suffers also.

We must be patient. To aggravate the situation the walking delegate and the sentimental have demanded higher pay for labor, which would not be so bad if it were not coupled with an insane demand for shorter hours of work, thus decreasing production,

when increased production is the only

cause. Popular clamor gloats over the camouflaged fact that the trusts, the middlemen, &c., are the real culprits.

We cannot deny the charge in a small

way comparatively to the vast ramifications of commerce, but the Govern-

ment takes the great profiteers by the

nap of the neck and makes them dis-

gorge 80 per cent. on income taxes.

No honest man objects to just prosecu-

tion of clearly defined wrongs.

It seems a crime to continue further to do the patient with such fallacies,

as they will soon bring universal dis-

stress, and labor will be the chief suf-

ferer. All history says so. No

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in proportion as one suffers the other

suffers also.

"Be it enacted" theories never

made two blades of grass grow where

one grew before. But labor does.

Longer and not shorter hours a

starving world must have. Increased

production is the only true remedy

for the high cost of living, and also

the only true principle for added com-

forts in the world of progress.

Will we cease lamenting and boldly

strive for facts by curing the disease

through increased production? We

see no other alchemy except by pa-

tient, earnest work, and nature will do

the rest. Or will we blindly destroy

prosperity in a vicious circle of rising

prices caused by continually advanc-

ing wages? Even labor leaders con-

cede this.—The Times Annalist.

Spirits of War; Autocracy; Are Still Alive, Says Edward Ott

"The world war did not begin in 1914; it did not end in 1918. Instead, the spirit of war began when Cain slew Abel and it is not yet dead," said Edward Amherst Ott in a lecture on "Victory" Tuesday evening before a crowded tent.

Ott does not merely enumerate national crimes and cures. He takes great facts that the ordinary thinker had perhaps entirely overlooked and illuminates them in language which can not fail to carry its own weight. Ott is a live speaker with a live message and his audience in the "big tent" Tuesday evening got that message.

"We may have just won a military victory in Europe, but an ultimate victory over many other vices is not yet ours. I do not know when this world will be safe for democracy, but when democracy will be perfect will depend a good deal upon our earnestness to finish what our boys started in France.

"War is not over—the Chicago riots proved that. The Civil war is not yet over. We have at last built a monument to Lincoln, of course, and questioned what he would wear if he were left in an America city with his own way to make.

"An Englishman Americans would like to see Lloyd-George, the coal miner who went to parliament," said he.

"How do you expect young men to love America when the political offices are filled with the men they are?" he asked. "You may run Austria with an ignorant king, but you can't run a republic with riff-raff."