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WANTED MEN AND WOMEN. Now is the time to learn the barber trade. Barbers in great demand. Special rate now open for 30 days. Only short time required. Tools furnished and commission paid while learning. Call or write Moler Barber School, 13 Commercial St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

DAY OF REVOLUTIONS PAST

Education Must Take the Place of the Antiquated Methods of Making Changes in Government.

The machine gun and the high explosive shell have ended the days of successful revolutions, according to Stanley J. Weyman, the English author of "The House of the Wolf," "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe." According to Mr. Weyman's view no rebellion by the people can ever hope to be successful in the larger nations now.

"Against the muskets and cannon of old days naked hands and makeshift weapons could prevail if fury lent strength and numbers were sufficient. But today, when half a dozen machine guns, handled by twice as many experts, can mow down hundreds in a minute; when even a single high-explosive shell can wreck half a village, when everything that has to do with these weapons, with the munitions that feed them, and the airplanes that guide them, is technical to a degree, of what avail are the scattered rifles and barricades of the people, the regiments hastily levied and scantily armed? Of none. Before the muzzles of a few machine guns the toilers of Ghent and Liege and Antwerp, cities famed in the past for their turbulence, are hurried into slavery well-nigh unresisting.

"For they know resistance to be hopeless. And so it is, and must be. As long as a mere handful of men trained in the use of these engines remains faithful, despotism may sit secure, be the people never so impatient. Only from outside, only by the use of equal weapons, only by other nations, can the yoke be broken and the people be freed."

STERN CALL ON ENGINEERS

Italian Army Had to Fight Nature as Well as the Forces to Which It Was Opposed.

A recent message from the field headquarters of the Italian army says that the transportation romance of this 450-mile mountain front, set down in cold, hard figures, reads thus: 2,448 miles of railroad rebuilt or repaired; 600 miles of new railroad built; 150 miles of aerial cables stretched for the telegraphic system; 30,000 miles of telephone wire put up; 10,000 new troops, hospital and freight buildings erected; 200 miles of narrow gauge railroad laid in or behind the trenches; 10 new bridges thrown across rivers and precipices to accommodate 2,040 miles of operating road.

The work is credited to 120 civil engineers of the government department of public works, aided by army engineers proper; likewise by 200,000 workmen and 100,000 army mules, hitched to 50,000 wagons.

The foregoing is the first official record of the exact extent of the construction work on this front, carried on steadily for 18 months, despite enemy artillery, avalanches, snowfalls, rains, floods, frost, lack of material and all of the other ills by which engineers are beset.

Do Away With Middlemen.

The English Co-Operative Wholesale society is one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the world, has factories scattered all over England, in which almost every variety of useful article is made, and owns its own farms, dairies and creameries. Most of the other wholesale societies carry on more or less manufacturing. The English societies have \$50,000,000 invested in homes built for their members. The two great wholesale societies of England and Scotland, created by consumers' societies, began manufacturing and now produce \$500,000,000 worth of commodities yearly. The largest tea warehouse in the United Kingdom is that of the co-operatives, where 25,000,000 pounds of tea are yearly distributed from their own tea lands in Ceylon.—London Mail.

To Extend Potash Production.

The bureau of soils is co-operating with cement mills, blast furnaces, and wool-scourers with the object of enabling them to recover potash as a by-product wherever this proves to be commercially feasible.

Daily Thought.

An action is of much more significance than words. It must be a much more acceptable worship of God, to glorify him in all the actions of our common life, than with any little form of words at any particular times.—William Law

Ben Franklin's Philosophy.

Gain may be temporary and uncertain; but ever while you live, expense is constant and certain; and it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.—Franklin.

TOLL OF AMERICAN LIVES TAKEN IN GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE

More Than 200 Lives of United States Citizens Lost Up to the Time Diplomatic Relations Were Severed—Review of the Attacks on Unarmed Merchantmen Which Stirred the Government to Action.

Washington.—The history of the submarine operations of the central powers is one long record of outrages perpetrated on American citizens and American property; a succession of protests on the part of the government of the United States, and of assurances and promises made and later violated by the German and Austrian governments.

More than two hundred Americans had gone to their deaths through this submarine warfare up to the time diplomatic relations were severed. Most of the Americans lost were traveling on unarmed merchant ships, and, under the practices of international law and humanity, believed themselves secure.

More than two thousand citizens of other nationalities lost their lives in the same attacks which cost the lives of Americans, but they compose only a part of the toll of life taken by submarine warfare. The ships lost, on which the Americans met death are only a fraction of the number sent to the bottom by torpedoes—most of them without warning.

The cases which involve the United States and Germany are primarily those in which American life was lost or endangered. The first American of whom there is record to lose his life in submarine attack was Leon T. Thresher, a passenger on the British steamship Falaba, bound from Liverpool for West Africa, which was torpedoed and sunk on March 27, 1915, off Milford, England.

The Falaba, after a hopeless attempt to escape, stopped, and while boats were being lowered and passengers still were aboard, the submarine drove a torpedo into her side, and she went down in ten minutes. Of 242 persons, 136 were saved. The American was among the lost.

The first American ship attacked was the Gulfight, an oil-tank vessel, from Port Arthur, Tex., to Rouen, France, torpedoed without warning off the Scilly Islands on May 1, 1915. Two men jumped overboard and were drowned; her captain died of heart failure. The Gulfight did not sink, and was towed to port by British patrols. The German government acknowledged the attack as an accident, expressed its regrets, and promised to pay damages.

Destruction of the Lusitania.

The next attack was the one which shocked the civilized world and brought the United States and Germany for the first time to the verge of war. It was the destruction of the Lusitania, on May 7, 1915. Unarmed, with 1,257 passengers, of whom 139 were Americans, and a crew of 702, she was torpedoed without warning and sunk in 23 minutes off Old Head of Kinsale, as she was nearing Liverpool.

In all 1,198 lives were lost, of which 124 were Americans, many of them of national prominence. The case passed into diplomatic negotiations which never took final form.

While the Lusitania case was still fresh in the public mind, a German submarine torpedoed another American ship—the Nebraskan—without warning, on May 25, 1915, south of Fastnet rock. The Nebraskan owed her safety to her seaworthiness. She reached port damaged, under her own steam, and no one was injured. The German government again expressed its regret for a mistake and promised to pay damages.

The Leyland Case.

Twenty American negro muleteers on the Leyland steamship Armenian were killed on June 28, 1915, by shell fire and drowning when the Armenian failed to escape with her cargo of army mules from a submarine near the Cornwall coast. The Armenian was warned and invited her destruction by flight.

The next submarine attack in which Americans were endangered was unsuccessful, but only because the steamship Orduña, of the Cunard line, proved too speedy for her pursuer. After sending a torpedo just under the Orduña's stern, the submarine rained shells after the fleeing vessel without hitting her and then gave up the chase. Germany explained that the submarine commander had failed to observe his orders, and that more explicit instructions had been issued.

Three Americans were endangered when the Russian steamship Leo was torpedoed without warning on her way from Philadelphia to Manchester, England, on July 9, 1915.

On July 25, 1915, came the first destruction of an American ship by a submarine. It was the Leelanaw of New York, bound from Archangel to Belfast, with flax, which is, contraband. She was caught northwest of the Orkney Islands.

The American sailing ship William P. Frye was the first American vessel sunk in the war, but she was destroyed in different circumstances.

Vessel Carried Contraband.

The Leelanaw, besides carrying contraband, attempted to escape. As a neutral ship, her destruction was a doubtful right of any belligerent. She finally stopped, as the German submarine was firing after her, and then sent her papers over to the submarine by a small boat.

The German commander not only gave the Leelanaw crew all the time they required to take to their boats, but after sinking their ship by shot and torpedo, took the crew on board the submarine and towed their boats toward the Orkney mainland. The men reached Kirkwall the next morning.

On August 19, 1915, came the celebrated case of the Nicosian of the Leyland line, and the British patrol boat Baralong. The Nicosian, with mails from New Orleans to Avonmouth, was stopped by a submarine off the coast of Ireland, and her crew, including 36 Americans, took to the boats. While the submarine was making ready to destroy the Nicosian, the Baralong appeared and destroyed the submarine by gunfire, took on the Nicosian's crew, and towed the ship to safety.

The next crisis came on August 19, 1915, when the Arabic of the White Star line, from Liverpool to New York, was torpedoed without warning near the Lusitania's grave and sunk in about ten minutes. Out of 875 passengers and crew 48 were lost. Thirty Americans were on board and all but two were saved.

The German government contended the submarine commander thought the Arabic was about to ram him, and fired in self-defense, but disavowed the act, expressed regret and gave additional assurances for the future safety of passenger ships.

A Denial From Berlin.

One American of the crew of the Hesperian of the Allan line was lost on September 4, 1915, when the ship, returning from Liverpool to Montreal, was torpedoed and sunk without warning off the southern coast of Ireland. The German admiralty contended no German submarine was in that vicinity, but a piece of a German torpedo had been picked up on the Hesperian's deck.

Austria's first submarine operations of consequence, and those which brought Germany's closest ally into the situation, began with the destruction of the Italian steamship Ancona, in the Mediterranean on November 7, 1915. With hundreds of passengers, many of them women and children, from Naples to New York, the Ancona was chased and stopped by an Austrian submarine. Twelve Americans were on board and nine were lost, Italian official figures say 308 passengers were lost out of 507 on board. It was one of the heaviest submarine disasters.

Some of the American survivors swore the Austrian submarine even shelled the lifeboats as the passengers were getting into them.

On December 5, 1915, a submarine, presumably an Austrian, attacked the American oil steamship Petrolite off the coast of Tripoli. A sailor was injured by a shot into the Petrolite's engine room, and the submarine continued firing after the Petrolite had swung broadside, so the submarine commander could see her name painted on her side and the American flag flying between her masts.

The submarine commander finally permitted the Petrolite to proceed after he had taken some of her stores.

New Crisis Appears.

A new crisis, and the first suspicion that German submarines were operating in the Mediterranean, or that Austrian submarines were being manned by German officers and crews, was developed by the destruction of the British steamship Persia on December 30, 1915, southeast of Crete, while on her way to the Orient.

Mr. McNeeley, American consul, on his way to his post at Aden, was among the 325 persons who lost their lives, of whom two or more were Americans. The wake of a torpedo was seen, but no submarine was visible. Germany, Austria and Turkey denied responsibility. The United States again made representations, and assurances were given for what Germany termed "crucial."

LION CUBS AS PETS



Master Louie Denny, a New York boy, and his new pet, a six-weeks-old lion cub, which was just purchased for him at a cost of \$200.

ser warfare, which involved a promise not to sink any peaceful ships without warning or providing for the safety of those aboard.

With the coming of winter and the chilling storms which sweep the North sea, submarine warfare was transferred to the warmer waters of the Mediterranean, and then finally was much restricted until the spring of 1916. On March 1 the submarine campaign was resumed with renewed ruthlessness.

Campaign Is Renewed.

The Patria of the French line, carrying no armament whatever, sailing from Naples to New York, was attacked without warning by a submarine north of Tunis. Passengers and crew saw the torpedo pass harmlessly under the Patria's stern and some saw a periscope. The Patria put on full speed and escaped further attack, but had another narrow escape in the same way the next month. Americans were on board in both instances.

With the renewal of the submarine campaign the destruction of ships sometimes numbered as high as ten in one day, but only those cases which involved Americans are treated here.

On March 9, 1916, while lying at anchor in Havre roads, the Norwegian bark Silius was torpedoed and sunk without warning. A survivor of the French steamship Louisiana, torpedoed fifteen minutes previously 500 yards away, swore he saw the submarine. There were seven Americans in the crew of the Silius, and one was injured.

The next great passenger ship destroyed was the Dutch vessel Tubantia. While in the North sea, sailing to Rio de Janeiro, an explosion rent the ship asunder, and she sank. Three Americans were passengers. All persons on board were saved except one Russian. Germany disclaimed responsibility. The Dutch government made an investigation which indicated a submarine attack.

On March 18, 1916, the British steamship Berwindvale, with four Americans on board, was torpedoed without warning off Bantry, Ireland, but no lives were lost.

On March 24, 1916, a German submarine chased the Dominion steamship Englishman, bound from Avonmouth to Portland, Me., and while the crew was attempting to abandon the ship, shot away her starboard lifeboats. After more firing, as the crew was leaving the ship, the submarine torpedoed and sank her. One American of the crew was among the ten lost.

Culmination of Atrocities.

On the same day came the culmination of the long list of submarine outrages which caused President Wilson to lay the whole situation before congress, and to notify Germany that unless such methods of warfare positively were discontinued and declared at an end, the United States would break off diplomatic relations. It was the destruction of the French Channel steamship Sussex, between Folkestone and Dieppe. Every bit of evidence went to prove that the ship was torpedoed without warning.

On March 27, 1916, the British ship Manchester Engineer, outbound from Philadelphia, was torpedoed and sunk without warning 13 miles south of Waterford. Two American negroes were in the crew of 33. All on board were rescued.

On March 28 the British steamship Eagle Point was shelled by a German submarine 130 miles south of Queens-town. The Eagle Point gave up her attempt to escape, and her crew of 42, which included one American, took to the boats in a heavy swell and a stormy wind. Finally all were saved. The submarine sank the ship with a torpedo.

After Germany gave her promises as the result of the Sussex notes, there was a temporary lull in submarine warfare, but within a few weeks it began again.

The next development came when Germany carried the submarine war to the American side of the Atlantic. On Saturday, October 7, 1916, the German war submarine U-53 entered Newport harbor unannounced, delivered a package of mail for the German embassy and departed as swiftly as she had come. Within the next 48 hours she sank six ships within sight of the American coast—four British, one Dutch and one Norwegian. With the assistance of the American destroyer flotilla, all lives were saved. It appeared that in each case the submarine commander had given legal warning and permitted the escape of passengers.

Americans Endangered.

On October 23, 1916, the British merchant ship Rowanmore was attacked by a German submarine, fled, was overhauled and destroyed by gunfire. There was no loss of life, although two Americans and five Filipinos (naturalized Americans), the only Americans aboard, declared the submarine shelled the lifeboats as they were leaving the ship.

On October 30 the British ship Marina, bound for the United States, was torpedoed and, of more than fifty Americans on board six were lost.

Then followed the attack on the American steamship Chemung, the loss of 17 Americans on the steamship Russian, and finally came the notice that a campaign of ruthlessness was to begin February 1, irrespective of the consequences. The decision to break off diplomatic relations with Germany followed.

Better Quarters for Convicts.

Memphis, Tenn.—A grand jury report submitted in circuit court here recommends, among other things, that county prisoners be given as good quarters and kept as cleanly as the wild animals and monkeys at Overton park zoo.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.



Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." — Mrs. O. M. RHINES, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga.—"I want to tell you how much I have benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited." — Mrs. W. E. LINDSEY, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Splendid Reputation for a Kidney Remedy

Fifteen or more years ago I began selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and during my entire experience I cannot recall a single instance where a customer was not pleased with the results obtained from its use. I believe it is a splendid medicine and I recommend it for what it is intended. Very truly yours, C. B. COMPTON, Druggist, Aug. 1, 1916. Payette, Idaho.

Ever since Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has been on the market we have successfully and satisfactorily sold it. If the medicine did not possess merit in the diseases for which it is intended we feel certain that we would not enjoy such a splendid sale. Very truly yours, ROSE DRUG CO., Bozeman, Mont. Oct. 14, 1916.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

GOOD WIFE SCENTED TRICK

Now Hubby Has an Idea That He Is Not as Smart as He Thought He Was.

In one of the Indianapolis suburbs, where agents for labor-saving household articles are daily visitors, one of the married women has made many purchases of agents. Most of them are rank failures. One day the husband came home and found his wife had made another purchase, in fact, she explained the merits of the new article in glowing terms.

Mr. Husband listened patiently until the story of the merits was told, then said to his wife:

"It's a fact that tramps mark houses, as guides to one another, where something to eat can be had. I'll bet that agents do the same way and that this house is marked. I'm going to investigate."

Walking to the door, followed by his wife, he palmed the stub of a lead pencil and made a mark on the door.

"Yes, here it is," he exclaimed, pointing to a large letter "E" on the door, "here it is, E for 'Easy.'"

The good wife was convinced, but after pondering over the incident, in the course of an hour became "wise" and gave hubby such a lecture about the smartness of men in general, and himself in particular, that he immediately went downtown after a cigar.—Indianapolis Star.

Pretty Low.

Johnny—What's Bill's social standing? Pop—He begins to wobble on the fourth beer.—Chaparral.

No matter how dull trade may be in other lines of business the whip manufacturer has a snap.

What Is Uric Acid?

Everyone has uric acid in the system, but naturally in small quantities. Excessive amount is caused by eating too much meat and foods that ferment in stomach. The kidneys, being the filters of the blood, are supposed to separate and throw the poisons out of the system. Weak, tired and overworked kidneys fail to do this, hence the uric acid accumulates and the urate salts are carried by the blood to the solid tissue structure, causing backache, lumbago, rheumatism, dropsy, drowsiness, and tired feeling.

To overcome the trouble is only a matter of toning up the kidneys, and this is best done by a treatment with Anurie, three times a day. Anurie is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., and can be obtained at any drug store. Experience taught Doctor Pierce that Anurie is a more powerful agent than lithia in dissolving uric acid, and it is then carried out of the system.

Very Near It.

A bright little maid in this city was lately given some pictures with buffaloes among them, in which she was very much interested.

"What is that animal, Nancy?" asked her father, pointing out a buffalo.

"That's a cow," replied the little girl, promptly.

"You know it isn't a cow. Don't you remember when we saw them in the park and I told you what they were?"

"Oh, yes," she said, brightening. "Now I know what it is. It's bun-galow."

EAT LESS MEAT

Excessive eating of meat is not only tremendously expensive, but it is positively injurious to health. In place of meat try Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti the most delicious of all food and the richest in nutriment. They can be prepared in a hundred appetizing ways at small cost. Write Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful Cook Book. It's free.—Adv.

Rather Uncourteous.

Tucker was invited to dinner at the home of a little friend. They were remarkably polite through a somewhat bounteous meal, but when dessert appeared, and proved to be only lemon pie, the little friend raised a protest and sulkily refused dessert.

"Tucker," said the hostess, "will you have some pie?"

"Oh, yes," sighed Tucker, in a tone resignedly polite, "anything to fill up."

Practiced Expert.

"What have you done with your son who used to win all the sprinting matches at college?"

"I got a job for him as a bank runner."

THE ONWARD MARCH of Bronchitis,

and deep seated Coughs is arrested by Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. In those scrofulous conditions of the blood which invite Consumption; in severe, lingering Coughs, and Weak Lungs, which threaten you with this fatal disease, and when other help has failed remedy.

As a blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and tonic it is sure to benefit. In all lingering Bronchial and Throat affections, and in every disease that can be reached through the blood, it never fails to benefit or cure. In tablet or liquid form.

The machinery of the body needs to be well oiled, kept in good condition just as the automobile, steam engine or bicycle. Why should the human neglect his own machinery more than that of his horse or his engine? Yet most people do neglect themselves. Clean the system at least once a week with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.