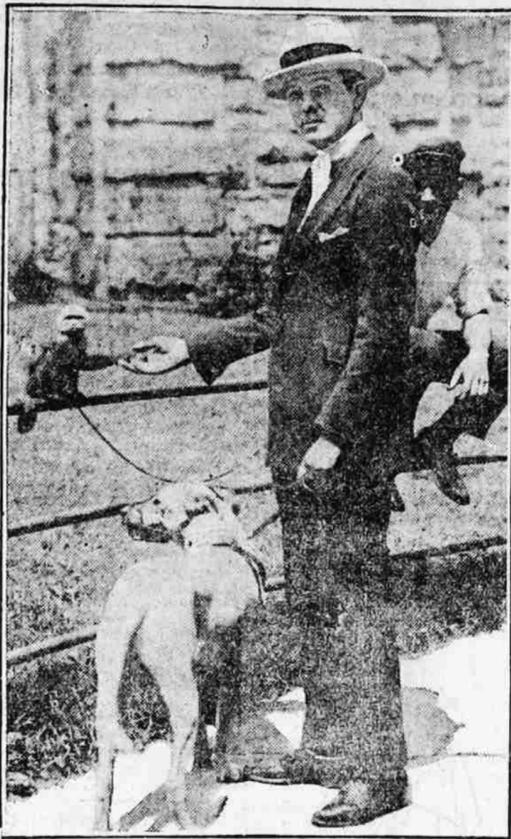


One Man's Idea of a Prince



This fellow thought a prince should have a pet monkey and blooded dogs. He called himself Prince Louis Henri de Chateauroux de Bussigny de Bourbon, but New York police say he's Harold Schwarm, a factory hand and beau brummel of New Britain, Conn. They'd like to find him to ask him about four or five girls who say he is their husband.

PLANNED MURDER, CLAIM

Inquired About Woman, Says Witness

SALE, Aug. 12.—"If a woman would kill her would you be the question which W. M. Smedley, who was arrested for killing Sunday night at the Savoy Hotel, F. R. Smedley in the furniture store at Bouffault street, before the murder, according to the latter's statement to the

at the time that Jorganson was unbalanced," said Mr. Smedley and I told him that a man would be justified in committing

Smedley declared that on Aug. 12, he entered the furniture store and asked for some cartridges. Some time drawing a pistol

Smedley contemplated a hold-up. He pulled the pistol from his belt and said Mr. Smedley. Then he asked the question about killing and when he kept repeating intervals I thought he was not

who is of Swedish descent and who is also known as Yorkland was turned over by the police to the shooting and killing his

was arrested, shortly after. He said that Jorganson had committed suicide several times and that he believed if he killed Jorganson he would gain salvation

was also made to the street. Mrs. D. H. Elder, a landlady at 17 East First South street, said that the Jorgansons had come to her place in 1918 and that the husband appeared to be a man of his wife and that they quarreled.

LANDLADY'S STATEMENT. Jorganson took out some insurance on his own death warrant. He also declared. His wife also had some insurance to the amount of \$10,000 in her husband's behalf, but she dropped it.

Jorganson frequently told me that he would not get along with his wife and many times she appeared to be in tears. But I do not think he had ever contemplated suicide

before the railroad was employed at Pocatello, Idaho and had not been able to hold a job any length of time, according to Elder. He was at one time a motorman in Salt Lake, and his wife at the Savoy hotel

at night.

PLANS MADE BY FRANCE TO PUNISH GERMANY MEAN RUIN FOR US, BRITISH DECLARE

By A. G. GARDINER, Britain's Greatest Liberal Editor. Special Cable to The Standard-Examiner. (Copyright, 1922, by The Standard-Examiner.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.—As I cable the fate of Europe trembles in the balance. Poincaré's visit to London must have decisiveness. At the moment the outlook is gloomy and a catastrophe threatens. Poincaré's proposals amount to the Turkification of Germany, reduction of that country to the status of a slave state administered by bayonets.

The scheme is universally condemned as ludicrous on the financial view and fatal from the political point of view. Throughout the policy of France had two mutually destructive objectives, one being the collection of enormous indemnities and the other being the political suppression of Germany. Her new scheme suggests that she earnestly desires the latter.

Experiences of the last three years have shown that the policy of bludgeoning Germany is fatal to the recovery of debts. French financiers know this as well as the English, American and Italian. Insistence on more budgeting indicates that the political motives are in the ascendency. Disintegration and the economic ruin of Germany spells ruin to the hopes of recovery of British trade. England to be ruined in order that France should crush Germany? Pursuit of this policy can have only one result, the rupture of British and French relations.

England has fought this menace for three years, yielding to France on vital measures to placate her, and shutting her eyes to the significance of the

French action. Poincaré's proposals lead to the parting of the ways. England can travel the road to ruin no further. If Germany follows Austria into the quagmire, Italy and other European countries will be dragged in with her and France will not escape. This is so plain that it is incredible France is not aware of it. It compels the conclusion that France is prepared to sacrifice everything to annihilate Germany.

The English press has carefully avoided retaliation to the aggressive tone of the French newspapers. The menace of the French policy is universally recognized. In view of the rejection by the experts of the French proposals can the entente survive? It is not a question of a difference of procedure, but whether the committee of European nations can be restored or Europe, beyond the Rhine, administered as a subject territory. The issue is nakedly apparent and the hour of compromise is past.

If France now enforces her will she acts alone. As in the occupation of Dusseldorf and Duisburg she cuts her painter and embarks on an adventure the end of which none can foresee. Militarily she is strong and powerful. Her army, especially in African troops, is enormous. Her equipment of aeroplanes gives her practically a monopoly on the continent. She has spent large sums for military railways since the war and has declined all disarmament overtures. Through her diplomatic activity she has a network of secondary states under French influence and her efforts in all directions are astounding.

France today in Europe is more dominant than any power since the days of Napoleon. England is anxious to avoid an appearance of suspicion but the facts are assuming a disquieting significance in the face of the present proposals.

We await the developments of the next few days with concern but I am informed that there still exists hope that a formula can be devised which will tide us over the immediate crisis.

PERMIT ASKED FOR COAL CARRYING LINE

SALT LAKE, Aug. 12.—The Utah Central Railway company today filed with the Interstate commerce commission an application for a certificate which would authorize the company to construct a line of railroad from Wellington to Huntington in Carbon and Emery counties, a distance of 31 miles with a branch from Wellington to the Utah railway line near Utah railway junction, which is probably a half mile from Hejper. The purpose of the road, it is said in the Washington dispatch, announcing the filing of the application is as a coal carrier from mines which are being developed in Huntington Creek canyon.

E. A. Greenwood, secretary of the Utah Central railroad now operating as a part of the Denver & Rio Grande system, said today that he had no knowledge of any such contemplated railroad as mentioned in Washington dispatches. The Utah Central is generally known as the Park City branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, the latter having negotiated almost everywhere in western Washington where the precipitation totaled .72 of an inch at some points.

Forest fires in western Montana and northern Idaho, have been halted by rains and crop prospects have improved.

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BAVARIA THREATENS TO DRAW OUT OF GERMAN CONFEDERACY

Maximilian Harden Declares If Breakup, Occurs Teutons Will Be Unable to Pay One Cent of Reparations to War Victors

BY MAXIMILIAN HARDEN Germany's Foremost Publicist. Special Cable to The Standard-Examiner. (Copyright, 1922, by The Standard-Examiner.)

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—In the constitution and documents, the empire created at Versailles, was called the "eternal confederacy." The "eternity" lasted 43 years. In 1919 the national assembly created the new Reichs confederacy. Will this last longer than the other or even as long?

For weeks negotiations have been going on between the German republic and government and Bavaria like that between strangers. Even during the regime of the kaiser, Bavaria did not allow her particular rights to be touched. German stamps and uniforms were not used. The stiff Prussians found the home of arts, rough peasant catholicism and best beer, too democratic and undisciplined. Classes were less sharply separated than in north Germany. Perhaps the prince would drink beer with the artist, coachman or tradesman, and the people lived in a happy comradeship with the Wittelsbach dynasty, which since the days of the mad king Ludwig's extravaganzas had abandoned state ceremony.

Through the inflexible personification of her particular rights Bavaria suffered less under Wilhelm's theatricals than other parts of the empire. Despite this, the revolution broke out there. Ludwig III accepted the title of King of Bavaria while his cousin Otto was still alive and could not be robbed of his crown. Ludwig's premature elevation was regarded by the clergy as an outrage against the monarchy's fundamental idea. The old gentleman was not liked because he was stingy and undecorative. After

1914, influenced by the Pan-German talk and submarine promises, he made terrible mistakes in his public speeches. His sense, rabid chauvinism was only effective at court, in the academy and the universities. Then came the time of hunger. Coal was scarce, Bavarian young men, foolhardy, tough soldiers had thrown themselves into the thick of the fight and had lost heavily and were beginning to notice that their tremendous sacrifices were in vain. The beer became thinner, dearer, then scarcer. Food profiteering added to the general misery. The proletariat became furious at the inadequacy of the administration and soon was ready for the immediate destruction of the existing state.

The noble minded socialist, Kurt Eisner, accused of treason and just liberated from prison swept the ancient dynasty from the throne like a child shaking dead leaves from the trees. Through his influence the heart beating of a government, desirous of doing good and striving for purity again was heard. It was cheered and acclaimed for three months by all classes. Consequently the impractical, literary tubercular Eisner forgot for the moment that he was a Jew, born in Berlin, and so in the opinion of certain people unfitted to be the successor of the house of Wittelsbach. But when he entered parliament to announce his resignation he was shot by Count Arco, son of a rich Prussian Jewess, who nevertheless boasted of having delivered Bavaria from Jewish rule. Eisner, who during 100 days of wisser rule had not shed a drop of blood, was given a magnificent funeral by a grateful people. Then muddledheaded fanatics attempted to stir up the fury of the people and create a soviet rule like Russia. Count Arco became a national hero, his photographs were sold by thousands and his prison be-

came a place of pilgrimage. So many Russian and Prussian Jews were in the soviet movement that the bitterness always increased against them. Henceforth Bavaria became for Germany what Vendee was for France after the revolution of 1789.

In this German Vendee numbers of Prussian officers are working with the nobility and priests, with Ludendorff at their head, inciting against the Berlin government and using war methods to persuade the politically ignorant that only Jews are ruling in Berlin and that Bolshevism is threatening there. So Bavaria refuses to obey the republic, furnishing asylum for criminals and defies the government. The French Vendee was conquered after years of civil war but it is very doubtful whether the Reichs troops, led by former imperial officers, would fight against the German Vendee.

The question is how long this condition can continue. Bavaria knows restoration of the monarchy is impossible yet it refuses to be governed from Berlin. Temporary separation of Bavaria from the Reich would be desirable, but it probably would be the signal for the founding of an autonomous Rhine republic and separation of Hanover and East Prussia causing the dissolution of the everlasting confederacy founded in 1871. The blind French chauvinists, royalists and clergy who desire this separation forget that a distinguished Germany would be incapable of paying the smallest reparations.

The republic is condemned to death unless a new spirit can be created changing hundreds of expensive governments, parliaments and state officials into a united state firmly and honestly governed.

ASKS ONE MILLION FOR BROKEN HEART

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—One million dollars damages is sought by Ivan Burroughs Fountain, a dancer, in a suit for breach of promise against Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, son of Harry Payne Whitney, according to the statement of Miss Mountaine's attorney, Charles Firestone, during the argument of a motion in the case before Justice Henry V. Borst here today.

Prediction of sea fogs is possible through an instrument which counts the particles of salt in the atmosphere.

COLE TALKS ON LEGAL HISTORY

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Pages from the early legal history of California passed before a noted assemblage of delegates to the convention of the American Bar association, at a banquet, which lasted until early Saturday morning when former Senator Cornelius Cole, within a few months of his 100th anniversary, addressed the gathering.

"There was no such thing as statutory law in San Francisco in 1848," said Senator Cole in reminiscent mood. "There was no civil code, no political code, nor criminal code, no judges' decisions to guide the lawyers. And let me assure you that this community was under no worse conditions civilly and politically than it has been since." Senator Cole was admitted to the California bar in 1848, dug gold in 1849 and practiced law in San Francisco from 1850 to 1852.

Lord Shaw of England, another speaker at the banquet, felicitated the members of the association upon the selection of John W. Davis, former ambassador court of St. James for the presidency.

"If I were to choose for duty in international relations a man in whose person was united all the qualities of a great and successful diplomatist, I would choose a man of the qualities possessed in superlative degree by Mr. Davis."

Chief Justice Taft, sparkling with geniality, endorsed the plan to hold the 1924 convention of the association in London, adding that no better spot could be selected than the place that had seen the development of the British common law.

"If you go to London I'll go with you," he concluded.

M. Henri Aubelin, representing the French bar, aroused the cheers of the gathering by the fervor with which he spoke of America's help in the finale of the war.

John E. M. Baxter of Canada dwelt on the example of the unguarded Canadian border, as a lesson to Europe in international unity.



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