

JULY Clearance SALE at The NATIONAL

Everything in the house at reduced prices

The Standard.

William Glasmann, Publisher. AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER (Established 1876.)

MEXICO, JAPAN AND UNITED STATES.

That the state department is facing some of the most vital problems that have confronted the nation, is the opinion of the Butte Miner, which, treating on the Japanese and Mexican situation, says:

"The Mexican affair is more and more forcing itself to the serious consideration and action of the department of state.

Were it a proposition of rebuking Mexico or simply sending a punitive expedition down there to instill a wholesome fear and respect for this nation and its people, the matter would present none of the complexity that it seems to at this time.

There certainly appears to be something back of the Mexican situation and what Secretary of State Bryan is likely to be called on to do, is to solve, if he can, just what is back of it all.

The way the Mexicans are extending the glad hand of welcome to the Japs would induce the belief, or at least the theory, that the notion of manifesting an antagonistic disposition toward this republic did not originate in any Mexican mentality. Just where it did ferment is something the state department doubtless is endeavoring to settle to its own satisfaction.

The Japanese situation by no means is ended. The Japs evidently do not like the tone of the reply made to their statements and they seem to think that the federal government should have jumped in at their behest and ordered California to do anything the Japs might have seen fit to ask.

"It is evident that thus far the Japs are not desirous of manifesting any direct hostility toward this country. However, the Japs have a wiley way of working and the manner in which they hastened to strike at Russia even before the ink on their declaration of war was more than beginning to flow from the pen, as it were, keeps Amer- ican alert to the fact that a continual announcement of Japanese friendship for this country may cover sinister motives. An any rate, it always behooves Uncle Sam to return courtesy for courtesy and see that no moisture accumulates on his powder."

PIONEER DAY IS OUR DAY.

Thursday, July 24, is Pioneer Day. Sixty-four years ago, on that date, the party of weary travelers, headed by Brigham Young, arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley and dedicated themselves to the building up of new homes in a wilderness.

Back of the men and women in that little land was a deep faith in the religion they had accepted and, but for that faith, Utah might have remained undeveloped and have become

Are You Ready for the Twenty-fourth

If not, call and we can fit you out in a suit or pair of summer oxfords at greatly reduced prices.

We never carry summer merchandise through the winter, so on every thing summery you make a big saving.

Clarks'

Open tomorrow evening. Closed all day Thursday.

a prospector's paradise as is the state of Nevada. However, those pioneers performed a wonderful work in laying the foundations of the present prosperous communities in this state and to them we should pay the tribute of fitting recognition.

Every person in Utah has had his life influenced by that act of Brigham Young in marking the spot where a temple was to be erected in the Great Salt Lake Valley. Whitney's history of Utah informs us that Brigham Young, carrying a cane, said: "Here will be the temple of our God."

Although many of the pioneer party were discouraged, this decision of the head of the church put at rest all doubt as to the course to pursue. Harriet Young, before the command was given had said:

"Weak and weary as I am, I would rather go a thousand miles farther than remain in such a forsaken place as this."

Those words of the great Mormon leader led all of us to Utah—Mormon and Gentile—although many of us were not born at the time. So in celebrating Pioneer Day, we are joining in commemorating an event that has had a tremendous force in shaping our own destinies. Had the Mormons gone on to California, instead of settling in the desert, had this territory been passed over as unworthy of human habitation, the current of our lives would have been changed and the history of the west would have been written with Utah almost blank, until, perhaps, twenty years after the date of the coming of the Pioneers.

THE THREE BANDITS OF YESTERDAY.

The bandits who engaged in an exchange of shots with the Ogdens yesterday a little after the noon hour, and later were captured, after holding up two business places in the heart of the city, are either fools with more bravado than sense, or the most daring of desperate outlaws. We would class them with the fearlessly bold and desperate. They walked into a butcher shop, forced the proprietor and his companion into the refrigerator and then coolly helped themselves to the contents of the money drawer. Expecting the police to rush to that end of the business district, they moved to further up town, and held up nine men in a saloon. When a policeman unexpectedly appeared, they made a dash to get away, returning the fire of the officer in order to cover their retreat. As two of them turned the corner of Twenty-fourth street and proceeded along Washington avenue, they suddenly became transformed from bandits into sauntering, complacent gentlemen looking for bargains in dress goods and hardware. They played their part well, but fate was against them. No doubt more than once before when hard pressed, they had succeeded in escaping by putting on bold fronts and walking leisurely among the very men who were in pursuit of them. This time they failed and now they are in jail awaiting the verdict of the jury which in due time will be called on to pass on the degree of their offending.

Three men as intrepid as they are, could have kept this city in an uproar and have established a reign of terror had they evaded the officers of the law and the citizens of Ogdens yesterday, and that they had planned some such well sustained campaign of excitement is amply indicated by their first half hour's work.

The three bandits give promise of remaining in Utah long enough to free their systems from some of the bad blood that now courses through their veins.

FREE PRESS AND FREE SPEECH.

Secretary Daniels, in advocating the suppression of free speech in Seattle, and the mayor of Seattle, in attempting to prevent the publication of the Times of that city, made serious mistakes.

Secretary Daniels, denouncing the display of the red flag and the voicing of the sentiments of the Socialists and others, said a city that tolerated the demonstrations, disgraced this country. Following his talk, the sailors from two American warships in the harbor started a riot by raiding Socialist headquarters, wrecking the furniture and damaging the buildings. The mayor of Seattle charged that the rioting was caused by the Times in printing inflammatory statements very much in accord with Secretary Daniels' utterances, and he proceeded to suppress the Times for one day.

A free press and free speech never brought injury to this country. Secretary Daniels is as far wrong in his conclusions as the mayor of Seattle.

When men with grievances, real or fancied, are allowed to voice their complaints, they become a less dangerous menace to the peace of any community than when their wrath is pent up by gag rule. Had San Diego and other California cities allowed the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialists to have talked themselves hoarse, without hindrance, the reformers would have won less sympathy and fewer converts. Whenever a public crusade takes on the appearance of persecution, those attacked gain strength.

The mayor of Seattle who sympathized with the Socialists, made as big a mistake as did Daniels, when he tried to censor the press by suppress-

ing an issue of the Times. With the law of libel as a safeguard to assure right conduct on the part of the Times, the mayor acted without good judgment.

This country of ours must have free speech and a free press to endure as a republic, and only under the most extreme provocations should either be abridged even temporarily.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD IN ALASKA.

The Ogdensites who have journeyed to Alaska agree that the territory is in need of railroad development, which, by virtue of the present land laws of the United States, as applied to Alaska, cannot be made possible unless the federal government itself goes into railroad construction.

We see nothing wrong with the conservation policy in Alaska. Some such protection was necessary to prevent the entire territory from being turned over to a few men to be exploited. But with conservation should go government development. Railroads should be built into the coal fields, the interior agricultural lands and the forest regions, and then the home builder should be invited to mine the coal, till the soil and cut the trees, the government exacting a toll only sufficiently large to cover interest on the outlay, in addition to the cost of upkeep, the profits to go to the bona fide settler.

The Wilson administration is committed to a policy of development, according to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who made this announcement yesterday:

"I firmly believe that Alaska should be aided as far as possible in opening up her immense resources. In time there will be a railroad or direct rail-road communication between Chicago and Alaska. Alaska pays \$18 a cord for wood and Alaskan products in Chicago cost double what they should."

"The first step will be a government-owned road to the seaboard from the coal fields. The next step that I shall advocate will be a government coaling station in one of those splendid land-locked Alaska harbors, where our Pacific fleet can be provisioned for a world cruise."

"But there must be quick action. Alaska has 65,000,000 acres of land where the grass grows waist high in summer. It is a tillable country. There are 40,000 self-supporting acres of moss growing wild. There is no reason why, with proper transportation facilities, Alaska should not supply this country and the world, for that matter, with a meat that is more tasty and more nourishing than beef."

"Let congress appropriate money enough for this first Alaskan railroad and there will be in the next two years a colonization movement to Alaska that will pale into insignificance the rush to the government lands within this country. Already the Canadian railroads have started a survey through the Peace river country to furnish a connecting link with the American northwest and direct railroad tickets from Chicago to Fairbanks are more than a possibility."

Young men and women should call and interview Mr. H. L. Carl, at Reed Hotel, in Ogdens, July 29, concerning appointments to civil service.

INCREASE FREIGHT RATES.

Washington, July 22.—An increase in the freight rate on flour from points in Kansas and other middle western states to California terminals from 65 to 75 cents a hundred pounds today was suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission until November 22. An investigation of the proposed advance will be made.

DENY CHARGE OF MULHALL

Senators Nelson and Clapp Declare the Statements of the Confessed Lobbyist Are Not So—Committee Has More Letters Read

Washington, July 22.—Two senators, Nelson and Clapp of Minnesota, took the stand last night before the committee of their colleagues investigating the "lobby" and denied the truth of statements made by Martin M. Mulhall, former political worker, accelerator of congressional opinion and all around field worker for the National Association of Manufacturers.

In letters read into the record yesterday Mulhall told of his conversations with Senator Nelson—a member of the lobby committee—in relation to the rejection early in 1909 of a bill amending the Sherman antitrust act, by a senate sub-committee of which Mr. Nelson was chairman. Mulhall wrote to F. C. Schwedtmann, secretary to James W. Van Cleave, president of the association, that he had seen Senator Nelson, and that the senator had told him what transpired in his sub-committee.

He swore on direct examination by Senator Cummins that Mr. Nelson had suggested that the association send a copy of the sub-committee's adverse report on the bill to the president, "Mr. Roosevelt." In one letter Mulhall spoke of being introduced to Senators Clapp and Nelson, and talking with both men at a recent decision under the Sherman act.

Questioned closely by Senator Cummins, Mulhall first swore he had been told by Mr. Nelson what had occurred in the committee, even to how its members voted on the proposed amendment, pursued further, he agreed that possibly he had not received such information, and then switched again and declared that if he had reported that he had received such information it must be correct.

"I have no recollection of seeing Mr. Mulhall or talking to him about this bill, and I certainly would not have talked to him about what transpired before the judiciary committee," said Senator Nelson.

It is possible that he may have stepped inside my office and gotten them from my clerk. Mr. Hicks, my clerk, says that he cannot recollect ever having seen Mulhall in our room. So far as the report is concerned you all know that Mr. Mulhall could get these reports from the document room. I have no recollection of ever meeting Mr. Mulhall or talking to him on these subjects or anything else. Ever since Mr. Mulhall appeared here before the committee I have been racking my brain to think or recall if I ever saw him or had a talk with him. There is a possibility that I may be mistaken. I understand that Mr. Mulhall had a mustache then and perhaps that may account for the fact that I do not recognize him now."

"I have not the slightest recollection of ever having seen Mulhall, and certainly I have no recollection that Senator Nelson introduced me to him in this room," swore Senator Clapp. "It is clear in my mind that if I had, I would have recollectied it."

BATTLING OF OGDEN MEN

Has the Ogdens club struck its hitting stride? The following table shows the batting averages for the Knights-men for the first two weeks of the present home engagement and comprising 13 games with Butte and Missoula:

	G.	A.	R.	H.	R.B.	Pct.
Wessler	5	18	3	8	4	.444
Jones	13	53	10	21	15	.396
Moorehead	12	50	13	19	12	.350
Bullinger	8	16	4	5	2	.375
Perkins	9	25	7	9	2	.320
Pourroy	9	25	7	8	2	.320

A Most Wonderful Success



Our Ready-to-wear Sale

CONTINUES WITH UNABATED VIGOR. FURTHER PRICE REDUCTIONS OFFER THE BIGGEST BARGAINS WE HAVE EVER SEEN. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DELAY SEEING THESE SPLENDID VALUES, EVEN IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO BUY A THING.

BURT'S

GOLD BOOM AT DRIGGS, IDAHO.

Somewhat of a sensational story comes from Driggs, Ida., by way of a kind of rich gold ore. As the story goes and which was brought directly from the above named place is as follows:

A man named James Hill went hunting elk in the vicinity of the Three Tetons. He picked up a large piece of rock that fairly glistened with what he thought was pyrites of iron. After carrying a piece of the rock in his pocket for some time it became very bright. An assay was made, which showed it contained values upward of \$30,000 to the ton. The result is the whole county has gone wild, and Mr. Hill is being watched night and day by posses, who are determined to find the valuable deposit, if possible. Owing to this excitement Driggs is undergoing a temporary boom. People by the score are rushing around the new Eldorado.—Logan

THE RAND'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

The gold production of the Rand in South Africa continues to increase. The production for the past three years and for the first quarter of the present year has been as follows, in fine ounces of gold:

	1913	1912	1911
January	738,390	737,060	651,027
February	734,122	703,866	610,828
March	790,552	830,723	676,065
April	775	737,900	667,714
May	775	726,851	685,951
June	775	753,936	684,567
July	775	756,338	709,253
August	775	784,737	713,407
September	775	747,837	700,525
October	775	768,881	708,664
November	775	757,337	719,729
December	775	776,406	709,905
Total	2,314,064	9,124,299	8,237,723

It will be seen from the above that there is a constant increase, as increase that presents considerable regularity in the production of the Rand. Last year that production amounted to more than \$188,000,000. According to the figures of the first quarter of the present year, the production will crowd pretty close upon \$200,000,000, if it does not in fact exceed that great figure.

For the first quarter of the present year the production was 2,314,064 fine ounces of gold. For the corresponding three months of 1912 the production was 2,271,649 fine ounces of gold, an increase of 42,415 fine ounces. It will be noticed that the first quarter's production for 1912 was swelled beyond the due ratio by the enormous production of March a year ago, which was the greatest production ever noted for any one month; but the aggregate production of the quarter was, as stated, considerably below the present year's average, and if the other three quarters maintain the average gain that the first three months made in the same ratio that the nine months of the previous years have gained upon the first quarter, the estimate of \$200,000,000 gold production in the Rand this year will not be much out of the way.

We base this estimate of the production of the present year upon the figures of the gain in the gold production on the Rand for the last two years. The Rand production of gold in 1910, expressed in dollars, amounted to \$154,868,390, which was a gain of \$4,177,587 over the production of 1909. In 1911 the production was \$170,473,744, a gain of \$15,807,354 in 1911 over the production of 1910. In 1912 the production was \$188,599,260. This was a gain of \$18,125,516 in 1912 over the production of 1911. The estimate, therefore, that the Rand gold production the present year will gain \$12,000,000 over the production of last year is a conservative one. It is in fact more likely that the total production will exceed \$200,000,000 than fall short of it, judging from the gains of the past three years.

With intent to fool the scout; And, as we have often stated, Very seldom will pan out. Trust no records, how'er nifty, Read well in between the lines; Bush league managers are shifty, This is where they always shine. Ere the purchase thou confirmest, Look into the why and whence; Let this wily taxidermist Hang your hide upon the fence.

ANTHRACITE COAL

Place your orders for storage before the raise. Agents for FLARESTA ANTHRACITE the least clinkers. All other kinds of soft coal on hand.

Phone 27 — John Farr

Phone 315

That's the BROWN'S ICE CREAM CO. We Deliver

CHEER UP! Let the TROY do your Wet Wash—3c per pound. Phone 2074.



THE MASTER TYPEWRITER

Less Than the Trust Price. More Than the Trust Quality. ELECTRIC SERVICE CO., Agents. Up 24th St. Phone 88.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF OGDEN, UTAH U. S. DEPOSITARY

Capital \$ 150,000.00
Undivided profits and surplus 550,000.00
Deposits 3,500,000.00

M. S. Browning, Pres.; L. R. Eccles, Vice Pres.; G. W. Tribe, Vice Pres.; John Watson, Vice Pres.; John Pingree, Cashier; Jas. F. Burton, Asst. Mgr.

THE SERPENT.



IF UNCLE EVER STEPS HARD, IT'S GOOD NIGHT SNAKE!

DAWTERRE 6-1913