

The Standard

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ROOSEVELT, DR. CONDON AND THE STANDARD.

To the Editor: The Standard's admiration of Colonel Roosevelt is praiseworthy and will greatly please some people for Roosevelt has been long in the public eye and with its general approval, but it is doubtful if there are not many well informed of the rise and fall of other and older nations than ours that will not look with apprehension on his suggestion of an American legion (legion I believe is the name) to act in a military capacity in case of emergency. To the well informed American, the word legion has a pernicious sound because it suggests the Patricians of Rome and the rabble of France who trampled the liberties of the people under remorseless feet.

If the American legion is instituted with the tentative sanction of the government, but with independent functions, and with some ambitious man in command, say Colonel Roosevelt for instance; also, may be his four or more husky sons as aide-camp; also, may be, some aspiring major general, like our own Leonard Wood (who became greatly attached to the proposed commander of the American legion because the two, side by side, several years ago, rode the hot ride up San Juan hill with dead Spaniards and glory waiting at the summit, leading the right wing, and the American legion with half a million of men thirsting for the effervescent bauble of fame in sight—I say, with all these conditions admitted, and they are by no means unreasonable, is it not likely or possible that there would be, in the nature of events, some assumed protraction for turning their artillery against the constituted authorities at Washington. Verily, history is punctuated with parallels!

"The Standard says that, 'He (Col. Roosevelt) is a natural leader and is thoroughly aggressive. He bends all things to his purpose, and, once started on this campaign, he will succeed in raising the largest volunteer force since the Civil war.' Exactly and, my dear friend, that fact is what makes Colonel Roosevelt a very dangerous man.

"Inspired by the glittering renown of Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon, who rode to power through seas of tears and blood, any man with sinister ambition and plausible excuse, and with Colonel Roosevelt's genius for trouble, will have a following of alarming proportions in any land under the sun, however beneficent that government.

"History is eloquent with the records of men and events similar to the promoters of the American legion, and we should profit by them. The appeal by the leaders of those national upheavals was plausible. They asked for more rights and liberties for the people and, when these were secured, they forgot their patriotic obligations. If they ever had any, and with the scepter of acquired authority they beat down the very factors that had lifted them to power. Those ancient governments, that should be our monitors, have been extinguished by sordid ambition that thought only of itself, and today they float through the atmosphere of history like dead worlds among the celestial constellations, and only a question tradition tells that they ever existed. Ambitious men were their undoing, and we should remember the lesson.

"The United States of America have cost too much in blood and treasure, and the history of its benefactions and its splendid reputation among the nations of the earth is too sacred to risk in the hands of ambitious men, however credible their suggested purposes and reputations, without the safeguards of constitutional limitations to control them. Men who are seeking trouble can always find it. 'Let us have peace.'

(Signed) "A. S. CONDON." No republic that ever existed had the elements of independent citizenry so closely allied to absolute loyalty to the state as America. Here none of the promptings of intrigue and treachery exist as were to be found in other countries when scheming rascals prostrated the government in order to advance their own ambitions. We, no doubt, have men as eager to rule as were Alexander the Great or Napoleon, but they labor in a less promising field. No leader could count on the loyalty of his followers in an attempt to supplant the repub-

lic with a military dictatorship. When history was rich in romance, piracy and brigandage, strong men, with dreams of greatness to satisfy, could appeal to the unthinking, illiterate, and venturesome, but on American soil, under present conditions of political and personal liberty, with the average man a reader and thinker, the overturning of government and the establishing of militarism is almost impossible. Let us qualify our conclusion to this extent:

Industrial discontent might be enlarged upon and the masses made to strike at the hand of capitalism. Long continued distress, by reason of unemployment, and the widespread teaching of unrest might cause the downward-out to rally round a Roosevelt, but the people soon would return to sanity after the first outburst of fury had given vent to their protest against the inequalities of commercialism. There is more danger of militarism through a large standing army than from any volunteer force that might be organized. We do not fear Roosevelt nor distrust him. He is too enthusiastically and sincerely an American to be tempted to destroy American freedom.

WHY PROHIBITION FAILED.

Now that the legislature has adjourned, the people are asking why the lawmakers, the majority of whom seemed so eager to obtain prohibition, delayed passing the anti-liquor measure until too late to require the Governor to return the bill to them before the close of the session. Was there a sincere desire on the part of all those who voted for prohibition, and, if there was, why the procrastination? Were the majority hoodwinked, if they were, by whom—pretended friend or avowed opponent?

There is one story to the effect that a number of ostensible supporters of prohibition were prohibitionists in name only, and, while recording their votes on the dry side to satisfy a compelling constituency, they welcomed an adjournment which saved them from the crucial test of passing the bill over the Governor's veto. It is strange that these liquor fights develop so much hypocrisy and double-dealing.

A WAR ROAD WELL NAMED.

The dispatches today inform us that 1000 Germans were captured on the Highway to Hell. Whether the highway received that designation since the war opened or always has been known by that jarring appellation is not related. An Englishman, reading the Standard bulletin conveying the information, remarked:

"If I were in command, the Germans would have been allowed to proceed." There is not much good humor in this terrible conflict, but now and then a smile is provoked by the amusing things that are recorded from the war zone. Every road in the battle-torn countries might well be named after the lane where the British, with the Canadians, created an inferno for the Kaiser's fighting battalions.

REPORT IN FAVOR OF AN EVAPORATING PLANT.

After several weeks of careful labor in investigating the "Everfresh" evaporating industry, a local committee, reporting to the Weber club, has recommended that a plant be established here. The Standard has not gone into this subject except to read the reports made, but knowing the men who looked into the industry from every standpoint, we feel confident there is merit in the proposition. There is no question as to the need of such an industry to develop a market for our surplus fruits and vegetables.

We requested the head of the plants now in operation, who is here to interest local capital, to set forth why Ogden is a suitable point and why the business should prosper, if established in or near this city, and his reply is reproduced, as follows: Attention was called to Utah conditions by C. H. Smith of Centerville, Utah, who was sent out by the governor to investigate processes of canning for waste fruits. In his report to the governor, Mr. Smith recommended the "Everfresh" process as one of the best things the commission saw. The commission visited one of the plants and made full investigations on the ground.

From the standpoint of the Oregon company, the following favorable conditions were found, which resulted in the company being willing to consider a location at Ogden:

- (a) The quality of the fruits is good. There is a large quantity of the different varieties now going to waste which can be purchased at about the prices paid to the California growers.
(b) Vegetables, such as peas, beans, pumpkin, sweet corn, etc., will grow well here and can be produced at a profit to the grower.
(c) The markets for the fruits which the plant can produce here is almost all in Utah as the present consumption of dried fruits in Utah exceeds the capacity of the proposed dryer. The vegetables could be sold in Utah and the intermountain country where freight is an item and in export markets which have already been developed by the business now carried on in Oregon.
(d) Cost of fuel, labor and general supplies are lower than in Oregon, thus making this a desirable location in which to operate.
(e) The growers here in 1915 would receive about \$20,000 for vegetables and \$35,000 for fruits. These vegeta-

HAD HUBBY JAILED FOR DESERTING HER; THEN PLEAD FOR HIM



Mrs. Sarina F. Storey and Frank de Rainais Storey.

Mrs. Sarina F. Storey, known internationally for her criticism of Roosevelt's speech on the Egyptians, swooned in a San Francisco court a few days ago, when her husband was brought in to answer a charge of wife desertion made by her. She declared that although he had deserted her and would have nothing to do with her she would love him passionately until death. Her husband refused to recognize her in court and did not even glance in her direction as she begged for his release.

tables are not now grown. The fruits at present are a waste. The total of \$65,000 represents what the growers would receive this year, or \$15,000 more than the total capital being asked for to establish the plant. In addition, there will be about \$10,000 paid out for payroll. The profits net for the first year should be over \$25,000.

The business has passed its experimental stage. This new plant is needed to care for markets already opened and furnish enough product to extend the markets and increase the net business of the company. The Oregon plants will care for Alaska and certain coast business already developed. The Ogden plant will supply for home use products now purchased outside the state, certain enlarged export markets and open for Utah fruit in the intermountain country a market now supplied from California.

In other words this would be the beginning of saving a great waste and putting the high-grade Utah fruit into territory which rightfully belongs to the Utah fruit grower, but never before attempted to be covered by Utah people.

DESCRIPTION OF BOMBARDMENT

London, March 13, 2:30 a. m.—The officers of the British battleship Triumph, formerly the Chilean warship Libertad, which has been seventeen times in action in the Dardanelles, gave an account of the action in the

HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED PHOTO SHOWS KAISER AND WIFE JUST BEFORE WAR



This interesting photo of the Kaiser and Kaiserin was taken shortly before the war. The German ruler has aged greatly since then. His last picture shows that his hair has turned gray.

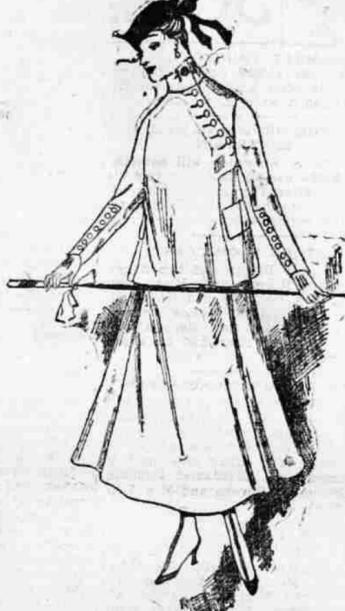
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tortuous waterway to the Dolly Telegraph's correspondent at Mitylene, where the Triumph is coaling. "The trial trips were made into the entrance of the Dardanelles, February 15, when the torpedo-boat destroyers, which got within 1000 yards of the forts," said one of the officers, "The destroyers were not fired upon, as the Turks, probably through a shortage of ammunition, reserved their shells for the large ships. The Triumph was ordered to bombard Fort 1 and destroy battery No. 50, both on the European side of the straits, but we could find no trace of the battery, which even the sea-planes failed to locate.

"Along the shore we perceived trenches and barbed wire entanglements which had been erected to prevent landings. Some troops also were seen entrenched on the hills. On the morning of February 19 all the allied ships proceeded against the outer forts, opening fire at 7500 yards. They received no reply. The Triumph reconnoitered Cape Helles' defense and opened fire on them during the afternoon with her seven-inch guns, causing very heavy damage. "When we rejoined the fleet in the evening a spectacular scene was witnessed. The French ships were firing furiously from the south, while two British ships steamed up and down firing salvos. Bad weather interrupted the operations, which were resumed on the 25th, and the Triumph succeeded in locating Battery 50. The same day the three trips into the entrance were made by various British ships, the Triumph getting to within 2000 yards of Fort 3 and making direct hits on the enemy's guns. "That night the Turks burned the lighthouses. The next day mine sweepers passed through the entrance under protection of the Triumph. "On March 1 the Triumph was ordered against Fort Dardanelles, where she was hit thrice, one shell going through her armor, killing one man. This would have been a serious affair but the shell exploded before it penetrated. Another shell went clean through the captain's cabin. "The same evening the Triumph covered a landing party, which blew up some of the important works on the Asiatic side. The explosions sent fragments of wreckage hundreds of feet into the air and three-quarters of the distance across the straits. "All the men of the Triumph are in excellent spirits. Throughout the operations one would have thought these men were engaged in some sporting expedition rather than in deadly warfare. "Narrows Are Blocked. Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, March 12.—Constantinople reports that expert engineers are working night and day strengthening the Dardanelles. "The mine chains which protect the channel and the narrows have been considerably strengthened and the passage of warships of great draft is impossible.

Churches Elim Lutheran—Corner 23rd St. and Jefferson Avenue. Erik Floren, pastor. 10 a. m., Sunday school; 8 p. m., services in English. First Baptist—North of Federal building. Rev. H. D. Zimmerman, pastor. Bible school will meet at 10 o'clock. Divine worship at 11:15; subject, "The Macedonian Cry for Help." Young People's devotional meeting at 8:30; topic, "Tests of My Christianity." Lozier, Denise Preshaw. Evening service at 7:30; top-

ic, "A Fanny Crosby Memorial Service." All hymns sung will be those composed by the blind poet, who recently died in Bridgeport, Conn. Mid-week service Thursday at 7:30; topic, "Jesus' Work in Heaven." The Experience social to be given by the Ladies' Kensington has been indefinitely postponed. Efficiency Conference Sunday and Monday, March 21 and 22. Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal)—24th street and Grant Avenue. William W. Fleetwood, rector. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Sunday school, 9:45. Morning prayer and sermon by the rector, 11 a. m. evening prayer, confirmation instruction, 4:30 p. m.

The First Congregational—Adams Avenue near Twenty-fifth, Frank G. Brainerd, minister. 11 o'clock, morning sermon, "Jesus and God"; 7:30 o'clock, evening sermon, "The Distinctive Quality of Religion." First Presbyterian Church—John Edward Carver, pastor. Morning service at 11; theme, "The Chief Element in the Transformation of Life and Nature." Men's meeting at 10; Sunday school at 12:15; Endeavor at 6:30; Sunday school at Central Park church at 1:15; evening service at 7:30; series on "What Hath War Wrought?" The Home and National Debt to War.

St. Paul's German Evangelical—Corner Jefferson Avenue and Twenty-third Street, B. H. Leesmann, pastor. Sunday school, German and English classes, 10 a. m.; services, German, at 11 a. m.; English at 7:30 p. m.; subject, the cry from the cross, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" Lenten service—German—every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Instruction in German every Saturday at 10 a. m. First Methodist Episcopal—454 24th St. G. F. Rassweller, pastor. Miss Mable Lamb, deaconess; Miss Vera Frey, pipe organist. 10:30 a. m., morning service and Bible school, preceded by pipe organ preludes. Theme of the sermon will be Judas. The paragon's class will finish the subject of "How to Deal With the Angry Child." 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., evening service. Theme will be "Peter."

spring weather Means wholesome work for young and old, in the good out-doors; it means clean-up time, with earth to be spaded, gardens to be planted, and a thousand "odd jobs" to be done by the man (or boy) of the house. First aid for this joyful work is a pair of "Never-Rip" overalls or a suit of workclothes of the same name. —it's real economy to go to your dealer and get them today—They'll save their cost many times over—1200 workmen and farmers buy these superior workclothes every day, because they are guaranteed to satisfy— Union made by Union Maids. NEVER-RIP