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UTAH BUTTERS BEING SCORED

Salt Lake, Dec. 2.—Dairy and food departments of Utah and other western states have joined hands with the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture to encourage a uniformity in western-made butter, similar to a uniformity which prevails in the east.

As a preliminary to this, State Dairy and Food Commissioner Heber C. Smith yesterday announced that market butters of Salt Lake had been scored by Guy E. Prevost of the federal dairy division and all rated high. The minimum Salt Lake score was 82 points and the maximum butter scored 94 points. The names of the manufacturers were not given out. Moreover, the butters were scored on their merits, all wrapping and trade marks being removed by the state department before being turned over to the federal expert for scoring.

"These tests," said Commissioner Smith, "were merely to stimulate interest of the manufacturers in the forthcoming intermountain uniformity campaign to be conducted jointly by the state dairy and food departments of Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington and the federal bureau.

"The real contest will probably be held in April or May. At that time butter will be collected from all the states and a board of judges, selected from experts of the various state agricultural colleges, will score the butter. The object is to strive for a uniform market standard of butter."

NONE LEFT.

"I broke some records this afternoon," said Commissioner Smith. "I didn't know you were an athlete. I'm not, but the next time my daughter undertakes to give a dancing party she'll find there isn't any music to dance to."

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MUST RESPECT ALL NEUTRALS

London, Dec. 1, 6:07 p. m.—With a view to eliciting the exact position of Great Britain with regard to the declaration of London, and to denying or confirming reports that Lord Reading had made an arrangement with the United States for the reference of claims to an international tribunal, the Earl of Portsmouth, speaking in the house of lords today, said:

"If the declaration of London is not in force, why in heaven's name could we not fall back on the old sea laws of our ancestors, which gave them victory?"

He added: "The country wants to get rid of all this rubbish—the declaration of London and The Hague convention. We want to sweep away all judicial niceties and win the day by placing British interests and the interests of our allies as the only interests first and supreme."

In reply, the Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio in the British cabinet, said: "The declaration of London has no international validity and adoption of the declaration by an order in council does not involve the creation of an international tribunal. We have adopted the declaration only with very considerable and important modifications, and we adopted it only partially and for the guidance of our own courts."

Submit Claims to Arbitration.

Regarding the reported arrangement with the United States, the Marquis of Lansdowne referred to the communication of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, on July 31 last, stating that it was open to Washington to claim that disputes in regard to a belligerent power in a matter which might have arisen outside the jurisdiction of the belligerent.

"That doctrine, to which no sane citizen of this country could object in principle, could be defended on the ground that it was wrong in the order to ask any neutral to agree to accept in principle that the last word was to be said by the prize court of a belligerent power in a matter which might have arisen outside the jurisdiction of the belligerent."

"I go further and say that in all such cases where there has been failure to obtain a satisfactory solution through the law courts, and where diplomacy has been unable to arrive at an adjustment, it is right and reasonable that the principle of arbitration should be contemplated. If that view required any confirmation, it is to be found in the arbitration treaty concluded with the United States last year, and, having agreed to the unreserved submission of disputes of all kinds to examination by a commission, as set out in that treaty, it seems to me it would be illogical to decline to look to arbitration if there was a failure to arrive at an adjustment regarding the decisions of our prize courts."

The order in council of March 11—aimed at preventing commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war—Lord Lansdowne declared had greatly strengthened the hands of the government, and it was impossible to suggest that it had weakened the country's position.

If the Earl of Portsmouth would pay a little attention to the reports from all sides as to the economic pressure from which Germany was suffering, he would find, said the minister, that the operations of the belligerent office had not been so unsuccessful as he supposed. He pointed out that it was to be remembered that the country had other interests than those of a belligerent, and other people had to be thought of. It was a mistake to treat the question as though there were no neutrals.

KAISER'S MISSION STILL IN DOUBT

London, Dec. 1, 10:20 p. m.—Emperor William's visit to Vienna, which coincided with the resignation of three of the Austrian cabinet ministers, is the cause of much speculation. The two events are variously reassessed to be connected with the reported effort of Germany to force Austria into a German alliance, a desire of Emperor Francis Joseph to secure a separate peace through the intervention of Pope Benedict and a rumored dispute between Austria and Bulgaria over the division of Serbian territory.

There naturally is no authoritative basis for any of these reports beyond statements in the German newspapers that Emperor William's visit was one of the highest importance.

Meantime, the operations in the Balkans and the movements of the armies of the central powers continue with unabated energy. Like Germany, Bulgaria announces that with the capture of Pristina her campaign against Serbia has come to an end, which seems to support the suggestion that to avoid a dispute with the King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has decided against the occupation of Monastir, the only town of importance remaining in Serbian hands. Monastir was still in the hands of the Serbians until late Monday night and no official news that there has been any change there has been received since.

Austrians Cross into Montenegro.

Austria, with the assistance of German troops, continue her operations against Montenegro, the frontier of which has been crossed, but not without considerable opposition from the Montenegrins who are masters in mountain warfare and who have been joined by those portions of the Serbian armies which succeeded in escaping from the invaders of their country.

Battles now are being fought in that part of the Sanjak of Novi-pazar which was taken by Montenegro after the Balkan war. The Austro-Germans are advancing south from Senica and across the frontier from Prijepolje. In the north the Montenegrins claim to have defeated the Austrians in the region of Foeha, Bosnia. It is expected, however, that the Austro-Germans have provided sufficient forces to make sure of a successful campaign as they did in the case of Serbia.

In southeastern Serbia, where the British, French and Serbians hold strong positions, the snow still prevents any movements of importance. No news has been received of the Austrians and German who proceeded to Ruzhuk on the Danube river, to co-operate with the Bulgarians and Turks to oppose a possible Russian invasion through Rumania.

Rumanian Attitude Uncertain.

The attitude of Rumania still is uncertain. The latest reports say that neutral, but with two belligerent armies on her borders, this it is believed, may prove difficult.

Greece, in her latest reply to the note of the entente allies, insists upon the maintenance of her neutrality and independence and a final settlement of the points at issue between the Hellenic kingdom and the entente powers is not yet in sight. Greece objects, according to the dispatches from Athens, to the evacuation of Saloniki by her troops, the handing over of the railways to the entente allies and the policing by the navies of the entente powers of her coastal waters to circumvent the activities of German submarines.

The Italians continue their advance along the Isonzo river. On the other fronts comparative calm prevails.

ITALY TO STAND WITH THE ALLIES

Rome, Dec. 1.—Foreign Minister Sonnino announced in parliament today that Italy had signed the London pact of September 5. This provides that one of the entente allies shall make a separate peace, Russia, France and Great Britain originally signed it.

The foreign minister also announced that assistance would be sent to Italy to Serbia.

Both announcements were greeted with tremendous applause.

Great crowds cheered the arrival of the uniformed deputies at both sessions of the parliament.

At the cabinet meeting this morning Premier Salandra submitted a communication which clearly defines Italy's position in the European conflict.

PLOT TO BLOW UP ARSENAL EXPOSED

By ANDRE BEAUMONT.

Milan, Dec. 1.—How a German plot to blow up the Turin arsenal was frustrated is now learned in detail.

A large trunk was delivered at Lugano station, where porters were instructed to convey it to the shore of Lake Lugano. Upon the same day the Swiss secret service police received word from the authorities at Turin that a plot was being hatched in Lugano.

A former employe of the German consulate at Milan had hired an anarchist in Zurich to blow up the Turin arsenal of the railway tunnel on the Turin-Paris line. The former proceeded to Lugano, while the anarchist entered Italy to receive the necessary explosives upon the banks of Lake Ceresio. Once in Italy the anarchist changed his mind and denounced the plot to the Turin authorities, who immediately sent the information to Lugano.

The Swiss police found the trunk to contain explosives more powerful than dynamite. It was confiscated. The German agent in Lugano was arrested and confessed his part in the plot. His orders were to convey the trunk across the lake at night and land it on Italian soil.

The Swiss government has instituted inquiries and made diplomatic representations.

CRIMINAL INTENT WAS NOT SHOWN

New York, Dec. 1.—William Rockefeller and his ten co-defendants, accused as one-time directors of the New Haven & Hartford railroad, of criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were declared innocent today of one of the principal charges preferred against them by the government. This was the alleged unlawful acquisition in 1907 of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway company, a line with a New York charter, but which the government charged was brought by the New Haven to prevent its extension in New England as a competitor.

Judge Hunt, presiding at the trial through the government's testimony out of court, ruling that it had failed to show that the defendants had any criminal intent in acquiring the road. This was at the end of two days of argument by counsel and testimony by Charles S. Mellen and others as to whether the road was projected and acquired for the purpose of carrying on interstate commerce. The court held that while the original projectors of the road may have had some such purpose in mind, there was nothing to show that the New Haven directors had such a purpose in acquiring it.

While the government begged leave and was granted the opportunity to submit further evidence to prove the contention, Judge Hunt made it plain that it would have to be of the strongest character to upset his ruling.

With this subject eliminated, the end of the government's case, now entering its eighth week, came in sight. The federal attorneys began the presentation of evidence on the last but even more important phase of its case—the alleged agreement in 1912 between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk railway of Canada.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR F. A. HICKOK

Salt Lake, Dec. 1.—A bullet, fired from a large caliber revolver, worked past the head of F. A. Hickok at 7:30 o'clock last night as he worked at a lathe in the rear of Ray Hickok's garage and repair shop at 473 South Main street. The lead bored a hole three inches in circumference and two inches deep in the heavy plaster wall, ricocheting back across the shop. F. A. Hickok, who was working late at the lathe, said: "I thought I heard the front door open. I reached overhead and threw off the machine so that I could hear. As I leaned forward to look toward the door, the flash of a revolver blinded me and a bullet whizzed over my head. The next instant I was enveloped in a shower of plaster. The door had again closed and all was quiet."

It developed that Ray Hickok, brother of the man who was fired at, and William Floyd, an employe of the garage, are the leading witnesses for the state in the case against Rafael Martinez, a Mexican, charged with the theft of an automobile in California a month ago. The case was heard in Justice Brigham Clegg's court today. Both Hickok and Floyd testified that the Mexican had tried to sell them the car and that they became suspicious and notified the police when it was found that the engine numbers had been filed out. Detectives Williams and Eddington made the arrest a week ago.

F. A. Hickok further declared that he was with his brother in the court room during the taking of testimony today and that a gang of youths who left the building at the same time that he left had muttered threats to him. Martinez is in the county jail, pending the outcome of the case. One of his friends is suspected of having fired the shot, probably with the intent of killing Ray Hickok. As F. A. Hickok bears a striking resemblance to his brother, it is thought that the man made a mistake in the identity of the two men. Detective Harlow D. Lyon and Chauffeur W. E. Hooper responded to the call and are investigating the case.

INSURANCE FEES TO BRING STATE \$80,000

Salt Lake, Dec. 2.—Eighty thousand dollars will be paid into the treasury of the state of Utah this year by the insurance companies doing business in the commonwealth, according to estimates of John James, state insurance commissioner. This amount is approximately \$7000 more than for the previous year.

This total represents fees paid to the commissioner's department by the 203 companies, in all branches of insurance, which have charters to do business in Utah. Of the total number of companies here, fifteen have been admitted in the last eight months.

JAMES WHITEHEAD DIES.

Springville, Dec. 1.—James Whitehead, 77 years of age, for many years a well known resident of Springville, died this morning at his home of pneumonia, after a week's illness. Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon from the Springville chapel with interment in the City cemetery.

Mr. Whitehead was a native of England and came to the United States with his parents when but 7 years of age. The family resided for some time in Philadelphia. Mr. Whitehead came to Utah in 1865, settling shortly afterward in Springville, where he continued to reside.

For a number of years he was manager of the Springville Woolen mills, and later engaged in the mercantile business, but in the last years of his life as a farmer and gardener.

Mr. Whitehead was twice married, both of his wives having died some years ago. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. Frank Strew, Mrs. A. C. Bird, William Whitehead, all of Springville; John, of Eureka; Lambert, of Hanson, Idaho; Mrs. C. B. Diehl, Los Angeles.

EXPORTERS MUST BE UP AND DOING

New York, Dec. 1.—A great proportion of the nation's business is still in the hands of the small business men, according to Edward N. Hurley, vice chairman of the federal trade commission, who, in an address to night before the Association of National Advertisers here tonight, outlined a survey of business now being made by the commission.

One of the purposes of the commission, Mr. Hurley explained, is to act in an advisory capacity to all industrial concerns and the survey now in progress is to determine the size of the various business units. He said investigation shows that with the elimination of banking, railroad and public utilities corporations there are about 250,000 business corporations in the country.

Of these 100,000 produce net incomes, 90,000 have a net income of less than \$5000 a year, and only the 60,000 remaining make \$5000 a year or over. Of the 60,000 in the latter class, 20,000 have sales annually of less than \$100,000; 20,000 sell goods worth from \$100,000 to \$250,000; 10,000 from a quarter to half a million dollars; 5000 from half a million to a million dollars; 4500 from one million to five millions, and only 452 corporations do an annual business of \$5,000,000 or more.

"These figures exhibit a condition that has existed for many years," continued Mr. Hurley. "They show conclusively that big business, while important, constitutes but a small fraction of the trade and industry of the United States. They make clear that there is an unduly large proportion of unsuccessful business concerns."

Mr. Hurley warned exporters against assuming that the European war would insure them a permanent foreign market, to be retained without effort.

"The American manufacturer," he said, "should realize that not a smoke-stack has been destroyed in England, Germany or Italy and only a few in France. Unless we take advantage of the opportunity we now have we will find that ninety days after the war is over the European nations will be on their way to a position in the markets of the world, even stronger than they occupied before."

SMOTHERED IN MUD UNDER AUTO

Gary, Ind., Dec. 1.—A woman and two men, one of them a resident of Needles, Cal., were smothered to death in the mud under their automobile, which overturned and ground its occupants into the muck of the West Gary marsh tonight. Gary police are searching in the vicinity of the accident, believing that another man may have met death in the mishap.

The fire department was called to extricate the bodies of the three victims, which have been identified as those of Mrs. Anna Adkins of Hammond, M. H. Goodrode of Chicago and Jack Thompson of Needles, Cal.

The wrecked automobile was discovered by a pedestrian, who noticed the tall light of the car gleaming at the side of the road. He investigated and saw one of the woman's feet sticking out of the mud. Police and firemen who were summoned extricated the bodies with difficulty.

DIVORCED COUPLE HAS BEEN WEDDED

Salt Lake, Dec. 2.—Paul Keyser and Margaret Dunn were married yesterday at the Stanford court apartments in San Francisco.

Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage of the preceding day of Madeline Keyser and Ernest George at Cincinnati.

Six months ago last Sunday Paul and Madeline Keyser, prominent society folk of Salt Lake, were divorced in this city. The interlocutory decree entered at that time automatically became final at the expiration of the six months.

The marriage of Paul Keyser and Miss Dunn was quietly solemnized at high noon yesterday. About twenty friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Robert Walker of San Francisco. J. F. Dunn, father of the bride, gave her away. Benjamin U. Siegel of Salt Lake was best man. The couple left for the east soon after the marriage.

Mr. Keyser is prominent in Salt Lake's business and club circles. His bride's one of the best known and most popular young society girls of Salt Lake.

Mrs. Madeline Keyser, now Mrs. Ernest George, was until recently an active leader in Salt Lake social circles. She left for the east a few weeks ago and at the time it was rumored that she was to be married. Mrs. George is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Davidson of Los Angeles.

Ernest George, her husband, is a prominent Boston banker. He is a graduate of Harvard, a member of the Harvard club of New York and of the Union Boat club of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. George will live in Boston.

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The Sonora Phonograph was the only instrument to be awarded a perfect score of 100 per cent for tone qualities at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915.

Note the beautiful lines on this instrument. The tone is equally as beautiful.

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Owing to the heavy demand for Sonora instruments for Holiday trade, we impress upon the public the necessity of placing their orders early if they want same filled before the Holiday season.

TO ENCOURAGE SAVING.

Pocatello, Idaho, Dec. 1.—The children of the Pocatello schools will be encouraged to acquire habits of thrift. The school savings system, successfully employed in many other cities, will be established and the children will be furnished envelopes in which to deposit weekly savings. When the amount reaches \$1 it will be deposited in one of the local savings institutions and the child will be a full-fledged bank depositor.

BASEBALL FANS, ATTENTION!

Boston-Philadelphia world's championship games at Ogden Theater Friday and Saturday. Shows President Wilson and Mrs. Galt watching game.

Read the Classified Ads.

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SUPREME COURT RULES ON TAXES

Salt Lake, Dec. 2.—The state supreme court ruled yesterday, in the case of L. Franklin Branting against Salt Lake City, that the contract price of a special public improvement does not necessarily have to be within the limit of estimated cost in order to make the tax against abutting property valid.

The ruling is important to the city in that had the supreme court upheld Branting's contention the city would have been out many thousands of dollars.

Branting sued the city to prevent it from collecting the difference between the estimated cost of a sewer extension and the actual cost, which was the difference between \$1.30 per front foot and \$2.15 per front foot. In the district court, his contention that the city exceeded its authority in making the assessment more than the estimate, was sustained. The city appealed to the supreme court.

It is held by the supreme court that there is nothing in the Utah law prohibiting the city from awarding a contract in excess of the city engineer's estimate so long as the property owners are apprised of that action and do not protest, and so long as it is shown that the cost does not exceed the benefits to the property by reason of the improvement. The judgment is, accordingly, reversed and the case remanded to the district court with instructions to set aside its former findings and to dismiss its former action.

The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Emily J. Jackson against Lydia Haslam and others, being an action for the partition of certain local real estate. The district court found for the plaintiff, and the defendants appealed.

CARNEGIE IS ATTACKED.

Pocatello, Idaho, Dec. 1.—School Di-

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The most inexpensive machine will play twice as many records with one winding as the most expensive in any other make.

The tone is second to none, and speaks for itself.

Good music must be perfect in tone quality. You have it only in a Sonora.

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If you want the most heat for the money, order

HIA WATHA COAL

Especially good for furnaces.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

rector Robert Tschudy last night attacked the Carnegie foundation for its peace propaganda. The director, among other things, said: "If someone will show me one good thing that the Carnegie foundation has accomplished I'll take my hat off to it."

This statement was called forth by the fact that the Carnegie foundation has recently sent out a pamphlet explaining a new war arithmetic which tends to improve the children with the horrors of war from an arithmetical standpoint.

Director Tschudy took the stand that this propaganda tended to undermine the spirit of patriotism which, he contends, should be fostered rather than discouraged. He characterized the propaganda as "sophistry" and stated that Carnegie was neither a good American nor a good Briton, but a man who made his money in this country and chooses to live in Scotland, thus contributing little to either country.

The directors seem to be of one opinion as to not allowing this arithmetic to be used in the Pocatello schools.

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