

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a murmur or a club.

THE CHANGING TIDE OF BATTLE.

Having withdrawn troops from the Verdun sector, the Germans have weakened their lines on that front and the French, taking advantage of the shift, have gained several trenches.

Within the past two days the French have captured 1100 prisoners north-east of Verdun.

At every point of contact on the trenches east and west, it is evident the allies at last have overcome the preponderance of strength which the central powers displayed up to two months ago.

DEFEAT OF THE SPRY FORCES.

When, at an enthusiastic meeting in Salt Lake, in June, Spry supporters from Ogden assured the governor they would give him 60 solid votes from Weber county, the Standard said the figures were somewhat high, that the governor would do well to break even.

At the primaries in Ogden last night, the Spry men were defeated in 20 out of 34 contests.

Of the entire 60 votes in the city and county, the Spry supporters will not number more than 25.

Without a majority of the delegates from Weber and Salt Lake counties, William Spry cannot be nominated.

The contests last night brought out a few surprises. In the Sixteenth district, Mayor A. R. Heywood, who of late has closely identified himself with the Spry camp, was defeated.

J. W. Levedahl, a Spry supporter, was defeated 117 to 38. Chris Flygare made his entrance into Republican politics by winning by a margin of eight votes.

Fred Chambers and Samuel Dye had narrow escapes in the Thirteenth, being elected by three votes. They were opposed by two very strong men, Fred Foulger and O. A. Parmley and, therefore, may congratulate themselves on being successful.

The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts, which are west of Washington, between Twenty-eighth street and the river, gave Spry eight of his fourteen delegates.

PROGRESSIVES TO HAVE A TICKET.

Progressive leaders are meeting in Indianapolis today to consider the advisability of placing a national ticket in the field. This movement follows the action of the New York Progressives who met in Syracuse last week and refused to endorse the candidacy of Chas. E. Hughes.

The Progressives of Utah are once more lining up and before election day the third party promises to make itself felt in nation and state.

Many of the strong men of the Progressive party resent the action of Theodore Roosevelt and George W. Perkins, in attempting to cart them off to political stalls to be disposed of without voice.

Bainbridge Colby, who is expected to lead the party, says:

"The New York Progressives now take their place along with the Progressives of Massachusetts, California, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and the lengthening list of other states which have repudiated the national committee."

OGDEN AS SEEN ON RAILROAD MAP.

Ogden and Weber canyon receive a big part of the publicity given to "Sights and Scenes Along the Union Pacific System," a booklet just from the press.

There are scenes of the double track in Weber canyon, views of the Pulpit Rock near Echo, Devil's Slide, the Witches Rocks, western entrance to Weber canyon, Union Pacific and Lincoln Highway in Weber canyon, station and park, Ogden, Wasatch mountains from Lester park and The Hermitage.

Describing Ogden and Ogden canyon, the booklet says:

"Ogden, Utah, Altitude 4301; Population, 29,528—Ogden is a terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. Through passengers on the Overland route pass without change of cars to the Southern Pacific for California points and through passengers for southern California proceed to Salt Lake City, thence over the rails of the Salt Lake Route. Passengers for the Pacific Northwest may connect with through cars either at Salt Lake City or Ogden, and travelers to the Yellowstone national park may take the Yellowstone Special at either city during the park season—from June 15 to September 15.

"Besides being one of the most important railway gateways of the west, Ogden has a variety of profitable manufactures, owing in part to the low cost of electric power. Canning is one of the most important, the annual output of fruits and vegetables amounting to 1,000,000 cases.

"Ogden Canyon which breaks through the Wasatch range just to the east of the city, is the scenic feature which, above all else, makes Ogden unique. For a city to have in its own dooryard its own deep-cut gorge—and that one of the most beautiful of all Utah's remarkable canyons—with a broad boulevard skirting the noisy river for seven miles, and a trolley-line making the wild canyon a veritable suburban pleasure-park—the possession is one of which Ogden surely has a right to be proud.

The Hermitage, a famous rustic inn in the canyon, is justly celebrated for its chicken and trout dinners. From the station at Ogden one may be seen the pink crags of Observation peak, six miles to the east, its summit 10,000 feet above sea-level. Here Mountain time changes to Pacific standard."

AS TO SAVING AN HOUR OF DAYLIGHT.

The Standard has urged on our mayor the advantages to be gained by placing the clocks of the city ahead one hour, but so far the mayor has failed to be impressed. After Salt Lake adopts the new method of saving an hour of daylight, Ogden will tag along and declare for the same.

In one of the morning Salt Lake papers, we find this announcement:

"Salt Lake may join with other cities in 'saving daylight.' This possibility was considered yesterday at a meeting of the board of governors of the Commercial club following the reading of a communication on the subject from the Rochester (N. Y.) chamber of commerce."

George L. Renaud explains how Detroit accepted early rising, following the success of the scheme in Cleveland. He says:

"Detroit adopted Eastern Standard Time on May 15, 1915, after nine years of agitation. This attempt to improve conditions by the adoption of a fast system of time was the first organized effort made in this country, and was without knowledge of a movement then under way in England. Owing to general ignorance and apathy, and lack of newspaper support, public interest was very slow to be awakened. The More-Daylight Club was organized in 1907, at a meeting attended by but one other person besides the writer. We worked against the opposition of the press, labor, and every organization, approach. However, we forced a vote in the fall of 1908, and out of nearly 150 voting precincts we did not carry a single one. Continuing our educational campaign, we felt strong enough in 1911 to submit the question again, and carried eight wards out of eighteen.

"From the first we tried to create interest throughout the state and in outside cities, hoping ultimately to change the whole railroad dividing line. In Cleveland, the seed fell on good soil, and with the support of an aggressive Board of Commerce and a liberal press, Eastern Standard Time was adopted there on May 3, 1914.

"We continued our efforts, pointing to the success of the scheme in Cleveland, and convinced our Common Council that the majority of people were by that time in favor of it. An ordinance was accordingly passed.

"The agitation for Eastern Standard Time was an effort to recover several hundred hours yearly of daylight that were lost in the early morning hours, before arising, and utilizing them at the end of the day for purposes of recreation, outdoor living, health, etc. The scheme is based upon the fact that our habits are regulated largely by the clock. Under Central Standard Time, during nine or ten months of the year the sun was shining from one to several hours each morning while we were asleep, while darkness rapidly approached soon after the end of the day's work. Of the advantages of recovering much of this waste of daylight, there can be no argument. As to the method of doing so, the adoption of a fast time offers the only logical, feasible, and practical method for a community.

"Under Eastern Standard Time we have nearly 300 hours more of daylight yearly after 5 p. m. than we had under Central Standard Time. Think what this means in opportunities for indulging in outdoor life and recreation, the improvement of the general health, increased resistance to disease through increased vitality, the preservation of our visual organs, as well as the great economic saving to the community. Naturally most of our recreation is taken after the day's labor is completed. The brief period of daylight now at our disposal, between the hours of work and sleep, is frequently insufficient for outdoor recreation.

"Thousands of our citizens suffer from weak eyes, and practically every one has to have attention sooner or later for his eyes. The great advantage of living for about 300 hours less each year under artificial light, with the added advantage in many instances of better general health, would benefit the thousands of sufferers and would in many cases be the deciding factor in warding off serious affliction of the eyes.

"The non-reversible material progress of this great country has almost caused us to forget that there is something worth while besides work and riches. The general contentment and happiness of communities, especially the working classes in the cities, must not be overlooked. The average citizen will not only be healthier, but better satisfied with his lot in life if he can go home early during the pleasant months of the year and be able to take some advantage of daylight.

"The least of the advantages claimed for the 'more daylight' plan is the saving in the consumption of artificial light. Little stress is laid upon this, because the other advantages are so vastly more important, and yet the citizens of Detroit save each year about \$300,000. If we had to pay that sum, or even ten times as much, for the benefits secured by Eastern Standard Time it would be worth the price. Think of it, \$300,000 saved, not only this year, but next year and each succeeding year!"

Real Estate Transfers

W. A. Hickenlooper to Lawrence E. Nelson, the southwest quarter of section 35, township 7 north, range 3 west, of the Salt Lake meridian, \$10.

Alvord and Anything to Eunice L. Alvord, beginning at a point 1692 feet west of 590.5 feet north of southeast quarter of section 17, township 6 north, range 1 west, Salt Lake meridian; \$53.30.

Mary Elizabeth Allen to Frederick W. Wood, beginning at 1159 chains south of northeast corner of southeast quarter section 8, township 6 north, of range 2 east, Salt Lake Meridian.

Fresh filtered air through ice water, cools the Alhambra.

O. M. SANDERSON IN AN OPEN LETTER ON THE ELECTION

Editor Standard: In justice and fairness there needs be a word said in answer to the apparent errors found in the morning paper of the report of the primary proceedings at the Court House on Wednesday evening.

First—The Spry organization did not get half of the delegation from Weber county.

Second—A score of Democrats did not vote at the primary, neither was there any Democrats voted unless for the Spry delegation. They live above such crooked methods.

Third—I was not inside the Court House grounds, merely on the sidewalk a few minutes. I did not pass a ticket to anyone. My presence seemed to worry the anti-prohibitionists for some officials who should defend us against the evils of the liquor traffic came pertinently on to the scene to argue that Governor Spry did not veto a prohibition bill, but that our not reading and understanding the English language rightly was our trouble.

Fourth—They further argued that prohibition does not prohibit. The silly old chestnut that more liquor is sold in dry territory, and yet they appeal from a business point of view that our city will be killed, and that these honorable dispensers will all be out of a job.

Personally, I am convinced that honorable men and women, and especially professed church members, compromise themselves with evil and burden themselves with grievous burdens, in the aiding and abetting of the thousand and one crimes committed monthly by those addicted to the poison that sickens, cripples and kills physically, mentally and spiritually, its thousands, tens of thousands aye its millions year after year.

We reap of the things we sow. What will the harvest be with some who stake their soul on political preference and party allegiance? I am honestly and prayerfully anxious to see the doors shut and locked where this evil is dispensed that lure thousands of the sons of these mountain valleys to weakness, vacillation and desipation. I am not playing double, as I believe some are—whispering one thing and acting another.

This havoc of destruction, leaving in its wake broken hearted mothers, forsaken widows, dependent children, fathers and sons with shipwrecked honor and worthless characters that are made public charges. Have I the right to speak against such a cause without being attacked by officials supposed to stand for the right and oppose the wrong as representatives of the whole people?

Is the liquor question a political question? Is Spry backed by every whiskey man in Utah?

Did Spry represent his party when he vetoed the prohibition bill?

Did the great majority of the people of this fair state send to the legislature two years ago men working and demanding a prohibition law?

Did Governor Spry represent them when he promised to return the bill in time for them to act on his veto?

Did he represent them when he vetoed the bill? Has he repented of his sins and does he want his worthy admirers to tell him what to do now with this liquor question?

Are respectable citizens to be ostracized because they cannot support such proceedings?

Have we a right to encourage men and women, with so much at stake, to oppose the champions of the terrible traffic?

Don't worry friends, True Democrats will never join such an unholy alliance. They won't vote at your primaries.

Were there city and county officials there lobbying against the majority of the people of this city and county while drawing large salaries to take care of the affairs of their constituents?

Who is this man Brown, working for the Greater Utah league? Is he for Spry? Who furnishes the money to pay his workers? Have they been taxing the employees at the brewery and saloons to maintain these expenses?

Why is the Examiner such an advocate of Governor Spry? Does he own the sheet?

Who will uphold the rights of all the people, if all our officials stand for a faction?

If the good people are hoodwinked by those who play double in office and in politics, who is to blame?

If a law is made and passed and signed soon after the opening of the next legislature, what political party will nurture these sick anti's back to health and peace and happiness?

Do you think the Examiner is claiming for Spry delegations in some counties where he hasn't a look in?

There are some who would give their heads, other their right arm, to see prohibition firmly established, for the good of the race. There are others who would barter their souls for a paltry office and place their honor in unholy hands for political preference.

Very respectfully yours in the cause of humanity, (Signed) O. M. SANDERSON, A Prohibitionist and a Democrat.

IN THE MOVIES; AN OGDEN MAN

In the photoplay "Common Ground" at the Alhambra next week will be leading man in stock companies at the Lyceum theatre. Mr. Carpenter is considered an Ogden man, as he married an Ogden girl, Miss Beatrice Allen, daughter of the late Dr. J. X. Allen.

It is said of Mr. Carpenter that he was one of the few pictures show people in the west for photoplays. He is a man of strong personality and is capable of playing leading roles for the movies.

ELEVEN GIRLS ON A TOUR OF OGDEN CANYON

A party of eleven effervescent young ladies, hailing from America's biggest center of heat and population, stepped from the Pacific Limited this morning during the boiling point of the noon day sun and were met by O. K. Morton, the local reminder of the "Wiley Way." They were coaxed into a canyon bound car. Their remarks centered about Ogden until they reached the famous gorge that shares the city's name.

Effusive praise for the big chasm bubbled in tangled chimes from the throats of the enthusiastic maidens. By 2:30 they had returned and, after procuring tickets for Yellowstone park the fair visitors departed. They were just returning from a seven-weeks visit to the coast cities, including the San Diego fair and points in Old Mexico.

The girls have been traveling unchaperoned; hence their effusion of delight with their Ogden pilot. After a tour of the park, they will leave for their home in New York.

"The Mark of Cain," in five acts, at the Oracle Friday.

MATTSON CLAIMS MANY DELEGATES

David Mattson is in the city today, looking over the dead and wounded in last night's conflict. He says he will have a majority of the delegates and predicts the defeat of Spry in the Republican convention.

The air is pure and cool—spend your time these hot days at the Alhambra.

NEW FARM LOAN BOARD CONFIRMED

Organization to Take Place Promptly—All Must Take Oath Inside Fifteen Days.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Secretary McAdoo, chairman ex-officio of the new farm loan board, today notified the four appointive members of their confirmation by the senate and called a meeting here August 7, when the work of organizing the new system will be inaugurated.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Organization of the new farm loan board whose members have just been named by President Wilson, will be accomplished without delay, it was said today. Members will be notified of their appointment immediately and within fifteen days must take the oath of office.

Their nominations were confirmed by the senate yesterday. The board will hold its first meeting in Washington soon and shortly afterwards will start hearings throughout the country for the purpose of dividing the United States into twelve federal land bank districts. President Wilson in the meantime will have named an executive head of the board to be known as the farm loan commissioner. Herbert Quick and George W. Norris are spoken of for the place. Actual operation of the farm loan system probably will not be begun before next spring.

"Peg o' the Ring," at the Lyceum tonight.

RAILROAD'S BAN ON EXPLOSIVES

Will Not Bring Highly Dangerous Shipments Into Jersey City Terminals.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 3.—The railroads entering Jersey City have agreed not to bring in high explosives into their terminals here and will not resist the edict of the city commission requiring an inspection of every freight train entering the city, it was announced today by Frank Hague, director of the public safety.

The railroads asked their director today to meet representatives in a conference to discuss the situation.

Deaths and Funerals

M'GINN—News was received in Ogden last night of the death of Harry McGinn, a Union Pacific conductor well known in this city, at Cheyenne, Wyo., following an operation for appendicitis. He had been an employee of the Union Pacific for more than twenty years, his latest regular run being between Denver, Colorado, and Green River, Wyoming.

FARLEY—The funeral of Mrs. Lydia Farley was held yesterday afternoon in the Fourth ward meeting house, with Bishop E. A. Olsen presiding. The service was largely attended and the bier of the deceased was almost hidden with a wealth of floral tributes. Special music was furnished as follows: Duet, "O Morning Land," Mrs. Mary Jones and Miss Vera Jones; solo, "I'm as a Bird," Charles Farr; "One Sweetly Solenn Thought," Mrs. Emily Maddock, and

Culley Says: WHAT YOU BUY AND WHERE YOU BUY IT—THERE'S A DIFFERENCE—

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Chocolates, the Highest Type of the Candy Maker's Art

Culley Drug Co. 2479 Washington Ave. JOHN CULLEY, Ph. G., Mgr. Everything in the Drug Line.

DAY IN CONGRESS. Washington, Aug. 3.—Senate: Continued debate on District of Columbia appropriation bill. House: No session; meets Friday. Naval conference resumed hearings on proposed personnel changes in the navy bill. SURE THING. "Can you play the lyre?" "I can tell a good fish story."—Baltimore American.