

Plot Involves Germany, Mexico and Japan, with Von Bernstorff Aiding

Washington, Feb. 28.—The Associated Press is enabled to reveal that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarine warfare and counting its consequences, proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States. If this country should not remain neutral.

Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon her allies and join in the attack on the United States.

Mexico, for her reward, was to receive general financial support from Germany, re-conquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—last provinces—and share in the victorious peace terms Germany contemplated.

Details were left to German Minister von Eckhardt, in Mexico City, who, by instructions signed by German Minister Zimmermann, at Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917, was directed to propose the alliance with Mexico, to General Carranza and suggest that Mexico seek to bring Japan into the plot.

These instructions were transmitted to Von Eckhardt through Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador here, now on his way home to Germany under a safe-conduct obtained from his enemies by the country against which he was plotting war.

Germany pictured to Mexico, by broad intimation, England and the entire allies defeated; Germany and her allies triumphant and an world combination by the instrument of unrestricted warfare.

A copy of Zimmermann's instructions to Von Eckhardt, sent through Von Bernstorff, is in possession of the United States government. It is as follows:

"Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917. "On the first of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the president of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence and soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the president of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan, at the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

"Please call to the attention of the

president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

(Signed) "ZIMMERMANN." This document has been in the hands of the government since President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. It has been kept secret, while the president has been asking congress for full authority to deal with Germany, and while congress has been hesitating. It was in the president's hands while Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was declaring that the United States had placed an interception on the submarine declaration "never intended by Germany," and that Germany had promoted and honored friendly relations with the United States as "an heirloom from Frederick the Great." Of itself if there were no other, it is considered a sufficient answer to the German chancellor's pliant that the United States "casually" broke off relations without giving "authentic" reasons for its action.

The document supplies the missing link to many separate chains of circumstances, which until now have seemed to lead to no definite point. It sheds new light upon the frequently reported but undefinable movements of the Mexican government to couple its situation with the fraction between the United States and Japan. It adds another chapter to the celebrated report of Jules Cambon, French ambassador in Berlin, before the war, of Germany's world-wide plans for stirring strife on every continent where they might aid her in the struggle for world domination which she dreamed was close at hand. It adds a climax to the operations of Count von Bernstorff in the United States, which have been colored by passport frauds, charges of dynamite plots and intrigue, the full extent of which never has been published.

It gives new credence to persistent reports of submarine bases on Mexican territory in the Gulf of Mexico; it takes cognizance of a fact long recognized by American army chiefs, that if Japan ever undertook to invade the United States it would be through Mexico, over the border and into the Mississippi valley to split the country in two. It recalls that Count von Bernstorff when handed his passport was very reluctant to return to Germany but expressed a preference for asylum in Cuba. It gives a new explanation to the repeated arrests on the border of men charged by American military authorities with being German intelligence agents.

Last of all it seems to show a connection with General Carranza's recent proposal to neutrals that exports of food and munitions to the entente allies be cut off, and an intimation that he might stop the supply of oil, so vital to the British navy, which is exported from the Tampico fields.

Action of Congress is Now Awaited. What congress will do is not clear. Members of congress who openly have sympathized with Germany in their opposition to clothing the president with full authority to protect American rights will regard the revelations of Germany's machinations to attack the United States, is the subject tonight of the keenest interest.

Such a proposal as Germany insisted they authorize to make to Mexico borders on an act of war, if, actually, it is not one. No doubt exists here now that the persistent reports during the last two years of the operations of German agents not alone in Mexico, but all through Central America and the West Indies, are based on fact. There is now no doubt whatever that the proposed alliance with Mexico was known to high Mexican officials who are distinguished for their loyalty to Americanism. Among them are Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's minister to Germany, and Luis Cabrera Carranza's minister of finance.

It is apparent that the proposal had taken definite form when Zubaran returned to Mexico City from Berlin recently. His return from his foreign post was covered by the fact that Carranza had called in his diplomats for "conferences." Some time before that, Cabrera, while still at Atlantic City in the conferences of the American-Mexican joint commission, had suggested in a guarded way to a member of the American section that he regretted that the commission had not succeeded fully in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, for he said he had hoped it might continue its work and make peace for the world.

When pressed for some details of how the commission could restore world peace, Cabrera suggested that the American republics controlled the destiny of the war by controlling a large part of its supplies. Mexico, he intimated, might do her part by cutting off exports of oil. The American commissioners dismissed his ideas as visionary.

Almost coincident with Zubaran's return from Germany, Cabrera returned to Mexico City, open in his expressions of anti-Americanism. Zubaran, before being sent abroad, had represented General Carranza here while the Niagara mediation conferences were proceeding and was no less avowedly anti-American than Cabrera.

While Baron von Schoen, secretary of the German embassy here, was transferred to the legation in Mexico City, no explanation could be obtained of the reason for his transfer and such investigation as was possible failed to develop why a secretary from the United States should be sent to the German legation in Mexico. Baron von Schoen's association with the moves, if any at all, does not appear.

The outward indication that he might have been connected with them is found in the fact that he recently had been detached from the German embassy in Tokio and was well acquainted with the Japanese minister in Mexico City.

embarrass the United States. Then apparently, some influences showed their effect on the course of the Mexican government and on February 25 Cabrera, minister of finance, issued a statement describing the "amazement" of the Mexican government that the American newspapers should have interpreted Carranza's proposal to cut off exports of munitions as a suggestion that he might cut off shipments of British oil. They were, Cabrera declared, "entirely groundless," and that feature of the situation ended.

There was an intimation that Germany's astounding proposal that Japan turn traitor to her allies had been answered by Tokio.

Count von Bernstorff's connection with the plot, further than serving as the channel of communication, is intensified by the fact that the German embassy here was not merely the medium of delivering any sort of message, but was really a sort of headquarters for all the German missions in Central and South America.

The German naval attaché, Captain Boyed, and the military attaché, Captain von Pape, whose recall was forced by the state department because of their military activities in the country, also were accredited to Mexico and were in the outbreak of the war and their departure from this country, made at least one visit there.

For months many naval officers here have believed that the mysterious German sea raiders of the South Atlantic must have found a base somewhere on the Mexican coast, and that such a base could not be maintained without the knowledge and consent of Mexican officials. Last November the British charge at Mexico City presented a notification that it was discovered that Mexican neutrality thus had been violated, the allies would take "drastic measures" to prevent a continuation of that situation.

In a note almost insolent in tone, Foreign Minister Aguilar replied to the charge that, in effect, it was the business of the allies to keep German submarines out of western waters, and that if they were not kept out, Mexico would adopt whatever course the circumstances might command.

To German influence also have been attributed some quarters the vigorous steps by the department of finance minister to force loans from the Blanco National and the Bank of London and Mexico, owned by French and British capital.

The institutions were closed by the Mexican authorities and some of their officers imprisoned and held for weeks despite repeated protests by France, Great Britain and the United States.

Reports of German machine guns and German gunners in the Carranza army also have been persistent, although the relative importance of that to the proposed alliance is not fully established. It was recalled tonight, too, that last November, when the Mexican-American joint commission was making its futile effort to adjust the difficulties between the two countries, the Austria-Hungarian ambassador at Mexico City, Count Kaiman, Kama Volkman, made a visit to the United States on what he described as a "secret mission."

A suggestion interpreted by some officials as indicating that Germany might have made approaches to Mexico at that time was made by Cabrera in an address at Philadelphia on November 10.

"The foes of the United States will certainly assume to be friends of Mexico," said Mr. Cabrera, "and will try to take advantage of any sort of resentment Mexico may have against the United States. Mexico, nevertheless, understands that in case of a conflict between the United States and any other nation outside America, her attitude must be one of continental solidarity."

Uncover Trails of Agents. It has been an open secret that department of justice agents in their investigations of plots to violate American neutrality, by setting on foot armed expeditions in Mexico, had than once have uncovered what appeared to be trails of the German secret service. A few days ago Fred Kaiser, suspected of being a German agent, was arrested at Nogales on charges brought under the neutrality statutes, department of justice agents claiming he had attempted to obtain military information on the American side of the border and had cultivated the society of American army officers with an apparent intention of promoting those efforts.

Last July, when W. H. Schweib, who claimed to be a former German army officer, escaped into Mexico at Nogales after arrest on similar charges. The deputy marshal who tried to follow him was stopped by Mexican authorities.

The full extent of the evidence of Germans plotting against the United States, gathered by the American secret service, may become known only according to the cause of the future relations between the two countries. It is known that much evidence of the operations of the German embassy and persons who were responsible to it never has been permitted to come out, because officials preferred to guard against inflaming the public mind in the tense situation with Germany. The public amazement which a full exposition of the evidence in the hands of the government would cause cannot be overestimated.

NEW BRITISH PENSION PLAN

No Single Allowance to Be in Excess of 75 Shillings Weekly.

London, Feb. 28, 12:45 p. m.—An order in council establishing a new pension plan for the British army was issued today. Under it private totally disabled will receive a minimum of twenty-seven millions, six pence weekly. If this sum is insufficient to enable the soldier to live approximately up to his before-the-war standard he will be given an alternative pension based on his earnings previous to the war. No single pension, however, shall be in excess of seventy-five shillings weekly.

The allowance for children is five shillings for the first child and a sum slightly less for each subsequent child. A soldier not totally disabled will receive a pension based on the degree to which his disablement affects his earning powers. Widows will receive half the sum to which their husband were entitled if totally disabled.

A disabled soldier requiring the services of an attendant is allowed fees up to one pound a week for such services. Widows will be granted special funds for the expenses of training to enable them to earn their own living.

The actuary's report accompanying the plan estimates the expense for the first year at 25,000,000 pounds which thereafter will decrease annually.

Says Nervous People Should Read Testimony

Many People Gladly Tell About Benefits Derived From Cadomene Tablets

Interesting, Sensational Facts

A Rheumatic Convalescent writes: Oct. 9, 1916.

Gentlemen:—Last September I was taken with what the doctors called Rheumatism. I tried to cure myself with all kinds of Rheumatic Medicines, but they did no good. I got a doctor and he came all last winter and by the first of June I was able to get about after a fashion. I saw about that time an advertisement in the Boston Globe of Cadomene Tablets, and it read just about like I felt—except the pain—and I decided to try it. I took one tablet after each meal for a week with the Rheumatic Medicine and then stopped the latter and just took the Cadomene Tablets and I have gotten well. I am now on my side tube. People stop me on the street and want to know what I got hold of to make me look so well. I always tell them "Cadomene." There are several taking Cadomene now in Needham and it is doing good for all. Respectfully yours,

Peter Krautner, 839 Highland Ave., Needham, Mass.

Oct. 21, 1916.

Dear Sir:—I am now on my fourth box of Cadomene Nerve Tablets and I like them very much, etc. Respectfully, J. M. Cain, R. 3, Box 33, Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 2, 1916.

Dear Sir:—Having used several boxes of your Cadomene Tablets, thought I would write and let you know I have received great benefit from them. Your ad. in our paper is a good thing and I hope you will keep it up, etc. Yours truly, Frank L. Murphy, 3822 Foster St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Note.—Thousands have been benefited and cured by Cadomene Tablets when all else failed. They are the prescription of a great physician for nervous ill-health and the manufacturers guarantee every package satisfactory or money back. Sold by all druggists.—Advertisement.

HOLLWEG'S TALK CAUSES SURPRISE

Misrepresentations of German Chancellor Resented by the State Department.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Surprise bordering on indignation was voiced today over Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech to the reichstag.

State department officials are amazed that the chancellor should seek further to confuse German-American relations with a series of statements which they say are palpably opposed to the most obvious events of recent history.

The chancellor's statement that the United States severed relations "brusquely" is viewed as too absurd for discussion. It is pointed out that the American correspondence had plainly threatened such action; that Count von Bernstorff had said for several days before hand that he expected to be dismissed and that the German government had shown its realization of the coming break by sending out orders to disable its merchant ships in this country.

It also was pointed out that, while the United States delayed three days in taking the action, it had clearly foreshadowed in several notes, Germany put into effect its campaign of ruthlessness on eight hours notice after months of assurances that she had no intention of taking such a step.

The statement that Germany in her Sussex note reserved a new course of action is declared wholly unjustified. The United States specifically refused to accept that condition and, in defiance of her point of view, in diplomacy the last note between two nations is the binding note and stands

In all particulars until denied by one or the other. The chancellor's claim that he received only Reuter dispatches and a verbal statement to the foreign minister as to the causes of the break, recalls that a note setting out the reasons for the action of the United States was handed to Count Bernstorff with his passports.

The statement condemning President Wilson for announcing an embargo on arms to Mexico and not to Europe was dismissed as absurd and incorrect. The cases are held to be in no way parallel as Mexico was in civil war.

GERMAN RAIDER SKILFULLY ARMED

Well Manned Ship Especially Prepared in a Home Port for Special Work.

New York, Feb. 28.—The German raider which sank so many entente vessels in the South Atlantic in January was so skilfully armed and so well manned as to indicate she was especially prepared in a German port for her mission of destroying merchantmen, according to Capt. T. Fakeshima of the Japanese steamer Hudson, which arrived today from Pernambuco, Brazil. The Hudson Maru was one of the vessels captured.

Made prisoner January 5, on a voyage from Bombay to New York, Capt. Kakeshima saw four ships sunk after their crews had been removed. On January 12 nearly 240 officers and men were placed on the Hudson Maru which was ordered into Pernambuco, where she arrived January 16. The men were from the "St. Theodore," Nantes, Dramatist, Radnorshire, Asnières, Minieh and Netherby Hall, all entente craft.

Capt. Fakeshima, summoned on board the raider before being released, said the guard was so strict that not one of the prisoners observed the raider's identity. The Japanese skipper learned that the two big guns and the two torpedo tubes had been put in place with an efficiency which convinced him that the ship, while a converted cargo vessel must have been equipped in a German port where guns, material and marines were plentiful. The raider was a 5,000 ton boat, he said, with a speed of 18 knots.

YOUNG MAKES HIS LETTERS PUBLIC

New York, Feb. 28.—George A. Young of this city, nephew of Mrs. Mary Hoy, who with her daughter, lost her life on the Laconia, made public the letters he wrote yesterday to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, U. S. Senator Fadsworth of New York and Representative Walter M. Chandler of New York.

To the president Mr. Young wrote in part: "You will perhaps pardon me, if, in this moment of distress, I speak somewhat strongly. My aunt and cousin are dead, and nothing that can be done by you or the American nation can return them to life. But, is it not time, Sir, that you, as leader of this nation, assume your duty of leadership, stop talking and take some definite action to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster?"

Mr. Young's letter to Secretary Lansing read in part: "You will perhaps pardon me, if, in this moment of distress, I ask if it is not time that the great American nation, in the government of which you have an important part, should take some definite action other than windy words to prevent the repetition of occurrences such as that related above. Inevitably the longer such action is postponed, the greater it seems to me will be the penalty which must be paid by the American people."

Reminding Senator Fadsworth of a demand for the resignation of the minister of agriculture, which, he said, would create joy among the German people. "The United States of North America, by reason of its coward acquiescence of late years in the killing of its citizens in Mexico and on the high seas, has without any question lost the respect of nations. Is it not time that we take up Germany's gaze of battle and stand for the world that we have still the courage of men?"

PRICES BEGIN TO DROP IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Prices of foodstuffs showed a further decline in the Chicago market yesterday and it is said there probably will be a further reduction in some foodstuffs today. Refusals of consumers to purchase potatoes, eggs and other products is given as the reason for the lower price. Eggs dropped five cents, wholesale, to 32 cents, potatoes were quoted at from 5 to 10 cents lower and a marked decrease in the price of cabbage was also shown. Other staples showed little change.

The firm report of the police in their investigation of foods stored here showed more than 29,000,000 pounds of meat in storage in two warehouses, with a number of places not reported.

SEARCH FOR DUTCH SHIPS A FAILURE

London, Feb. 28, 3:47 p. m.—At the Dutch legation it was said today there was no confirmation of the report published earlier in the week that the Dutch steamships Bandoeng, Eemland and Zaandijk were still afloat. On the contrary, the information received by the Dutch officials led to the belief that the vessels had been lost. A search for the steamships proved unavailing.

FATHER AND SONS SENTENCED

Chicago, Feb. 28.—William H. Paisley and his sons, James T. and Oliver F., charged with receiving deposits after they knew their three private banks here to be insolvent, were found guilty today. The sons were sentenced to three years and the father to one year in prison.



The Doctor's Advice

By Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given, and answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Elwood streets, Dayton, Ohio, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious names will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesale.

Question: "I would advise the taking of three-grain sulphur tablets not sulphur for several months to purify the system."

Question: "Business" asks: "What is a good medicine to take for chronic liver disease? I have tried calomel but it sickens me. Am bilious, constipated, dyspeptic, and have belching, bloating and sour eructations. My head is heavy. Also get so sleepy can hardly hold my eyes open."

Answer: Calomel is too drastic for any wise person to make use of. I have found the formula in carded tablets more firmly good for such ailments, especially where of long standing. These tablets are in sealed packages with full directions at drug stores.

Question: "Ellen J. asks: 'Tell me, please, how I can increase my weight and improve my color. I seem to be anemic, weak and tired all the time.'"

Answer: Begin taking three-grain hypo-nucleate tablets with your meals and soon you will feel your strength returning. Buy these tablets in sealed packages which will improve. This is a most effective remedy if persistently used.

Question: "Ray" writes: "Can a sufferer from bronchial trouble be relieved? Doctors do not seem to help me, what would you suggest?"

Answer: To relieve chronic cold, sore throat, bronchitis, I would advise the use of concentrated essence mentho-laxene. Purchase this at any drug store in 2 1/2 oz. packages and mix according to directions given on bottle and you will very shortly be free of all bronchial trouble. This will not only relieve, but will correct, and is very pleasant to take.

Question: "J. K. C. writes: 'I have a very stubborn chest cold and cough dreadfully when I arise each morning. Please advise treatment.'"

Answer: Get a 2 1/2 oz. bottle of essence Mentho-laxene and use as per directions. To quickly relieve congestion or pain I know of nothing so good as mentho-laxene applied locally once or more daily. It is a penetrating, soothing, healing ointment noted for the quick relief it gives in such cases.

NOTE: For many years Dr. Baker has been giving free advice and prescriptions to millions of people through the columns, and doubtless has helped in relieving illness and distress more than any single individual in the world's history. Thousands have written him expressions of gratitude and confidence.—Advertisement.

TERRITORY TO BE HELD BY KAISER

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader in the reichstag, said:

"Our enemies are waging a war of conquest. We are waging a war of defense. Our enemies declined our invitation to a peace conference, more brutally and provokingly and with a madder peace program than anyone could have expected. Thus our enemies took upon themselves the guilt for blood which can never be wiped out. Germany is unanimous that all our power must be strained to frustrate the plans of the enemy. The rupture with America we regret, but trust that our national strength, armed to the teeth, will render possible what our enemies consider impossible. Our honor and existence and the freedom of development of our empire must emerge from the war unchanged."

Herr Scheidemann urged the chancellor to take measures against persons making profit out of the war and demanded the resignation of the minister of agriculture, which, he said, would create joy among the German people.

Count von Westarp, the conservative leader, outlined his party's ideas of peace terms, saying: "New sacrifices require new demands, new compensations. Sufficient war indemnity must be collected to arm us against dangers of the future and to provide for resumption of economic competition. We must retain territory of economic value conquered with our blood. Courland and Livonia (Russia) offer ground for colonization and a German population there will protect our interests on the Baltic. At Brley and Longwy (northern France) we can find useful coal and iron. The harbor at Antwerp we cannot do without and with this in our hands the individuality of the Flemish population can also be protected."

"The military safety of our frontiers must be attained, even if military and economic objections thereto exist. "As in the east, our flank must be protected. The high defensive and offensive value of the Flemish coast is obvious in strengthening our position against England. Germany must be invincible."

STORY DOUBTED BY THE JAPANESE

New York, March 1.—The Times this morning prints the following from its Washington correspondent: "At the Japanese embassy at an early hour this morning, when the Times correspondent sought information about the German appeal to Mexico and Japan to enter into an alliance against the United States, the idea that Japan would enter such an alliance was declared to be absolutely impossible and monstrous. One of the highest officials of the embassy, after briefly considering the matter, gave to the Times the following: "This story is quite unexpected. It is a very monstrous story. It is an impossible story, and an outrageous story. It is the first knowledge that the embassy has had that any such proposal was made. If such a proposal has been made by Germany we have no knowledge that it ever

reached the Japanese government. But if such a proposal was made, it is one that could not be entertained by the Japanese government, as it is an absolutely impossible proposal. Japan is not only in honor bound to report to the United States, but could entertain the idea of entering into such an alliance at the expense of the United States.

"In this connection it may be of interest to state that the New York Times correspondent had occasion a few days ago to make inquiry into the proper circles concerning a report that Japan was seeking an arrangement with the United States that would border closely on an alliance.

"This information, obtained from a source that could be regarded as authoritative, was that while it was not true that any such arrangement was in course of consideration, there was no doubt that the Japanese government had a much more cordial regard for the United States on account of several recent occurrences that proved to Japan that the Washington government was sincerely anxious to live up to its obligations to the Japanese.

"An instance of the attitude of the United States that had caused Japan to feel most kindly toward this government was the action of the Wilson administration in seeking to have the legislatures of Oregon and Idaho abandon restrictive legislation aimed at Japanese subjects in those states. There have been other instances here lately indicating that Japan was becoming convinced that he suspicion of American friendship was based on erroneous ideas."

Paris, Feb. 28.—There was rather unusual activity of patrols last night at various points on the front, before Neuvaigraignes, in Avocourt wood, at Spitzbergen, northeast of St. Die, and in the region of Lutzitz, says today's official announcement.

"We caught enemy reconnoitering parties under our fire and dispersed them. In the region of Autrechres, between the Oise and the Aisne, we made a surprise attack on an enemy trench."



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