The Ogden Standard

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FIRES IN OTHER CITIES.

Fire losses not only are increasing in Ogden, but in many other cities in the United States the hazard is growing.

Within the week Winnemucca, Nevada, has had $100,000 fire damages, an entire block being reduced to ruins.

Thursday, Blackfoot, Idaho, had three fires, one of which destroyed extensive buildings at the fair grounds.

Whether the increase in fires is due to natural causes or firebugs is yet to be determined. Police officials are positive that incendiaries are responsible for much of the damage and they give the motive as emanating from the propaganda of organizations of the make up of the Industrial Workers.

It is difficult to counteract the effect of the teachings of men who are enemies of orderly society and believe in wrecking industry. The most effective course to pursue is to uproot all organizations which are anarchistic.

GOING TO THE EXPERT FOR GUIDANCE.

When Frank Francis, in announcing his candidacy for the office of mayor, stated that he favored the city seeking the counsel and advice of government experts who had knowledge of paving and other forms of city improvements, an effort was made to discredit the announcement by circulating the report that Mr. Francis wanted to pay the highest price for government experts to pass on municipal work.

By a little twisting of words, the entire meaning of Mr. Francis' utterance was changed.

Any one who is in the slightest degree informed on public affairs knows the government today is eagerly laboring to assist all public institutions, including municipalities, to gain efficiency and to profit by the latest scientific knowledge. Country agents are working everywhere, even entering the homes to help improve conditions at the firesides. Experts are showing whole communities how to carry on drainage. Others are laboring on sanitation. Health experts are attacking certain forms of social disease.

Now what Mr. Francis proposes is this:

Instead of relying solely on his own judgment or that of city employes of limited experience, he would, if elected mayor, call on the government to lend expert opinion as to street improvements, asphalt paving and the other extensive works now being undertaken by the city of Ogden.

These experts could be obtained without one dollar of expense to Ogden. There are men at the Agricultural College at Logan who willingly would aid Ogden, either through expert advice or laboratory tests, and they would assist in determining whether the plans and work were in any manner defective.

Ogden's experience is this:

In the past there has been much inferior paving in this city, and the calling in of government experts might prove a check to methods not approved by those experts.

This does not imply dishonesty, or even lack of ability such as the average city of the size of Ogden commands, but it does recognize that at the fountain head of government is a great fund of information which no city should ignore, and that there is available for the asking the services of men highly trained in public works.

TEARS LONG SUPPRESSED.

In his syndicated letters to the press, Frederic J. Haskin says few Americans understand exactly what is involved in the Shantung agreement. Shantung is a great province of China, containing rich mines and having a population of nearly forty million people. Kiaochow is the name of a bay on the coast of this province, and of the district surrounding the bay. Germany, without any really good reason other than her desire for a foothold in the Orient, forced China to give her a concession of 200 square miles on Kiachow bay. Here she built the town and port of Tsingtau. This town, port and concessions Japan took away from Germany during the war, and she now demands the right to hold them.

Mr. Haskin makes this observation:

> When one of the Chinese envoys in Paris heard of the Shantung agreement, he burst into tears, and said with deep emotion: "I was educated in America and feel that I am half American. I cannot understand the diplomacy of American. I can never again tell my government to put any faith or reliance in America."

This Chinaman should have burst into tears when Germany took Shantung from his country. His grief is somewhat belated, and as much behind time as is the deep distress of our senators who never opened their capacious mouths when Germany perpetrated the crime to which Japan has fallen heir in much the same manner that, according to certain religious belief, original sin has been transmitted from Adam and Eve to the whole human race.

Shantung undoubtedly should go back to China, but it has not been within the power of the United States to force the return of the province.

Shantung, by the pact of London, had passed to Japan before the United States entered the war, and if treaties were not to be treated as scraps of paper, the United States was forced to accept the treaty as an accomplished fact.

Our representatives at the peace table labored to have Japan broaden its policy and respect the territorial rights, but, evidently failed in a measure. What the understanding was, the public has not been told, but the utterances of the president indicate that Japan promises, in due course of time, to yield up Shantung.

An almost similar case of demanding territory which rightfully should go to another people was that of Italy in relation to Fiume. When the peace conference decided Fiume should be made an outlet to the Adriatic for the Jugo-Slavs who were land locked, Senator Lodge declared Fiume should be transferred to Italy. Now Senator Lodge weeps with the Chinaman in Paris over Shantung.

TO CRUSH CLEMENCEAU.

In the United States there is opposition to the peace treaty. That was to have been expected. Political parties exist on issues, real and otherwise. But over in France and Great Britain the treaty of peace should have been accepted as a great relief from the turmoil of five years. But in those countries as in this, there are politicians who are "outs" and they crave to be "ins."

Americans repeatedly are regaled with stories of how France and Great Britain got everything they desired, but here comes the French "outs" to inform us that the treaty is offensive because—

1. The delays in framing it, which have allowed Europe gradually to slip from the control of the allies into a sort of vague nationalistic chaos. "My formula," Franklin Bouillon told me, "is that peace should have been made between November 11 and December 31."

2. That the Saar basin should have been reannexed outright. "Either it belongs to us or it does not," says M. Bouillon. "I maintain that it is our rightful property on historic grounds. M. Clemenceau by his attitude of apparent doubt on the subject simply laid France open to the absurd charge of being imperialistic. Besides the importance of the Saar basin has been greatly exaggerated, while the basin is worth scarcely more than 2,000,000,000 francs ($400,000,000,), France merely in redeeming the German marks held by Alsace-Lorraine at the pre-war exchange has been obliged to sacrifice 3,000,000,000 francs $600,000,000)."

3. That the reparations are entirely insufficient. The opposition maintains, first, that Germany will never pay because there is no machinery provided for forcing her to do so, and, second, that Premier Clemenceau should have insisted on obtaining favorable economic and financial agreements between France and her allies.

4. That the guaranties for the future safety of France are insufficient. It is known throughout the country that Marshal Foch is absolutely of the opinion that France can feel secure from German aggression only by continuing to occupy the Rhine bridgeheads. Finding no such provision in the treaty the people are somewhat disquieted.

P. S. Mowrer, who is a special writer in France, gives the government's reply to these criticisms, to the effect that the delays were not its fault, but the fault of the other allies; second, that the Saar basin settlement was the best that could be obtained in the face of President Wilson's opposition; third, that Germany will pay and that France failed to obtain better agreements with the allies only because President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George refused to make France any economic concessions; fourth, that while it is probably true that the treaty itself gives insufficient guaranties of safety, still the treaty taken in connection with the proposed defensive alliance of Great Britain, France and the United States does.

Premier Clemenceau has already told the parliamentary committees that he asked for the occupation of the bridgeheads, but was unable to obtain consent because of President Wilson. Of all these questions the only ones which vitally interest the whole nation are reparations and guaranties. Everybody in France is beginning to be skeptical regarding Germany's intention to pay. "Suppose," it is asked, "that after six or eight years the Germans should simply cease to make payments, what could we do about it?" Everybody in France is disappointed at M. Clemenceau's failure to conclude economic and financial agreements with Great Britain and especially with the United States, which would lighten the country's heavy foreign debt and insure to France preferential treatment as regards shipping and raw materials during the reconstruction period.

Mr. Mowrer says everybody in France feels nervous over the possibility of renewed German aggression. There is not the slightest doubt that the treaty by itself does not satisfy France in this respect. The nation's entire hope reposes in the treaty of alliance with the United States. If for any reason this pact should be rejected by the American senate an outcry for the permanent occupation of the left bank of the Rhine and the Rhine bridgeheads would be renewed immediately, not because of "imperialism," but because of perfectly comprehensible feelings of fear and prudence.

"To France, the league of nations," says Mowrer, "seems a small matter. The pact of alliance is everything. If the pact should be rejected by America the Clemenceau government would collapse like a house of cards. If the pact is accepted, whatever the senate may do regarding the league of nations the Clemenceau faction stands a good chance in the coming electoral battles. I should perhaps repeat what I have already cabled several times, namely, that even in the mind of the opposition there is no desire to reject the peace treaty. Nobody in France likes the treaty, but every one wants to see it ratified. The minor criticisms which may develop in the course of the campaign may be considered merely as weapons wielded by the opposition in its effort to crush Premier Clemenceau."

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Governor Receives Letter From the Head of Nation

State governors, who are to meet in conference in Salt Lake from August 18 to 24, have accepted the invitation of Mayor Samuel T. Browning and other Ogden officials to be guests at a banquet at the Hermitage hotel on Wednesday evening, August 20. They will leave Salt Lake at 3 o'clock, spend a short time in Ogden and then go direct to the canyon hotel for dinner. The distinguished party will return to Salt Lake later in the evening.

Word of the acceptance of this invitation was received yesterday when Secretary Miles C. Riley of Madison, Wis., sent a complete program for the conference. The officers of the governor's conference are Governor Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland; Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas, and Governor Ruffin G. Pleasant of Louisiana; members of the executive committee are: Franklin J. Fort, New Jersey, treasurer; Miles C. Riley, Wisconsin, secretary. The program for the entire session follows:

Monday, August 18

8 p. m., Mormon tabernacle.

Organ recital.

Address of welcome—Governor Simon Bamberger, Utah; Mayor W. Mont Ferry, Salt Lake.

Response—Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., Delaware.

9 p. m.—Reception at Mormon tabernacle; informal.

Tuesday, August 19

10 a. m., Utah capitol.

State budget—Governor Emerson C. Harrington, Maryland; Governor Emmanuel L. Philipp, Wisconsin.

General discussion.

2 p. m.—Growth and Consolidation of administrative boards—Governor S. R. McKelvie, Nebraska; Governor D. W. Davis, Idaho.

General discussion.

4:30 p. m.—Trip to Saltair.

7 p. m.—Dinner at Saltair, informal, tendered by Governor Bamberger.

Wednesday, August 20

10 a. m.—After the War Problems—Round table.

Resume of 1919 legislation:

a() Education.
(b) Labor.
(c) Agriculture.
(d) General.

1 p. m.—Luncheon, informal; tendered by Mayor W. Mont Ferry and other Salt Lake City officials.

3 p. m.—Trip to Ogden.

6 p. m.—Dinner at Hermitage inn, Ogden canyon; informal. Tendered by Mayor T. S. Browning and other Ogden City officials.

Thursday, August 21

Expansion of the National Guard system as a basis of national defense—Governor William C. Sproul, Pennsylvania.

General discussion.

1:30 p. m.—Trip to Bingham and Utah Copper mines.

8:30 p. m.—Leave Salt Lake City on Yellowstone special for three days' tour of Yellowstone park.

Friday, August 22

8 p. m.—Arrive Yellowstone station. Breakfast at Oregon Short Line cafe.

9 a. m.—Enter Yelowstone park from western entrance by automobile.

11:30 a. m.—Arrive Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser basin.

Luncheon at Old Faithful inn; informal.

Afternoon dinner and special evening entertainment at Old Faithful camp; informal.

Saturday, August 23

Morning—Breakfast, Old Faithful Inn. Drive to Canyon hotel for luncheon; informal.

Afternoon—View Yellowstone canyon. Dinner and special entertainment canyon hotel; informal.

Sunday, August 24

Morning—Breakfast Canyon hotel. Drive via Dunraven Pass to Mammoth Hot Springs.

Afternoon—Drive via Norris to Yellowstone station. Dinner at Oregon Short Line Cafe at Yellowstone. Leave Yellowstone at 7:30 p. m. Arrive at Salt Lake City at 7:30 a. m., Monday.

Governors of States

The various governors of the United States, most of whom will attend the conference, are as follows:

Alabama	Thomas E. Kilby
Arizona	Thomas B. Campbell
Arkansas	Chas. H. Brough
California	Wm. D. Stephens
Colorado	Oliver H. Shoup
Connecticut	Marcus H. Holcomb
Delaware	John G. Townsend, Jr.
Florida	S. J. Catts
Georgia	Hugh M. Dorsey
Idaho	D. W. Davis
Illinois	Frank O. Lowden
Indiana	James P. Goodrich
Iowa	W. L. Harding
Kansas	H. J. Allen
Kentucky	James D. Black
Louisiana	Ruffin G. Pleasant
Maine	C. E. Milliken
Massachusetts	Calvin Coolidge
Maryland	Emerson C. Harrington
Michigan	Albert E. Sleeper
Minnesota	J. A. A. Burnquist
Mississippi	Theodore G. Bilbo
Missouri	F. D. Gardner
Montana	S. V. Stewart
Nebraska	Samuel R. McKelvie
Nevada	Emmet D. Boyle
New Hampshire	J. H. Bartlett
New Jersey	Wm. N. Runyon
New Mexico	O. A. Larrazolo
New York	Alfred E. Smith
North Carolina	Thomas W. Bickett
North Dakota	Lyn J. Frazier
Ohio	James M. Cox
Oregon	Ben W. Olcott
Oklahoma	J. B. A. Robertson
Pennsylvania	Wm. C. Sproul
Rhode Island	R. L. Beeckman
South Carolina	R. A. Cooper
South Dakota	Peter Norbeck
Tennessee	A. H. Roberts
Texas	W. P. Hobby
Utah	Simon Bamberger
Vermont	Percival W. Clement
Washington	Louis F. Hart
West Virginia	John J. Cornwell
Wisconsin	Emmanuel L. Philipp
Wyoming	Robert D. Carey

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Slade has moved to 432 Twenty-fifth Street.

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Model F. B. "Baby Grand"—$1307.00 at Ogden.
Model "Four-Ninety"—$860.50 at Ogden.

Easy to start, easy to control, the Chevrolet is the ideal car for the new driver.

Simplicity of construction insures this; completeness of equipment eliminates all annoyances.

The Chevrolet is a car that does what it is supposed to do, and the owner soon finds it out. He discovers that he got his money's worth. That pleases him—satisfies him.

In this way Chevrolet popularity has spread. It has become world wide..

The power, dependability and economy of Chevrolet cars are known qualities. There is no risk or speculation connected with the purchase of Chevrolet automobiles.

Due to eight large Chevrolet factories working on an output schedule of 300,000 cars a year, we are getting deliveries. We can deliver a Chevrolet promptly.

The scarcity of second hand Chevrolets is proof that owners not only like their cars but keep them.

The Chevrolet is a good investment. You can get one now.

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CUT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY USING FRONT QUARTER BEEF OR MUTTON — AT OUR PRICES, IT IS THE CHEAPEST THING YOU CAN USE.

Rib and Brisket Boil, 3 lbs.	25c
Pot Roasts, lb	17½c
Chuck Steak, lb	20c
Mutton Stew, lb	15c
Shoulder Mutton Chops, lb	20c
Shoulder Mutton Roasts, lb	17½c
Rib and Loin Mutton Chops, lb	35c
Leg Mutton, lb	30c
VEAL	
Veal Stew, lb	20c
Veal Breast, lb	22c
Veal Pot Roast, lb	25c
Shoulder Veal Chops, lb	30c
Rib Veal Chops, lb	35c
Loin Veal Chops, lb	40c
Leg Veal, cutlets or roasts, lb	45c
Quantity buying pays if you can use it without letting it spoil:	
Whole Front Quarter Beef, about 125 lb., @	10c
Whole Front Quarter Veal, 20 to 35 lb., @	20c
Whole Front Quarter Mutton, 8 to 12 lb., @	16c
Whole Leg Veal, about 12 to 18 lb., @	28c
Whole Hind Quarter Mutton, 8 to 12 lb., @	30c

SOME GROCERY SUGGESTIONS:

"Silken" Toilet Paper, 9-oz. rolls, 1,000 sheets the best quality tissue—2 for 25c; one dozen for $1.30; case of 100 for $9.50.

"Two Minute Oats," ready cooked, just add boiling water and stir. They are ready to serve. Package 16c.

Seedless raisins are all out of market. Raisins, canned fruit, lard, soap and shortenings will all be higher soon.

We do not look for much changes in other items.

Sugar is down 30c, due to a little scrap among the jobbers. May be all off any time. We do not look for sugar to advance; certainly it will not before September, and perhaps not at all.

Our "Groceteria" Department sells everything cheaper.

If you need delivery service and credit accommodations we invite you to become a regular customer and enjoy the benefits of our service. The little extra price is more than made up by our service. If you do not need the service, then our Groceteria is the place. It was started two and a half years ago and has proven a boon to those who require no service.

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