

SOLICITING ALMS ON STREET

While soliciting alms on the street, for which he promised the return of lost relatives and salvation from sin, James S. Green was arrested this morning at the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Green's sanity will be investigated by a board of physicians.

Green, after his arrest told the officers that he was not begging, but was giving full value in return for every penny that was given him. He said that he had the power to restore lost relatives to those who were seeking them and that he could save souls from perdition. He said that if he was locked up, God would send a plume upon the city for the sin it would be committing against him.

Officers asked the man if he ever used "dope" and he stated that he had used it in order to gain knowledge and that he had also frequented dives to gain knowledge. This knowledge he stated he had always used for the upbuilding of God's kingdom on this earth.

While Green is not known to the police, he is believed to reside near Ogden and attend school. His knowledge of the city and its older residents.

"Rollicking Widow,"
Ogden Theater, Tonight,
10-20-30 Cents.

SOCIETY

MARTHA SOCIETY.

The ladies of the Martha society met with Mrs. A. P. Bigelow Monday afternoon, when considerable business was transacted after which refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour preceded the adjournment to meet in two weeks.

ALUMNAE ENTERTAINED.

Charmingly unique was the entertainment given by the class of '10 to the resident members of the S. H. Alumnae association last evening at the home of Miss Label Kraus. Refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour preceded the adjournment to meet in two weeks.

IN ROSE COURT.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace Browning were given a delightful surprise by their neighbors, the residents of Rose Court. Rose Court, the beautiful little street whose chief distinction is brides and babies.

There were present: Mr. and Mrs. James Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Browning, Doctor and Mrs. Will Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wymer, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hinchcliff, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Blackenderfer, Miss Alice West and the four Rose Court babies: Elizabeth and Florence Fairchild, Ruth Paine and Catherine Wymer.

A pretty feature of Rose Court is that when a party is given all the tables are invited and given a hearty welcome.

CARD PARTY.

The F. A. A. ladies entertained in Union Labor hall Wednesday evening at a card party and social.

The Misses Hortense, Susie and Ethel Slaughter were among the guests present and the piano and violin selections and songs rendered throughout the evening by these well known young musical artists were not lacking in appreciation and vociferous applause from the guests. Miss Hala Burton brought forth merited applause by a clever recitation given at the refreshment hour.

Miss Young and Miss Paul from

Salt Lake were the out-of-town guests.

SURPRISE PARTY.

Miss Ruth Vaughn and Miss Olex Sherman were given a delightful surprise last evening at the home of Mrs. R. B. Wilkinson, 1767 Center avenue, when about twenty guests were pleasantly entertained in their honor.

The rooms were made especially attractive with white lilacs and snowballs and following popular games, songs and recitations delicious refreshments were served.

LADIES OF G. A. R.

The ladies of the G. A. R. are requested by Dix Logan, Post Wagoner with them at 8:30 a. m. tomorrow to march to the depot to meet the Salt Lake and Provo delegations to the state encampment.

Mrs. Kate Lawson of San Francisco arrived in this city yesterday, after spending a few days in Salt Lake with her son, H. H. Lawson, and family, to join her daughter, Mrs. Fred Bull, and baby, in a trip to the east where they will spend the summer with relatives.

Mrs. H. H. Johnston of Seattle, Washington, is here for a visit of a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. T. F. Potter, 563 Twenty-seventh street. Mrs. Johnston has been absent for a long time and will be greeted by a large number of old friends.

TAXICAB RIDE LEADS TO SUIT

Charging that the bills were not paid when presented by the chauffeur, J. W. Nickson, proprietor of the local "taxicab," has filed suit in the municipal court against C. Watson for \$10 and has begun a similar action against V. C. Ballantyne for \$10.

Both debts are alleged to have been contracted by the defendants about a year ago. According to the complaint, the defendants, after taking a joy ride about the city, failed to pay the owner of the motor car for his services.

Hives, eczema, itch or salt rheum on your clothing. Doan's Ointment cures the most obstinate cases. Why suffer. All druggists sell it.

POLICE COURT

F. F. Reardon pleaded guilty to the charge of being unlawfully drunk, when arraigned in police court this morning and was fined \$5 or five days.

Leo Doo, a Chinese, charged with disturbing the peace, did not appear for trial and forfeited a bond of \$10, posted at the time of his arrest.

Special Rates to Salt Lake for State H. S. Track Meet, May 20th, via Bamberger Electric Line, \$1.10 round trip. Tickets on sale May 19 and 20; good return May 21st.

RELICS OF FRENCH REVOLUTION

Several newly arranged rooms in the Carnavalet Museum have been opened to the public, which American tourists will find well worth a visit. A new staircase leads to a large hall, upon the walls of which have been placed famous mural pictures from the former palace of the Duke of Luynes, painted on stone by the Brunetti brothers about the middle of the eighteenth century. It required two years' steady work to put these painted stones in their present position in the Carnavalet Museum.

Among other new acquisitions of the Carnavalet are the perfume bottles and dressing table ornaments of Queen Marie Antoinette, laces and gloves that had been worn by Marie Antoinette, wax masks of Robespierre, taken immediately after his death by the guillotine, and numerous glass cases containing jewels, miniature portraits, fans, handkerchiefs, gloves, shoes, canes, etc., that formerly belonged to women or men who took a leading part in the French revolution.

This new arrangement of the Carnavalet Museum is greatly to the credit of its curator, George Calin.—Paris letter in New York Tribune.

It is reported that 1,000 mill men joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners within two weeks recently at Oshkosh, Wis.

JOINT STATEHOOD RESOLUTION VOTE

Washington, May 19.—The desire of so many members to speak on the joint statehood resolution, admitting Arizona and New Mexico, caused Democratic leaders to change their plans for ending debate and rushing the bill to passage today, and discussion will continue until next Tuesday. The floor leaders of the majority had hoped to pass the bill before today's adjournment, but it was not deemed wise to cut off debate as long as so many members on each side had prepared arguments which they wished to deliver.

Accordingly, an agreement was reached by Representative Flood to continue the debate until Tuesday when the joint resolution will be called for passage.

The house special committee to investigate the American Sugar Refining company today organized and discussed plans of procedure.

The senate was not in session, but hearings before the senate finance committee on reciprocity continued.

BOARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our thanks for the sympathy and assistance rendered to us in our late bereavement and particularly to the Segs, Lilly lodge, Women of the Central Presbyterian church, employees of the R. M. B. T. Co., Rev. Hickman and other friends. MR. and MRS. GEO. M. STODDARD and FAMILY.

FINANCIER ENDS HIS OWN LIFE

New York, May 19.—Col. Henry O. Seixas, a widely known financier and a director in many prominent industrial corporations, committed suicide in Central Park this afternoon by shooting.

The body was found east of the West Drive, opposite 79th street. Col. Seixas was about 70 years old.

WESTERN UNION COMPROMISES WITH STATE OF KANSAS

Topeka, Kas., May 19.—The difference between the Western Union Telegraph company and the state of Kansas over charter fees was amicably adjusted today. The contest began six years ago, when the state attempted to enact a charter fee based upon the capital stock of the company. The supreme court of the United States held this to be unreasonable. The compromise effected today is that the company will contribute \$2,000,000.

LUCKY BOY SPECULATORS.

The sight of the curb market resembles one of a small-sized though fierce, agitated riot. However, with all their excited and wild gesticulations, gyrations and howling, for all the world like a pack of beasts, there is method in their madness.

The curb has brought forth an army of boy speculators, many of them street urchins, in this case literally being lifted out of the gutter on to the curb. There is something in the atmosphere of Wall Street, that stirs the gambling spirit in the young blood. Thousands of small boys are "playing the market" and having the time of their young lives juggling stocks on Wall street, and their trading is almost altogether on the curb. Most of these young gamblers in stocks are employed in brokerage and banking houses in the financial district, and the usual run of boy speculators take their gains or losses quite as philosophically as the most hardened veterans of "the street."

Only a few years ago an office boy in a large Stock Exchange house made enough money playing the market to buy a seat on the exchange. He has since dropped out of Wall street and brought up in the financial district seems to know what has become of him. His seat was sold a couple of years ago. His name was Daniel S. Peters.

The story of Dennis Fogarty is now one of the traditions of "the street." Dennis used to be a stock runner for John W. Gates. Passing up and down Broad street, he finally began to take "fliers" on the curb with the ten-dollar notes that represented his occasional accumulations. When he became 16 years old he threw up his job and took his place as a full-fledged speculator on the curb. He got hold of some Western mining stocks when they were cheap, and sold them after they had jumped several points, making a few thousand dollars in about three months. The curb then became too slow for this lightning boy operator, and he began to take a fall now and then out of the listed securities. With luck still smiling on him, he made more money. When Steel Common was down around fifteen, Dennis bought heavily of it. It soon started up, and kept on going up and up. When it reached a fairly high point, Dennis became 21, and he wisely celebrated his majority by selling out.—From "Wall Street, Its History and Romance," in the May Strand.

'ARMAMENTS AND ARBITRATION'

I think and have always thought that the possession of force, of power to effect ends, is a responsibility—a talent, to use the Christian expression—which cannot be developed upon another, except when certain that the result cannot violate the individual or the national conscience. A general arbitration arrangement between Great Britain and the United States approaches this condition, because it is as certain as anything human can be that the two states will never again go to war; that their difficulties will always be settled peaceably. If there were no other reason, the interests and consequent sympathies of the British colonies, except perhaps those of Canada, would insure this.

It could be desired that differences between the two nations should be submitted not to a third, outside party, but to a permanent tribunal composed of citizens of the two countries and of their colonies. Where differences are amendable to an existing law they can be referred to a tribunal of competent lawyers of whatsoever nationality, although the nearly even division between members of our highest tribunals upon questions of great importance compels the conclusion that acceptance of a judgment by the community is

not the acquiescence of the intellect in a competent interpretation of law, but the submission of the will to a mere majority—of a court—a much lower action. But in questions of policy, like the Monroe doctrine or the fortification of the Panama canal before the zone became United States territory, or the position of Great Britain in Egypt or of Japan in Manchuria, determination does not concern lawyers as such, but men of affairs, because, there being no law applicable, what is needed is a workable arrangement based upon recognized conditions. Such arrangement becomes a law for the period of its duration.

In conclusion, a word may be said upon the onerousness of armaments, so much insisted upon and so present to popular consciousness today. Undoubtedly armaments are costly, but the means to bear them have increased to a degree little realized, if known at all.

The thing to be observed is that, with an increase of nearly 50 per cent of trade in proportion to population, there is only 25 per cent increase in military expenditure. The increase of revenue collected approached 150 per cent in 1909, and has since exceeded that mark.

These considerations are not advanced in order to contest the armament is a burden. They show only that the burden is not unbearable in itself, because it is very much less than had been borne. If it tends to internal revolt and to the breakdown of civilization, as Sir Edward Grey affirmed, it will not be because men cannot endure it, but because they will not.

The question for civilized men is whether, under all the world-wide conditions confronting this era, reticence under the burden is a sign of progress or of decay.—Rear-Admiral Mahan in the North American Review for May.

The Danish royal family was lucky in securing thrones, but Prince William Christian Alphonse George, who reigns in Greece and whose name is George I. King of the Hellenes (not of Greece, but of the Greeks) is the luckiest of all, according to the Eastern and Western Review; for an archism in Greece is unknown and royalty was never in danger.

King George has comparatively an easy time of it. Gifted with no small share of worldly goods, for besides the civil list granted by the Greek government he receives an additional grant from the three protecting powers—England, Russia and France—he is therefore considered one of the richest rulers in Europe. The court expenses, both private and public, are limited; no one could accuse the king of undue display or of squandering his royal estate.

Both he and the queen set an example by their simplicity of living, both at home and in their travels abroad. They brought up their family as becomes the democratic spirit of the country.

Forty-three years ago the king married the young and beautiful Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia. The crown prince and his son, Prince George, having been born in Greece and brought up in the national creed of the country, the Greek Orthodox church, are looked upon as native Greek princes by the nation with which they have wholly and entirely identified themselves.

It was a difficult task for any one coming to a country that had been divided by internal strife, after expelling its ruler, to reign over a turbulent race as yet unused to any higher authority. Happily the king adapted himself to circumstances, and aided by a natural gift of foresight and keen intelligence, won the respect and devotion of his subjects. He assumed for his motto, "My strength lies in the love of my people," which pleased every Greek heart.

Both he and the queen set an example by their simplicity of living, both at home and in their travels abroad. They brought up their family as becomes the democratic spirit of the country.

Forty-three years ago the king married the young and beautiful Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia. The crown prince and his son, Prince George, having been born in Greece and brought up in the national creed of the country, the Greek Orthodox church, are looked upon as native Greek princes by the nation with which they have wholly and entirely identified themselves.

It was a difficult task for any one coming to a country that had been divided by internal strife, after expelling its ruler, to reign over a turbulent race as yet unused to any higher authority. Happily the king adapted himself to circumstances, and aided by a natural gift of foresight and keen intelligence, won the respect and devotion of his subjects. He assumed for his motto, "My strength lies in the love of my people," which pleased every Greek heart.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

The Danish royal family was lucky in securing thrones, but Prince William Christian Alphonse George, who reigns in Greece and whose name is George I. King of the Hellenes (not of Greece, but of the Greeks) is the luckiest of all, according to the Eastern and Western Review; for an archism in Greece is unknown and royalty was never in danger.

King George has comparatively an easy time of it. Gifted with no small share of worldly goods, for besides the civil list granted by the Greek government he receives an additional grant from the three protecting powers—England, Russia and France—he is therefore considered one of the richest rulers in Europe. The court expenses, both private and public, are limited; no one could accuse the king of undue display or of squandering his royal estate.

Both he and the queen set an example by their simplicity of living, both at home and in their travels abroad. They brought up their family as becomes the democratic spirit of the country.

Forty-three years ago the king married the young and beautiful Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna of Russia. The crown prince and his son, Prince George, having been born in Greece and brought up in the national creed of the country, the Greek Orthodox church, are looked upon as native Greek princes by the nation with which they have wholly and entirely identified themselves.

Finda Publicity Successful.

The Christian church in Sheridan, Ind., tried out newspaper advertising the other day and from the results the members of the board in charge say that the experiment will undoubtedly lead to its further use. The cornerstone of the new church was to be laid and the board advertised the fact with a full page in the local paper together with the announcement that a specially picked chorus would be present on the occasion. The attendance resulting from the publicity exceeded all expectations.

Too True.

Baby John was not allowed to have pepper in his food, but seeing his father putting pepper on his roast beef, hurriedly seized the pepper box and sprinkled it up in the plate. "Mother," he said, "we eat everything with our mouth but pepper, and we eat that with our nose."—Delineator.

Value of the Poet.

"The great poets have done so much to make life easier," said the earnest young woman. "That's right," replied Mr. Cumrox; "if it weren't for the great poets we'd be stumped many a time for something to write in an autograph album."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Late estimates on the percentage of recoveries under the new emollient treatment for Bright's Disease are as follows:

Where patient is much weakened and crises may be expected in from five to ten days, probably not more than 10 per cent to 20 per cent recover. Where physicians aid with efforts to restrain all symptoms this percentage is increased. In cases where patients have from thirty to sixty days of life the efficiency is very much higher.

Where patients do not wait until bedridden probably three-fourths yield.

And in cases that take the new emollient treatment on the appearance of the disease nearly nine out of ten respond.

Albumen casts and dropsy do not prevent recovery. The point is that the renal inflammation should be attacked before the heart and physical system are broken down.

The new emollient treatment is known as Fulton's Renal Compound. It can be had in Ogden from Wm. Driver & Sons' Drug Co.

We desire every patient to write us who is not noting the usual improvement by the third week. Literature mailed free. Jno. J. Fulton Co., 645 Battery St., San Francisco, Cal. We invite correspondence with physicians who have obstinate cases.

The Truth About ELK Baking Powder

---and others

Let us take up the relative merits of Cream of Tartar and Phosphate baking powders.

In discussing baking powder under this head it is well to remember certain terms. Baking powders, in which cream of tartar furnishes the acid, are known as tartrate powders, all others are phosphate powders. Bicarbonate of soda supplies most of leavening gas, hence this gas is a carbon gas.

Cream of tartar baking powder manufacturers, invariably in their advertising matter, and in all ways possible, seek to implant in the minds of the users of baking powders that no other kind is fit to use, either ignoring or wilfully keeping to themselves a great scientific principle. That principle is that the ingredients of any cream of tartar baking powder, when subject to heat, produces a crystallization of salts, sometimes called rochelle salts, but in truth and in fact, a potassium salt, pure and simple, otherwise known as a potash salt.

A strong movement is now on among pure food officials to enforce the law, known as the National Pure Food and Drug Act, supplemented in all states by the pure food boards acting under state laws. This movement is largely waged to compel all manufacturers of canned articles and articles put up in packages under a label, trade mark or otherwise, to properly label goods, and which laws, we as manufacturers of canned articles

and articles put up in packages under a label, trade mark or otherwise, to properly label goods, most thoroughly approve, because if we manufacture an article worthy of sale and fit to be used in the home, we take it that no manufacturer will object to properly labeling the same. Now under this head of properly labeling goods, the question of the ingredients contained in baking powders, necessarily, with us at least, plays an important part. We have the various ingredients, corn starch, bicarbonate of soda, phosphate, egg albumen, and one other, commonly known as alum. With but two of these we will have to do in this discussion.

One only of these two finds voice in the shape of a criticism at the hands of our competitors, the cream of tartar people. That is the one here called alum. Now it is well to remember that alum in the common accept-

ance of the term, is a salt belonging to the great family of sulphides, and is either injurious or otherwise, according to the quantity used. It is well known that salt is preservative, but if even the common table salt is used in too large quantities it becomes poisonous, or strictly speaking, injurious to the health. This is because it chemically changes the tissue, either preserving it if in proper quantities, or stagnating if too much is used.

Now to resume the cream of tartar thought, and we will here quote from Dr. Talmage, than whom no higher authority is known in this western country. Dr. Talmage says: "The chief asset of the baking powder trust is the prejudice created in the minds of the people by their campaign of advertising, wherein they are continually condemning goods with alum as an ingredient. It is now well established by all scientific people that this so-called alum absorbs the air moisture, thus maintaining uniformity in Elk Baking powder, so that it will always be the same throughout the entire contents of the can, even if years are taken to use the same."

Dr. Talmage makes this claim for the following reason: That while all cream of tartar baking powders have none of this potassium salt in the can, yet when these powders are used in cooking, the heat of the fire chemically changes the ingredients used, until about 76 per cent of a total pound of cream of tartar baking powder is turned into a potassium salt. In order to draw the distinction more closely, we will state here, somewhat out of order, that a properly compounded phosphate baking powder, such as ELK, will not leave in the food more than 5 per cent of this same potassium salt. In other words, it consumes itself in the leavening.



The proof of the powder is the baking --Try Elk

35c

the pound —at your grocer's

GROCERIES

To be cheap really must have quality such as ours always have. We take all risk and guarantee satisfaction no matter at what price you buy the article.

CRACKER SALE
On Saturday only we will sell all 10c packages of crackers and cookies at—
THREE FOR 25c.

Other bargains—
Gingersnaps, barrel 20c
Fancy mixed cookies, lb. 15c
Saratoga Flakes, pkg 12 12c

Fresh Gingersnaps, lb. 10c
Fresh Bulk Soda Crackers, 8c
Fresh Vanilla Wafers, lb. 20c

All kinds of plants for garden and lawn—asters, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower and nasturtiums, 3 dozen for 25c. Egg plants and peppers, 20c.

CASH PRICES FOR NEXT WEEK

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Crystal White Soap, 6 for 25c | H. P. Flour, sack..... \$1.00 |
| Corn Meal, per sack..... 20c | Finest cream Cheese, lb 17 12c |
| Best Jar Rice, lb. 5c | Navy Beans, lb. 5c |
| Best Corn Starch, 4 for..... 25c | Gloss Starch, 2 for..... 15c |
| Fels Naptha Soap, pkg..... 55c | Best Sugar, lb..... 6c |
| Large cans Milk, 3 for..... 25c | Baby Milk, 6 for..... 25c |
| 3 pound pail Lard..... 35c | 5-pound pail Pure Lard. 60c |
| Germade, fresh, per sack, 35c | 7 5c boxes Matches..... 25c |
| 4 pounds new Potatoes..... 25c | |

The SMITH GROCERY
Bell 91; Ind. 1163. 26th and Wash.