

# The Evening Standard

An Independent Newspaper  
(ESTABLISHED 1874.)



### MISQUOTING AND MISREPRESENTING.

The following appeared in the Salt Lake Herald-Republican, all of which is false and misleading:

(Special to the Herald-Republican.)

Ogden, June 19.—Appearing on behalf of residents along North Lincoln avenue to object to the proposed opening of the street from Ogden river to Second street, E. H. Trullinger, a property owner, charged Mayor William Glassman in open council tonight with having made use of misrepresentation and fraud to gain the signatures of property holders in support of the movement.

Trullinger declared that Mayor Glassman had personally called upon himself and other property holders and told them that land dedicated by them for the opening would be paid for by the city and that no improvement assessment would be made against them. He said that Glassman had actually dragged him to a table, placed a pen in his hand and, by misrepresentation, had sought to gain his signature.

With the following corrections, the above may stand as correct:

First. Mr. Trullinger never made the charge as above published.

Second. The mayor never called on Mr. Trullinger for any purpose whatever.

Third. The mayor never called on any other property holders in the interest of Lincoln avenue or any other street.

Fourth. The mayor never made any promise to Mr. Trullinger or any other person in reference to the opening of Lincoln avenue.

Fifth. The mayor never promised Mr. Trullinger that he would, or would not, have to pay for the opening of the street.

Sixth. That the mayor never dragged Mr. Trullinger, or any other person, to a table to sign any document, neither did the mayor misrepresent anything.

Seventh. The mayor never told Mr. Trullinger that the city would pay for any land dedicated for streets.

With the seven corrections, the article appearing in the Herald-Republican may pass as fairly truthful.

The facts are that Mr. Trullinger, and seven or eight others, called on the city council several weeks ago, to discuss the opening of Lincoln avenue and, on motion of a councilman, the gentlemen were requested to go to the mayor's office and discuss the matter with the mayor. They did so, and the mayor said:

"Gentlemen, there are two ways to open a street, and one way is for you people simply to give the street to Ogden by deed or dedication, and no one pays or receives any money. The second way is where the city condemns the property and the amount is paid for the land taken, assessing the damage done in opening the street to the abutters."

The mayor says that any person charging the mayor with having represented any other plan for opening Lincoln avenue is deviating from the truth.

### WILL MAKE POSSIBLE NEW HOMES.

An Ogdenite, who has traveled extensively on the Pacific coast, was quoted in these columns two weeks ago as stating that the supplying of water for irrigation by pumping from deep wells is transforming parts of arid California from desert to garden spots. Of late Utah farmers on the west shore of Utah lake have been pumping water to the bench lands and producing most profitable crops. The following news item appears in a Lethi paper:

"F. C. Cooley took a twenty-horsepower gasoline engine and a Byron Jackson centrifugal pump to his ranch just south of Pelican Point where he will irrigate 300 acres with water pumped from Utah lake. By constructing a pipe line about 300 feet long he will elevate the water eighty-five feet and then with a gravity canal carry the water over practically the whole of his desert entry of 320 acres. Mr. Cooley has erected a comfortable bungalow on the bench and is preparing to go extensively into the farming and hog raising business.

"J. W. Ball, who owns a sixty-acre tract two miles south of Saratoga, commenced his pump going this week. He has a small gasoline engine and a centrifugal pump elevating water out of the lake through a six-inch pipe.

"J. W. Gates, a Salt Lake hardware man, has ordered a pump and in a few days will have it irrigating his 160-acre ranch about midway down the west side of the lake.

"Further north County Commissioner James H. Gardner has an up-to-date gasoline pumping plant with which he is irrigating twenty acres of apples and a tract of grain and alfalfa. He also has a windmill with which he elevates water into a big tank and irrigates a five-acre peach orchard. Mr. Gardner has about 250 acres, all of which he intends to irrigate by means of a pumping system."

The day is coming when thousands of acres of fertile, but now arid, land in this state, on which flowing water from canals cannot be placed, will be made productive by the tapping of a sub-

terranean water supply and the using of pumps to lift the water to the surface.

There are sagebrush valleys where the soil is rich in all the elements of fertility, where, if water were obtainable, a paradise could be created. Tests will demonstrate that in many of these valleys wells can be obtained which, by pumping, can be made to water thousands of acres. When the transformation is brought about, the wonder will be that the experiment had not been tried long ago.

### ENCOURAGING CROP CONDITIONS.

A Wall street review of recent date, in commenting on the outlook for large crops this year, says:

While some degree of irregularity has resulted from a disposition of fortunate holders to realize profits, nothing of importance has occurred this week to change the favorable outlook in the financial markets. The winter wheat crop has proven a particularly early one, and is for all practical purposes "made." Reliable reports from the leading spring wheat sections contain little of a discouraging character, though some damage by drought and heat has been reported in a limited area. It is always well to bear in mind, however, that in view of the tremendous acreage devoted to our grains, local damage can be particularly severe and yet not adversely affect the general result. In fact, damage reports so far as our newspapers are concerned are "news"; but ideal conditions covering many millions of acres are merely commonplace and attract no special attention. Interest now centers, so far as harvest prospects are concerned, upon the condition of corn, which will be officially reported upon by the Washington authorities early next month. The best information available from state and unofficial sources is that last year's large acreage planted to corn has been well exceeded, which is natural in view of the high prices that have been current for the product. The seed went into the ground under particularly auspicious conditions, and while some nervousness has since resulted from dry weather, there is no reason to believe that the result will be other than a highly favorable one. Cotton prospects will also bear the same favorable interpretation.

## REPUBLICANS OPPOSE BILL ON TREATY IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Republican opposition to the Canadian reciprocity bill in the Senate reached the stage of open revolt today. Led by Senator Dixon of Montana, who again failed in his demand for an explanation or a speech in favor of the bill from some of the Republican leaders who championed the measure, the Republican members declared that if the bill passed that many Republicans would join the Democrats in an attempt to lower the duties on all manufactured products.

"When the cornerstone is pulled out of the system of protective tariff," said Senator Dixon, "when the farmer's products are thrown into a free market while his purchases continue to be protected, there are many good prospects in the Republican ranks here who will vote to have the duties pulled down on iron and steel, chemicals, cotton and many other things."

Other Northwestern Republicans signified their approval of the Montana Senator's words, and the passage of the reciprocity bill, which is admitted that the bill will have a majority in the senate but will be attended with a fight that threatens to open the whole tariff subject. "We want to make one thing," declared Senator Crawford of South Dakota, "we find the Senators from Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, states that have always reaped the greatest harvest of protection, opposing this measure that proposes to put on the free list every single article raised in the northwest. I want to deal with this matter in its entirety. If Pennsylvania, Mississippi and Massachusetts had joined hands in a new political propaganda it is time for the rest of the country to strike out a new track."

"If you can get enough Senators on that side with you," returned Senator Bailey of Texas, "we will take one of these bills now coming over from the house and make a whole new tariff law out of it."

Senator Bailey said that there would be no adjournment until the Senate has acted on the free list bill and the woolen bill Reciprocity came before the Senate today with the Root amendment, affecting the importation of pulpwood and paper from Canada, as the matter for immediate consideration. Later he came into the chamber but said he would not be ready to discuss the amendment until Wednesday.

Opponents of the bill then demanded an explanation in a speech from some one in favor of the measure.

Mr. Cummins said he wanted to speak against the Root amendment, but would not do so when that amendment was not officially before the Senate, and had not been explained. Senators Dixon, Bailey, Smith of Michigan and others declared they would make no speeches against the bill until they had heard some word on its support.

### DECORATIONS ARE BLURRED BY RAIN

LONDON, June 19.—Rain began falling steadily early this afternoon, and the flags along the streets tonight hung limp, their gaudy colors blurred, while the triumphal arches, some of the finest decorative effects arranged for the coronation celebration stand a fair chance of being ruined. The spectacular aspect of London is considerably damaged, but the town has a festive appearance regardless of the unkindness of the weather. Buckingham palace again today was the center of popular interest, and tonight, as last night, traffic was congested throughout the wide area. Well into the small hours of the morning there was a constant parade of belated sightseers watching curiously the thousands of

## WHITE SLAVERS ARE SENTENCED

SALT LAKE, June 19.—Holding the "white slave" laws as enacted a year ago to be absolutely constitutional, Judge Page Morris in the United States district court this morning sent two convicted procurers to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., for two of the longest terms ever imposed by the local United States court and sent a third to the county jail. A crushing denunciation prefaced the statement by the judge that he will pass sentence on the fourth.

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before the sentences were passed this morning.

Constitutionality Argued. Attorney Joseph Lewinsohn, representing the defendants, "white slavers," argued against the constitutionality of the law, declaring that in the act police power was used in enforcing government traffic laws. He said that the violation of the law was not in the actual interstate traffic, but was at one or both of the terminations of the railroad journey, and therefore was a case not for the government but for the foreign state. District Attorney H. E. Booth, who has represented the government through the cases and who went a long way toward making the original arrests of the "white slavers," argued that the "white slave" law was on a par with the law regarding the sending of illicit letters through the mail or advertising a lottery through the mails. The case was argued pro and con, and the statement of Judge Morris was listened to with the closest attention. The court room was crowded to such a point that the benches had to close the outer doors to keep the crowds back.

Law is Constitutional. In passing upon the constitutionality of the "white slave" law, Judge Morris said that he considered the law of a higher degree of merit than the lottery laws that had been declared constitutional. "The essential element of crime in this case," said Judge Morris, "is that the person for whom the ticket is secured shall be carried in interstate commerce. It is the purpose of the law that this interstate commerce shall not be polluted by any such agreements or acts."

Attorney Lewinsohn had asked for time in which to prepare a brief on the subject, but this was denied along with the holding of the law to be constitutional. Judge Morris then called for statements from the convicted traders. Gould in a disconnected appeal for mercy denounced his "pal," Mae Brown, for her testimony, and also the testimony of Judge Morris. The attorney for Siegel attempted to picture Siegel as an angel without much success, and Hughes made no statement. District Attorney Booth then asked that the sentence in the Brown woman's case be deferred until tomorrow morning while arrangements are being made for a place to send her. There is no provision for women in the federal prison at Leavenworth and it is up to the attorney general at Washington to designate the place of her incarceration.

Judge Passes Sentence. Judge Morris then called Gould to the floor, and after a denunciation which Gould would not, passed sentence. He turned and rested his eyes on the floor while the judge sentenced him. "A jury of fair-minded, intelligent and honest men has found you guilty on every count in the indictment against you," said Judge Morris. "The indictment is so stated that it covers every phase of this act. It is abhorrent to the court and to all upright men that you carry a young girl and place her in such a filthy place as you did. With respect to your honor after taking that young girl to Pocatello you went to that horrible brothel and engaged rooms for these two women, one only 16 years old and the other a schemer and defamer and your pal."

At this point the Brown woman looked up as the judge mentioned her as a schemer and a defamer and looked for a moment as though she would faint. It practically sealed her fate.

"The only mitigating circumstance in this case," continued the judge, "was that the girl was impure when you found her. Therefore I do not feel disposed to impose the maximum sentence in your case. I feel that should be reserved for some person who violates the extreme of the law. I intend this to serve as a warning. I can find no words to express my abhorrence for a man and woman who would lead a young girl into a life of shame. I never heard a more pitiful description than that of that young girl in that horrible brothel. I hope that when you get out of prison you will be a reformed man and that you will be warning to you for the future as well as to others. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, for a period of seven and a half years."

THE DIMINISHING POPULATION OF SCOTLAND. Early returns of the recent Scotch census, taken in conjunction with the statistics of emigration from Scotland to the United States and to the British colonies, have revealed not only the marked progress of a process of depopulation in the rural districts, but the stagnation of the urban centers.

In no case has the actual population of the United Kingdom reached the figures in the estimates of the registrar general, and the increases in number of the urban population have been so small as to amount to a retrograde decline. This situation has aroused serious alarm in the United Kingdom, and, as usual, the politicians are seeking to place the responsibility upon their opponents for a state of affairs that is universally recognized to be serious.

Naturally the decline of the population of Scotland is most generally attributed to the faults of the land system and to the appropriation of the land in greater and greater units for sport and pleasure. Especial emphasis is given the latter point by the allegation that 9,000,000 of Scotch acres—an area equal to the entire cultivated area of Denmark—are owned by seventy persons, and the rejection by the house of lords of liberal measures for the increase of small holdings and the restriction of the power of land lords is regarded as at the root of the present evil. At least, it is the opinion of shrewd observers that the Scotchmen would prefer to stay at home if the hope of owning a bit of the soil were held out to them.

But the land question does not tell the whole story. The British colonies are making extraordinary bids for immigrants from north Britain, and the offer of passage money and the gift of 160 acres of land in Australia and liberal land allotment in Canada account in a large part for the increasing exodus from the country. In February of the present year more than 6,700 Scotch emigrants left their land for Canada alone, and the annual loss is increasing instead of diminishing.

Whether radical changes in the land laws would meet the difficulties and reverse the present alarming outward flow is problematical, but the conviction is gaining ground in Great Britain that great as may be the need of the outlying portions of the empire, the recognition of the old country is rapidly becoming a far more urgent problem.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Paris, France, union of taxicab chauffeurs comprises 90 per cent of the taxicab drivers.

## WOOL PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES

Wool, which is likely to be the subject of considerable attention in Congress and thus throughout the country during the next few weeks, has been always an important factor in the foreign trade of the United States. As far back as 1850 imports of wool, according to the official reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, amounted to 18,12 million pounds valued at \$1,681,691; in 1851, 22,12 million pounds valued at \$3,833,157; in 1860, pounds not stated, value \$4,842,152; in 1870, 49 million pounds valued at \$6,743,350; in 1880, 128 million pounds valued at \$23,727,650; in 1890, 195 million pounds valued at \$15,264,083; in 1900, 156 million pounds valued at 20 million dollars; in 1910, 264 million pounds valued at 51 million dollars, and in 1911 seems likely to be 165 million pounds valued at \$27,000,000.

The quality of wool imported into the United States during the last ten years was 1932 million pounds valued at 24 million dollars, and the quantity produced at home 3051 million pounds valued at 697 million dollars. The average of the imported wool as a whole during the ten-year period in question was 17 cents per pound, and the average value of the wool produced in the United States during the same period, 23 cents per pound, though it is proper to add that the stated valuation of the imported wool is the current, wholesale price in the countries from which imported. Of the 1932 million pounds of wool imported in the last ten years, 40 million pounds were exported, and in addition to this two million pounds of domestic wool were exported.

Meantime the value of woolen manufactures imported has been in the last twenty years, 513.4 million dollars, an average of 25 million dollars a year; and the value of woolen goods exported in the same period, 30.12 million, an average of 1.23 million dollars per annum. The high record in importations of wool was 351 million pounds in 1897. In anticipation of transfer of wool from the free list of the Wilson tariff law to the dutiable list of the Dingley law, exceptionally large quantities were imported prior to 1895 the quantity of wool imported never touched the 200 million line, while subsequent to that period the fiscal years in which a total of 200 million pounds has been exceeded: 1905, 249 million pounds; 1906, 292 million; 1907, 304 million; 1909, 266 million; and 1910, 264 million pounds.

The importation of wool into the United States has steadily increased, the annual average during the five years ending with 1910 having been 212 million pounds; in the five years ending with 1905, 174 million pounds. In the five years ending with 1900, 189 million pounds; in the five years ending with 1895, 148 million; in the five years ending with 1890, 117 million pounds, and in the quinquennium ending with 1885, 69 million pounds, the average annual imports of wool in the five-year period 1906-1910 thus being three times as much as in the five-year period 1881-1885.

Of the clothing wool imported, over one-third is stated as from the United Kingdom; a little less than one-third from Australia; and about one-fourth from Australia and Tasmania. Of the combing wool imported, over half is credited as coming from the United Kingdom; about one-fourth from South America, and the remainder about equally divided between Canada and all other countries.

Carpet wools are chiefly from the Chinese Empire, about 33 per cent; the United Kingdom, about 25 per cent; Russia, 14 per cent, and other European countries 11 per cent; while about 5 per cent of imports are credited to Turkey, to Asia and Argentina respectively. Europe supplies most of the woolen goods imported, though southeastern Asia supplies a considerable share of the carpets brought into the country.

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## JUST FOR FUN

She Knew She Had Forgotten. Perhaps. One of ex-Governor Pennypacker's best stories—and he has a rare collection of real witty stories—is one bearing upon the prevalence of divorces. At a recent meeting, when he discussed the need of uniform divorce laws, the ex-Governor told the story, saying:

"To many Americans are in sympathy with the little schoolboy who was asked to write his idea of Greek marriage customs."

"After a little thought the lad wrote: 'Among the Greeks, a man only married one wife, which was called monotomy.'—Philadelphia Times.

The Poor Professor Again. A professor of Greek who was noted for self-appreciation bought a dozen collars and marked the first one with his full name and the others simply "Ditto."—Everybody's Magazine.

A Difference. "My good man, how did you happen to be thrown out of work?" "I got out," replied Weary Woman, with dignity. "I didn't have to be thrown out."—Washington Herald.

Woman, Woman! Young Bachelor—I often wonder if I am making enough money to get married on.

Old Benedict—Well, I don't know how much you are making; but you ain't.—Puck.

An Improvement. Lady—And did you make your congregation give up cannibalism? Missionary (suppressing a grin)—Not exactly, but after months' trouble I persuaded them to use knives and forks.—The Thistle.

Quite Desirable. Mrs. Quixley—What kind are the new people next door? Mrs. Dart—A grand place, lovely parlor suite, a handsome dining set, two dogs and a parrot.—Chicago Daily News.

In a Small Republic. The troubles increase By day and by night; You can't declare peace Without starting more fight. —Washington Star.