

The Evening Standard

An Independent Newspaper
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)



WHERE IT IS 31 BELOW.

While the thermometers in Ogden indicated 2 to 4 degrees above zero last night, the people of Carlin, Nevada, 250 miles west of Ogden on the Southern Pacific, were shoveling coal into their bedroom stoves to keep from freezing. With the column of mercury at 31 degrees below zero, the Carlinites thought themselves fortunate that they were not in Halleck where a spirit thermometer was necessary to measure the frigid wave. Halleck is a short distance from Death and near the head of Humboldt valley. Trainmen on the Southern Pacific claim it is the coldest place this side of the Arctic circle and they feel qualified to undertake to duplicate Peary's feat every time they pass through that region of frost.

A conductor on a Southern Pacific passenger train, whose run takes him to Carlin, says he keeps a stove in full blast in his bedroom and has several thicknesses of blankets on his bed, but to keep from getting cold feet, he employs a screened electric globe as a "warmer" and spreads his fur overcoat over the foot of the bed.

Carlin may be a delightful summer resort and Halleck a place of beauty in late spring, but in winter those towns have no charm for one whose blood chills in an Ogden temperature as "warm" as 2 to 4 degrees above zero.

UTAH'S ADMIRAL DEAD.

The death of Robley D. Evans is a loss to Utah, as well as the nation. The Admiral was Utah's most distinguished public man in the naval service of the United States. "Fighting Bob" Evans was made a possibility by Captain Hooper, delegate from Utah who, serving the Territory in a congressional capacity, met Robley D. Evans as a boy in knee breeches, working as a page in the United States senate, and, in response to a desire on the part of the youngster to gain the navy, had him make his way to Utah before a transcontinental railroad was thought of, so that he might establish a residence and qualify to enter the naval academy. At the age of 16 he entered Annapolis, a cadet from Utah.

When the Civil war broke out, he left school and served in the Northern navy, being wounded at the attack on Fort Fisher and made a cripple for life.

Prior to the Spanish-American war, Fighting Bob's most distinguished act was the defying of the entire Chilean fleet in the harbor of Valparaiso, when the Yorktown, which he commanded, forced the Chilean government to apologize for murderous assaults on men of his crew who had gone ashore.

Captain Evans played a most important part as commander of the Iowa when Cervera's ships attempted to escape from Santiago harbor during the Spanish war.

Later, the then rear admiral was placed in command of the Atlantic fleet of battleships at the beginning of the cruise around the world, but sickness compelled him to leave the squadron at San Francisco. On his return East, in April, 1908, he was met at Ogden by a great crowd of admirers, including a large delegation headed by the governor, from Salt Lake, and, in the exchange of greetings, he expressed his love for the state that started him on his naval career.

Admiral Evans presented a gruff exterior and was a severe disciplinarian, but he was a lovable man as a companion and was filled with kindness for those in whom he had confidence.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE.

Have you noted the wonderful industrial growth of Porto Rico as recorded in foreign trade of that country? Since the United States gave to the island peace and security and lifted the heavy burden of Spanish domination, the people have prospered as never before.

And this, in less degree, is true of Cuba, that largest of the "Sunny Antilles." A British traveler, who has devoted some time to a study of present-day conditions in the West Indies, marvels at the achievements of the American occupation following the expelling of Spanish authority.

"What most surprised me was to find Cuba one of the cleanest and healthiest countries I have ever come across," he says. "Its death-rate is the lowest but one in the world and it was almost bewildering to be forced to realize that Havana, with the terror of whose name all Europe and America have rung for three hundred years, is now no longer a fever den, but one of the choicest and best, patronized health resorts and tourists resorts in the West Indies. American energy and example and Cuban docility and good sense are to be thanked for that. If Americans had never done anything else for Cuba they would deserve her lasting gratitude for having put the fear of dirt into the Cuban people. It is not the Platt amendment that keeps the Cubans scouring and flushing their streets and installing water supplies and sewage systems. It is simply that they have learned that such things pay for themselves a thousand times over. Yellow fever has become not merely obsolete but virtually impossible and I do not believe that any questions of sanitation will ever again oblige the United States to take an active interest in Cuban affairs."

The island is prosperous and going rapidly ahead. Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, declared a few years ago that no better field for the expenditure of capital could be wished for, and the statement is even truer today than when it was first made. Cuba is one of the most accessible and potentially one of the richest spots on earth, yet at the same time one of the least developed and the most sparsely populated. Only about one-twentieth of its area is under any kind of cultivation and its people number not more than two millions. The eastern end of the island, especially—and it is there that the agricultural and industrial future of Cuba lies—is a storehouse of natural wealth clamoring for men, highways and capital to unlock it. It is possible for any well-organized concern to go into what is now an uncleared wilderness,

and in five or six years to build up a great and prosperous industry in sugar, timber and fruit.

The triumphs of the representatives of the United States government in both Porto Rico and Cuba are a source of pride to every American. Eventually the same sense of satisfaction should come from the directing of affairs in the Philippines, in fact the progress already made is highly pleasing as perfect tranquility exists in nearly all the great group of islands extending from a short distance south of Japan to near the island of Borneo, some 1000 miles. The Spaniards held the archipelago for 300 years and never gained the respect of the natives and miserably failed even in the attempt to pacify the Filipinos on the island of Luzon. The industrial conditions were chaotic at all times other than in Manila and civilization scarcely had extended beyond one or two cities. Today the American and the Filipino are developing the old industries, such as sugar, hemp and tobacco, and expanding the commerce of the islands in many other directions.

Americans bid fair to rival the British as expansionists and colonizers.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL UNREST.

In his annual financial review Henry Clews, the New York banker, in part says:

There is one influence affecting business that should not be overlooked, and that is the general social unrest. It may or may not become a seriously disturbing influence, but it is sure to be a vital force in new legislation for some time to come. The social uplift which is now going on is not a movement to be ignored. Those at the bottom of the social ladder are fighting for a better chance, and they are going to have it, as they rightfully should. Their determination to secure a larger share of the general output has been immensely stimulated by the phenomenal growth of unwieldy fortunes in this country, not to speak of the often vulgar and ostentatious display of wealth which has naturally created undesirable class antagonism. These swollen fortunes, it is thoroughly appreciated, have only been made possible through past misgovernment and legislative privileges in one form or another. Such privileges have fostered monopoly, and an inordinate concentration of capital. The discontent bred from such conditions has been materially aggravated by the congestion of population in our great cities, and the radical tendencies of foreign population, which either cannot or will not take itself to the farm or the smaller city, where there is a better demand for unskilled labor than in our great cities. The various abuses arising from these conditions have created a strong and disturbing sentiment against capital, especially in the form of great corporations. This is shown by the overwhelming public support given the Sherman law, and the popular approval of recent governmental efforts to regulate corporate affairs. This determination to regulate business more freely means that the country must be prepared for a widening of government activities in business affairs, whether on municipal, state or national lines. It is to be hoped that this tendency will be intelligently guided and kept within the limits of moderation. Government ownership is un-American and destructive of both national and individual liberty and progress. Wise regulation may solve many of the problems of the day, and our financial and industrial leaders will do well to set themselves in harmony with and not against the popular will. This will be good business quite as much as good politics. The Interstate Commerce Commission and many of our public service commissions have already proved their usefulness as a means of protection not only to the public but also to corporations and investors.

Of late there has been a decided tendency to curtail legislative privileges. The check imposed upon monopoly by the Sherman law and the proposed curtailment of excessive protection by a reduction of the tariff are the first steps in this direction. It is quite certain that privileges of this character will hereafter be very difficult, if not impossible, to secure. The trust movement has reached its zenith, and monopoly must hereafter choose between facing competition or rigid governmental regulation. After a little experience with the latter, it will probably prefer the former.

What the final outcome of present tendencies will be cannot be foretold. Great changes have taken place in the past twenty years, during which our industrial system has been completely revolutionized. The large corporation is here to stay. So, too, is its counterpart, the union. Both have misused, nay, grossly abused their great power to the public detriment. Both have too many points of excellence and vitality to be eliminated. Both should be obliged to obey the law and submit to more rigid control. Already capital has been obliged to surrender its monopoly power, and labor unions, too, will eventually be obliged to bow to public opinion and give to others the same liberty of action that they claim for themselves. The days of monopoly profits and brutal competition are coming to an end. So also, let us hope, is the exercise of violence by labor. Public opinion will not longer tolerate either, and the corporation or the union which has demands to make will be obliged to prove their necessity and sound public opinion.

As a check to discontent arising from monopolistic tendencies nothing has been more reassuring than the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Oil and Tobacco cases. These were not unduly drastic opinions and neither destroyed property nor impaired vested rights. They simply curbed monopolistic plans, put an end to exorbitant monopoly profits, gave others a better chance to compete and obliged combinations of a monopolistic character to dissolve as far as practicable into their original parts. Of course, such a pronounced change of methods in our business system was a marked check. Such an arrest of brilliant schemes was confounding, and there is still more or less uncertainty about the conduct of business, which must be endured until the law or the courts have clearly demonstrated what monopoly is, what constitutes reasonable or unreasonable restraints of trade and what is fair or unfair competition. These are problems that must be patiently and intelligently worked out. It is impossible for the law to define what is reasonable or unreasonable in restraint of trade, because of constantly varying conditions. It is perfectly plain that thus far big business has been more frightened and displeased than hurt. Dreams of industrial empire have suddenly collapsed, and the consequent disappointment can be easily understood. Big business, however, is not doomed to go.

THISTLE CLUB TO HONOR BOBBY BURNS

Salt Lake, Jan. 4.—The Thistle club held its first meeting of 1912 at the Knights of Columbus hall, East First South street, last night. The reports of the retiring officers were read and each showed the affairs of the club to be in excellent condition. About fifty new members were admitted last year. The club added two new vice presidents to its list of officers.

The following new officers were installed: President, William Nesbit; vice presidents, James McGrath, Mrs. William Service, Nicol Hood; secretary, David Henderson, treasurer, Simon Grieve; conductor, Hannah White; installer, David McKendrick; sergeant-at-arms, James McPhee; chaplain, William Service. The new president made a neat speech in accepting the office.

Plans were made for a Leap Year dance to be held Wednesday evening, January 17. A committee of arrangements was appointed. The Thistle

club, in conjunction with Clan Stewart of the Order of Scottish Clans, will observe the Burns anniversary by a grant concert in the Salt Lake theater the evening of January 25. The services of some of the best vocalists in the city have been secured for that occasion. B. H. Roberts will deliver the principal address, and the Highland dancers and pipers will perform.

Gov. William Spry, Mayor Park and other prominent Salt Lake people have signified their intention of being present. Special committees are now busily at work arranging the details of the entertainment.

"Dance With the Crowd" at the **NEW COLONIAL DANCING ACADEMY**

BIG FIGHTER MAY TRAIN IN OGDEN

The date of the Jack Johnson-Jim Flynn fight, scheduled to take place some time before July 4, will be announced within the next ten days. This statement was made by Jack Curley, Flynn's manager today.

Whether the fight will be held at Westover or Metropolitan Hall will be made public at the same time.

The Salt Lake promoters who are to finance the fight, are expected to decide on the town when they reach Chicago to confer with Johnson and Curley early next week.

In an effort to develop Flynn along scientific lines, Curley is trying to engage James J. Corbett, Tommy Ryan and Abe Attell to train the Pueblo fireman. Flynn never has been noted for cleverness, but has depended mainly on his strength to carry him to victory. Ryan has assured Curley he will accept the proposition tendered him, but Corbett and Attell have not been heard from.

Johnson will do his preliminary work for the battle in Chicago. He now is in good condition and says, if necessary, he could enter the ring on a few weeks' notice. For the present, however, he intends to do only a little boxing and a great deal of motor-touring.

There is some talk among Ogden lovers of the sport to have Flynn or Johnson train in Ogden canyon. Both will be made offers.

Will Sign Saturday.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Jack Johnson announced today that the formal agreement for the Flynn fight would be signed Saturday afternoon, in a downtown hotel.

The heavyweight champion said that the details of the proposed fight with McVeigh would probably be made public next week and a formal agreement signed then by himself and Logan Drews.

HEAVY THEFTS OF SILVERWARE

New York, Jan. 4.—Thefts from the large jewelry and silverware stores of this city have been more extensive in the last few weeks than in any other holiday season in recent years, according to the police.

One of the largest establishments in the city celebrated the New Year by dismissing nineteen men from its staff of confidential employees in the sales department.

A large number of costly articles of silver stolen from another big store were not recovered because good faith was kept by persons negotiating with the thief, who was seeking to lighten

GIRL HAD STOLEN VALUABLE GOWNS

New York, Jan. 4.—Three women who recently employed Eugenia Schuman, a French girl, as a maid and French teacher in their families, have identified as their property jewelry and fine gowns found in her trunk. The police are in possession of over \$5,000 worth of merchandise taken from the girl's room. She said, when arrested, that she stole with the idea of getting money enough to go back to Paris to live in easy circumstances with her mother. She recently came here from Louisville, Ky.

BUND AND GAGGED BY A MASKED MAN

Union Hill, N. J., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Sarah Halwick, wife of a well-to-do insurance man, was bound and gagged by a masked man who entered her home on Hudson boulevard last night. Intimidating the woman with a threat to kill her, the robber stuffed a number of handkerchiefs into her mouth, tied her arms and legs with a stout cord and bundled her up in the middle of the floor while he ransacked the house.

AMERICA RIOT OF INIQUITY, WRITER CLAIMS

London, Jan. 4.—Americans would get no little amusement from an article in the January number of the London Magazine, written in an extremely serious mood by Mary Sinclair Burton, who starts by asking the question: "Does America hate England?" Her answer is a decided affirmative. Her arguments can be judged by the following extracts:

"There should be no difficulty in two nations speaking the same language, having the same basis of common law, to say nothing of a common origin and blood relationship, to have sympathies in common. Yet the writer found it harder to feel at home in the States after some years of experience in various parts of it than after a few months among genuine foreigners.

"One must go over to America very young and inexperienced to see eye to eye with Americans. Once your ideas of relative value—mine and thine—are crystallized into fairness it is as well to keep out of the land of so-called liberty and equality, if you would avoid the daily irritation of petty tyrannies. The cult of individualism is merely intensified by the power of money and makes for universal selfishness.

We're a Lawless Bunch.

"The Americans are a hard, materialistic, lawless, merciless people, intensely self-absorbed."

"You thank fate that you were not born a citizen of the United States, despite its magnificence and the stimulation of its wide clear skies."

"The American republic is a riot of wickedness disguised under a thin veneer of social decorum."

"The bitter blood of the old Covenanters, handed down through the Pilgrim fathers in self-exile, has lost little of its intensity after filtering through some fifteen generations, and no European is so little welcome as a Britisher in the eastern states. The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are great organizations whose func-



ROONEY AND BENT, ONE OF THE BIG FEATURE ACTS OF THE BILL AT THE ORPHEUM THIS WEEK.

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Removes Hairs and Whitens Skin
(Fashion Monthly.)
It is no longer necessary for those afflicted with superfluous hairs to use the painful electric needle, for a simple powder known to druggists as delatone, the discovery of a Russian chemist, it is said, quickly and permanently removes hairy or downy growths from any part of the body without the least injury to the skin. A little delatone is mixed with water and spread on the hairy surface, then after two or three minutes it is rubbed off, the skin washed and the hairs are gone. Aside from removing hairs, delatone leaves the skin soft and white. While genuine delatone is a little expensive, an ounce is ample and well worth its cost.

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JANUARY 4, 1912
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