

CONGRESSIONAL BILL NOW A LAW

The congressional apportionment bill is now a law. Governor William Spry yesterday signed the bill, which legislates out of the race for re-election one of Utah's two congressmen.

At the recent election both of Utah's congressmen were elected at large. Hereafter they will be elected by districts and both Congressman Joseph Howell and Jacob Johnson reside in the same district as apportioned by the new bill.

The bill places Salt Lake, Utah, Davis and Tooele counties in one congressional district and the rest of the state in the other district. Woman Commissioner. The governor also signed yesterday the bill by Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon creating the office of deputy commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, to be filled by a woman.

Among the other bills signed by the governor yesterday are the Williams pure food bill, the Bamberger bill creating the office of state parole agent, the Edgell bill establishing the boundary line between Juab and Sanpete counties, and the Lunt bill permitting the capitol commission to purchase additional ground for the site of the new state house.

Other Bills Signed. The bill signed yesterday by the governor follows: House bill No. 153 by Mabey—An act fixing the penalty for willful neglect of a wife or minor child.

House bill No. 102 by Mrs. Cannon—An act providing for the appointment of a woman deputy to the state commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics.

House bill No. 154 by Mabey—An act requiring interurban and other railway lines to fence the right of way.

House bill No. 15 by Elwood—An act prescribing the duties and fixing the compensation of the deputy coal mine inspector.

House bill No. 136 by Bamberger—An act creating the office of state parole agent.

House joint memorial No. 2 by Mabey—A memorial to congress petitioning for the passage of the Crago bill providing pensions for Spanish war veterans.

Senate bill No. 99 by Edgell—An act fixing the boundary between Sanpete and Juab counties.

Senate bill No. 148 by Wight—An act permitting the sale or lease of municipal lighting plants.

Senate bill No. 130 by Smith—An act permitting the leasing of coal lands by estates.

Senate bill No. 24 by Rideout—An act apportioning the state into two congressional districts.

Senate bill No. 225 by Lunt—An act providing the capitol commission to acquire more ground for the site of the state capitol.

Senate bill No. 173 by Ferry—An act making more rigid the tuberculosis regulations.

Senate bill No. 256 by committee on judiciary—An act authorizing the state board of equalization to levy taxes for the support of the state government.

Senate bill No. 39 by Williams—A pure food and drug act.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL

At an assembly yesterday afternoon at the High School, 61 members of the senior class were told that they were candidates for graduation in May. Of this number 48 are girls. There are 16 additional students in the class and their names will be taken up for consideration at another meeting of the faculty.

Henry Peterson states that the number falling this year will be unusually small. The following will be graduated: Harriet Farley, Susie Simister, Blanche Johnson, Hannah Heyman, Viola Gledhill, Pauline Malan, Inez Ingabretsen, Ralph Parker, Vera Trety, Helen Bischof, Margaret L. Bih-

IN TORTURE WITH RASH ALL THE TIME

Richardson could not sleep. Burned his face. Arms and legs raw with itching. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment cured.

Three weeks ago, I had a rash on both arms and legs. It was very itchy and I was in great pain. I tried many remedies but nothing helped. I heard of Cuticura and bought a box. I used it as directed and in a few days the rash was gone. I am now well and happy.

John W. Ogden, Ogden, Utah. I had a rash on my face and neck. It was very itchy and I was in great pain. I tried many remedies but nothing helped. I heard of Cuticura and bought a box. I used it as directed and in a few days the rash was gone. I am now well and happy.

We Want 87 Women, Right Now to Join Our Spring Sewing Club

Eighty-seven women may now become members of our Spring Sewing Machine Club. Eighty-seven machines is the total number we now have in stock. The first eighty-seven ladies to join will receive a machine at once by making a \$2 payment, this payment applies on the purchase price of the machine, the small balance may be paid at the rate of One Dollar a week. And remember that the total amount you pay is ONLY \$35. Don't put it off any longer--Join the club today.

For Two Dollars Down, We'll Put a Machine in Your Home

If we asked you to pay \$25 or \$30 down, you might have occasion to hesitate—but we merely ask that you pay \$2 down. You then have the machine delivered to your home—use it as hard as you wish for two weeks—if at the end of that time you decide that the Free is not the machine you want—return it and your contract will be cancelled.

A \$75 Machine for \$35

If you were to buy a late model Free from an agent, it would cost you \$75. If you were to buy any other high grade machine of an agent you would pay fully that much—and mark this—we do not claim the Free to be "just as good" as the other makes on the market—WE FIRMLY BELIEVE IT IS BETTER. And there are many points of superiority that we can point out to you so clearly that any woman can readily see the difference. As a piece of furniture, you will not be ashamed to put the Free in any room in your home—as a sewing machine it will be a positive pleasure to run it. Of the One Hundred machines sold in the last club, not one has been returned.

Cut Out the Coupon Now

Below we print a coupon with which you can join the club. Don't put it off another day. Cut it out and fill it in now—send or bring it to the store. If there is any additional information you want, telephone to the Sewing Machine Department—or, better still, call in person.

Application for Membership

"The Free" Sewing Machine Club. Fill out the coupon, send or bring it to the store.

Name
Town
Street Address
State



\$2 Down and \$1 a Week

In buying the Free on the Club Plan, you pay only the amount that you would have to pay in rent if you hired a second-hand machine. The payments need not be made weekly if you prefer monthly payments—we can easily arrange that to suit your convenience. And remember, too, that this offer is not open to more than eighty-seven women—when this number of applications is reached, we must wait for a new shipment before beginning another club.

The Best Machine Made

The Free is the handsomest machine made. It is the easiest running. It sews faster. It is almost noiseless. It makes a perfect lock stitch. You cannot pull out the sewing once it is done. It has eight ball bearing parts which makes it run as light as a bicycle wheel. It is so simple in construction that any woman can readily understand all of its parts.

It is guaranteed for your life—It is insured for five years against destruction by fire.

ler, Henrietta Meyer, Myra Grout, Amelia Ford, Bernice Whitaker, Nellie McQuade, Clara Davis, Iris Malone, Ethel Smyth, Beatrice Pingree, Sarah Van Patten, Florence Dinsmore, Ida Anderson, Maud Allen, John Cheekets, Laura Randall, Alice Stone, Rulon Tiltonson, Florence Zimmerman, William Baker, Edella Dalton, Eva Fouts, Val Browning, Kate Newman, Margaret Hart, Raymond Pearson, Minnie Grooms, Eugene Maw, Ray Everett, Clara Koepf, Margaret Dills, Willis Smith, Lorna Jenkins, Grace Atkinson, Irene Swanson, Hildeh Yokoyama, Josephine Taggart, Lula Hinchelliff, Alta Calvert, Alvira Boyle, Orelia Blackman, Tribby Jarman, Marguerite Sims, Maria Smith, Ruth Motzeller, Ruth Waltham, Kathryn Melvin, George Hamill, Don Hastings, Francis Coray.

pillow to bring good dreams. The symbol of this "first dream," as the custom is called, is a pictured boat which has on it figures that represent health and happiness and long life, and is sold by the vendor on the street who call out lustily: "Okatar! Okatar!" Buy our treasure boats!

Japanese children have special food to eat during the New Year holidays. On the morning of the seventh day, for instance, it is the custom to eat boiled rice that has been cooked with various vegetables. On the fifteenth day, rice boiled with small beans is eaten. Rice dumplings ornamented with pictures of lobsters are a favorite delicacy; also dried chestnuts, which meant victory. All these customs mean in some way health, long life and happiness.

In olden times the manner of calculating ages in Japan was different from that of western lands. In Japan a person becomes one year old with the advent of the new year, and a child was then two years of age whether he was born early or late in the preceding year. The fact that he gained a year to his age in this way was considered a matter of congratulation. Today our western method of counting by years and months is generally followed.

There are decorations all about which please the children's eyes and fancy. On either side of the house

porch branches of pine stand undisturbed for seven days, and from them hang straw cables and pieces of bamboo. The walls are appropriately ornamented, and mirror dumplings, so called because they are thought to resemble a mirror, are piled upon pine leaves and seaweed. Flowers are arranged in a special way, all selected to signify long life and happiness. Many important ceremonies follow one another until the twentieth day is reached, when the festivities come to a regretted end.—Woman's World.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC

The industry and energy which have become so strikingly characteristic of the citizens who live upon the Pacific slope play an important part in the story of our foreign commerce. For while the chief seaports upon the Atlantic coast receive much the greater part of the importations, yet the Pacific coast is exporting proportionately or relatively more than the Atlantic seaports are doing. In other words, the gain in the money value of exports, which has been made by the Pacific slope is proportionately greater than the gain which has been made upon the Atlantic slope. The Washington authorities report the Pacific

slope gain as about 40 per cent, whereas the gain of the Atlantic coast ports was only a little in excess of 6 per cent.

Behind these figures are to be found strong evidence of very great changes in the story of transportation. The railroads which have terminals upon the Pacific slope are apparently to increase their business more rapidly, proportionately, than are the railroads which have terminals upon the Atlantic slope. Within the next five or six years we shall probably discover very heavy gains in the exports from the Gulf coasts and the Mexican border. These changes, however, will ultimately prove of advantage to the entire United States. They foreshadow prosperity of which every community will receive its reasonable, although in many cases indirect, share.

In view of the wonderful story which is contained in the statistics of our foreign commerce for the past four years, it is probable that whatever economic legislation may be adopted at the extra session of congress, which is to meet in April, will have been so carefully framed that the legislation will not tend to diminish, but, if possible, to increase, our great foreign commerce. The United States is rapidly approaching in the magnitude of its foreign commerce the stupendous figure which for years have made Great Britain pre-eminent

Panama Canal Cities

Two seaport cities, one at each end of the Panama canal, are now in process of making. In time both Cristobal and Balboa are going to be attractive cities and each will have a system of deep-water piers and other facilities for water-borne commerce surpassed by few of the famous ports in the world. These cities are to be developed in accord with American ideals, for they are both within the zone that is under American control. The port facilities, which the government is providing at either end of the canal, are in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the great waterway.

Lining the approaches to the canal on the Pacific side and at right angles to the channel, piers 200 feet wide and 1,000 feet long are being constructed with dock slips 300 feet wide between. A drydock capable of accommodating vessels of the largest type is to be constructed at Balboa and an auxiliary dock of smaller dimensions is to be also provided. Excavations to provide space for the docks is now in progress. A small drydock built during the De Lesseps era is already in use at the Atlantic end of the canal.

In addition the government will provide an immense storage station for coal, fuel oil and food commodities at the Pacific entrance. There will be a plant for making any sort of repairs to a ship and capable of building a liner of the first class outright if need be. Naval ships of any type can be handled in the huge drydock on the Pacific side. The permanent entrance which the United States government will establish at either end of the canal will alone be adequate to the sustaining of a city of considerable importance.

LABOR NEWS OF ALL COUNTRIES

Plumbers at St. Catharines, Can., demand a 5 cent increase to 40 cents an hour and 45 cents an hour by August 1. They refused an offer of 40 cents for the year.

Almost \$750,000 was spent for strike relief work by the United Mine Workers of America during the year ending December 1, 1912. Most of this went into West Virginia.

A plan is contemplated to interest all non-union painters in Baltimore, Md., with the end in view of securing their membership or co-operation in securing an advance of 50 cents per day, beginning April 1.

A ten hour law for street railway employees has been introduced in the Colorado state legislature by Representative Kawanoob, a member of the Street Car Men's union of Colorado Springs.

A meeting of 5000 municipal workers in Paris came to the decision that a pension of 1250 francs per annum after 20 or 25 years service should be demanded at the age of 50.

The General Federation of Women's clubs now contains a million members, and the industrial and social conditions department is looking after child labor, mothers' aid bill and mothers' pension bill.

At a conference of the various unions of waterside workers, marine engineers, seamen, marine officers, carters and drivers it was decided to establish a transport workers' union for the whole of Australia.

Kansas City (Mo.) label league prints a journal, and is one of the few union label leagues in the country that maintains a militant corps of interested union men engaged in pro-

moting the work for which the league has been organized.

There are in Vienna 11,718 cabinet makers. The average working time of the cabinetmakers is at present 54 1/2 hours weekly, as against 57 1/4 hours in the year 1906.

Massachusetts now has a ten hour day for workers under 16 which it is proposed to reduce at one step to a five hour day, with the requirement that all child workers under 16 shall attend a part-time day school.

Submission to the legislature of a bill designed to create a retirement fund for the benefit of state civil service employees was urged recently by the Association of New York State Competitive Civil Service Employees.

The national child labor committee reports it urgently necessary, as the least possible demand of common humanity, to prohibit the employment in foundries of all boys under 16 years and of all girls under 21.

Workers in the printing trades of Norway, of whom 95 per cent are organized, have given notice in regard to the tariff agreement which has been in force since the last six years. This agreement is to terminate at the end of March.

All tailors, shoemakers, joiners and blacksmiths in Bulgaria who had not been called to the colors, and also work women, were obliged to labor in the workshops of the army purveyor's commission without payment, receiving only their keep.

In Washington, Nevada, Maryland and one or two other states they have compulsory compensation for only a limited number of industries, but in no state is there a law that includes all industries in the compulsory feature.

The Belgian government has introduced in parliament a bill which provides for compulsory sickness, invalidity and old age pension insurance for all workers, industrial, commercial, agricultural and public servants, who earn less than 2400 francs (\$480) a year.

At a special conference of the federation of trade unions held in Manchester, England, it was agreed that a committee should be formed to prepare a practicable scheme of life assurance business to be undertaken by the federation for the trade unions.

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