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We guarantee that no other paper in Ogden has even one-half the bona fide actual subscribers that The Evening Standard has. In fact we challenge the comparison of any subscription list with that of The Evening Standard.

CALL IT HAW-WY-EE.

The Hawaiian promotion committee, in a bulletin issued monthly in Honolulu, conferred a favor on the people of the mainland—as they term us—by giving the correct pronunciation of Hawaii.

Probably about the worst result in an effort at pronouncing Hawaii, was attained by a prominent member of congress, who recently in course of debate on the floor of the house referred a number of times to "Hay-waw-waw."

The letter "a" in Hawaiian is always given the Roman sound, as in "ah," while "i," always has the sound of "ee." "Hawaii" is pronounced therefore nearly "Hah-wy-ee," with accent on the middle syllable, or "Hah-wy-ee," some authorities holding that "w" should always take the sound of "v."

The letter "o" always has the sound as in the word "no," and the pronunciation of the name of the capital city of the territory is "Ho-no-lu-lu," and not "Hon-o-lu-lu," as generally spoken.

HARRIMAN'S VIEWS ON GREAT QUESTIONS.

E. H. Harriman is more than a railroad man—he is much a philosopher. On his recent trip over the country he repeatedly submitted to interviews and in every one of his statements there was much food for thought.

On his arrival in Chicago Wednesday he was asked about railroad regulation. He said:

"This question of regulation will be worked out all right for everyone concerned. What the newspapers ought to do now, is to stop talking about the regulation of railroads and insist that the people begin regulating the government. They should insist, for example, that the first and chief aim of a new administration should not be to wring more money out of the people before it has learned how to expend it wisely.

"If the wasteful extravagance of governmental methods should be applied to any other business, it would speedily bankrupt it. The administration should be so regulated that it will learn to conserve its revenue by cutting down expenses and by taking sufficiently sound precautions to prevent the terrible and utterly useless and uneconomic deficits that are occurring with altogether too much frequency. The financial methods of the government should be the greatest concern of the people."

When questioned as to how he would effect a reduction in the expenses of the government, he replied: "By applying the cost per-ton-per-mile rule, so to speak, by which the railroads effect their economies. I mean that the railroad managements know what it costs them to transport a ton of freight one mile and are governed accordingly, and are constantly striving to reduce that unit of cost. If this principle were to be applied to the financial problems of the government, you would see a marvelous change within a few years."

"Do you think, Mr. Harriman, the present administration will be inclined to make a change in this direction?"

"I do not, but this administration

and all administrations should be forced by the people to make economy its first aim or suffer political oblivion." There is much of truth and common sense in the foregoing. Our governmental expenditures are in part based on "political pulls." A senator or congressman desires to make a showing in his state or district and he obtains appropriations for everything for which a fairly plausible use in the government service can be found. This loose method of disbursing the people's money results in the extravagances of which Mr. Harriman speaks and should be overcome, if possible. Money extravagantly expended, whether in private or public enterprises, means misdirected energy and a loss to the people as a whole.

Speaking of tariff revision, Mr. Harriman said: "If the government had revised the tariff, or given the country a good currency law, or both, we would not have had all this wasteful prosecution of corporations, nor all of this hostile legislation against railroads, and the country would be going along swimmingly."

"I have been quoted as criticizing the government and our former president for having prosecuted me and the interests which I represent. I have never spoken bitterly regarding either and I have no criticism to make. The prosecutions were all right, for there is nothing about the railroads which I represent that I desire to conceal."

"I am in favor of government supervision and regulation, but not just because it has come. I am on record in Washington as being in favor of this and I told Mr. Roosevelt so early in his campaign. But, mind you, I told him I was in favor of regulation, if combined with protection, but we have been getting regulation without protection and that is bad for the railroads and bad for the people, for, after all, it is the people who have to pay for the mistakes of the government."

But here is a peculiar step down from Mr. Harriman's clear reasoning. He was asked if he would have regulation by government extend to the issuance of railroad securities, and he answered:

"By no means, for it is none of the people's business, to put it bluntly, how much securities and in what form they are issued, so long as the railroad is run in the interest of the people and so long as it gives the greatest possible unit of service."

"I know what you had in mind when you asked that question. It was that little Alton affair about which so much fuss was made, and what did the fuss amount to? They said the Alton was grossly over-capitalized. And yet the Alton is today the best railroad property in Illinois. It has been made 250 per cent better for two-thirds of its original cost; and I might add that it is not bankrupt even now. It is still solvent, all the state's attorney generals and all of the inebriated state senators notwithstanding. You may quote me in this respect, even to the inebriated state senators."

"I would begin with the Sherman anti-trust act, which is and always will be, a menace to corporate prosperity. You can plainly see that the idols of the people have changed in many respects. They are coming to take a different view of the problems which are involved in the maintenance and operation of our railroads and the laws should be changed to correspond with these changed views."

"After all, it is the people who own our railroads."

What he says of the Alton, is, no doubt, true, but why the government should regulate the issuing of securities by railroads is not made evident. One of the practices of the past, which has done much to place the railroads in an unfavorable light, is the issuing of watered stocks and then requiring the people to pay tribute on that watered stock. By watered stock we refer to issues of stock, the value of which does not enter into the improvements of a road, but go to enrich a few clever manipulators.

Mr. Harriman qualifies his statement by saying, "So long as the railroad is run in the interest of the people, and so long as it gives the greatest possible efficiency of service."

That is unanswerable. But how often do these securities fall to serve the good of the public; how often are they made to enrich the pockets of the crafty?

If all heads of railroads were as earnestly devoted as Mr. Harriman to making better railroads, there would be less reason for complaint. Mr. Harriman is distinctly a railroad up-builder. His mind is constructive. But there are others who have failed to resist the temptation to appropriate to themselves the millions to be had by juggling securities.

GOULD SHOULD ABANDON WESTERN PACIFIC.

The Western Pacific railroad, across the bottom lands bordering on Great Salt Lake, is in danger of being submerged and the officials of that road are now considering the feasibility of rebuilding the entire line from a point just outside Salt Lake City to the western rim of the water line of the inland sea. For miles the Western Pacific rails are laid on solid plank. This was found to be necessary at the time the road was building through the bottomless waste formerly a part of the lake bed. Since then the encroaching waters of the lake have made a marsh of all that section

and there is danger of rails and planks disappearing in the mixture of water and earth, which, with but a crust of thin earth as a sustaining element above it, is a more uncertain bridge to deal with than were it part of the lake itself.

The building of the Western Pacific around the south end of the lake has been viewed as a mistake by some of the foremost engineers who have studied the route. Years ago the south-of-the-lake route was condemned by Southern Pacific engineers who at that time pointed out the nature of the old lake bottom in that region and the uncertainty of securing a firm foundation on which to build a road-bed.

With the Western Pacific considering the advisability of rebuilding, in fact facing that problem, the time has arrived for the Gould people to correct whatever mistakes have been made and, by entering into an agreement with Harriman to cross the lake over the Ogdén-Lucien cut-off, overcome their difficulties without further expensive and problematical outlay.

Harriman and Gould are now friends. When the Western Pacific was planned, they were bitterly antagonistic, and Gould sought to bring Harriman to a sense of the power of the Gould forces by constructing a parallel line of road through Utah and Nevada to California. That quarrel was ended when Harriman, during the panic, went to the assistance of the George Gould roads and made possible the completion of the Western Pacific and the holding intact of the Gould system of railroads. Geo. Gould today has a chance to, in a degree, reciprocate by going to Harriman with a proposal that the Western Pacific around the south end of the lake be abandoned, the two interests to join in double-tracking the Ogdén-Lucien cut-off—one of Harriman's greatest railroad achievements—all traffic of the Rio Grande to go via the cut-off to Wells, Nevada, from which point the Western Pacific might be operated as a double track to Winnemucca, Nevada.

BASEBALL.

Wadsworth Haynes, writing of the great American game of baseball, says:

Baseball is being played all around the world and its vogue, far from being less, is growing, making new converts among the heathens (a heathen is a man who has never played baseball over a year.)

Two years ago the writer was in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, during the Christmas holidays. There is a regular ball team, composed of American residents of the Argentina capital, and they were visited for a series of six games by a team from San Paulo, Brazil. Mighty good games they were, too.

George A. Moore, writing from Luzon, some time ago, said: "When I went to Masbate the game was not known to the Filipinos, but after I had explained its possibilities they took to it with great enthusiasm. Before long we had many students who were able to play as well as the average American youths. Soon they began to organize teams in the various towns in the provinces, and now we have a regular baseball season in Masbate."

"As for fans, the Filipinos love the Americans backed off the boards."

The spectacular side of baseball around the world is pretty well known by this time, but there is another side that would touch the heart of any ardent American. Take, for instance, the little group of men who represent a big oil company up in the wilderness or upper Burma. There are just enough of them to form two mines, and when they have an afternoon off, or when their day's work is over, they get together and "batter up" in the good old way. They are far from home; practically exiles, but they are in the midst of a smashing game under a tropical sun, with the natives staring at the audacious energy of the white men, they probably feel themselves much nearer home than at any other time.

IMPORTATION OF MORPHIA PROHIBITED.

The American minister at Peking transmits, under date of January 5, 1909, a copy of the regulations issued by the Chinese Imperial maritime customs governing the importation of morphia and instruments for its injection. The new regulations read as follows: "On and after the 1st of January, 1909, the manufacture in China by Chinese and foreigners of morphia, and of syringes, needles, and such like instruments for its use, is absolutely prohibited, and the importation of the same into China by Chinese and foreigners is likewise prohibited, except in the case of duly qualified foreign medical practitioners and foreign chemists and druggists complying with the following conditions: "1. Duly qualified foreign medical practitioners desiring to import morphia and instruments for its use must sign a bond before their consul stating the quantities to be imported and their value, the place whence arriving and the method of importation, whether by steamer (the name of which must be given), rail, or post, and guaranteeing that these articles will be employed for medicinal purposes only, either in their private practice or in some specified hospital. Upon the consul forwarding the bond to the customs a special landing permit will be issued after payment of duty.

"2. Foreign chemists and druggists desiring to import morphia and instruments for its use must sign a bond before their consul stating the quantities to be imported and their value, the place whence arriving and the method of importation, whether by steamer (the name of which must be given), rail, or post, and guaranteeing that these articles will be employed for medicinal purposes only, either in their private practice or in some specified hospital. Upon the consul forwarding the bond to the customs a special landing permit will be issued after payment of duty.

"3. Any such importer of morphia and instruments for its use found dealing with or selling such, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of his bond, will not be permitted to make any further importation.

"4. All morphia and instruments for its use landed without special customs permit will be confiscated.

"5. Duty on morphia and instruments for its use imported under the above provisions will be levied at the reduced rate of 5 per cent ad valorem.

"6. Morphia and instruments for its use shipped to China by foreign merchants from foreign ports before the 1st of January, 1909, may be landed under the old regulations during a period after that date, the limit of which will be fixed in every instance by the customs-house concerned according to the date of shipment and the distance of the port whence shipped. Any morphia so landed under the old rules must pay duty at the present tariff rate without reduction.

"The necessary blank bond forms will be issued by the customs on application free of charge.

fore their consul stating the quantities to be imported and their value, the place whence arriving and the method of importation, whether by steamer (the name of which must be given), rail, or post, and guaranteeing that these articles will be used exclusively in the compounding of prescriptions or sold in small quantities only on the requisition of a duly qualified foreign medical practitioner. Upon the consul forwarding the bond to the customs-house a special landing permit will be issued after payment of duty.

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tests there under the supervision of English army officers.

After being in operation for eighteen months, the experiments of Braddock were brought to a close Wednesday and the Aerial Experiment association disbanded. Dr. Bell will, nevertheless, continue his experiments with his tetrahedral kite.

TAKE THE CONFERENCE SPECIAL.

Salt Lake and Ogden Ry., 8 a. m. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Fare \$1. Phones 2000.

DR. JONES WAS GREAT STUDENT OF ETHNOLOGY

Chicago, March 31.—Dr. William Jones, who, according to a dispatch from Manila, was murdered at the town of Dumobato, at the head waters of Cagayan river, in Ibbela province, was assistant to Prof. George A. Dorsey, curator of the Field Columbian museum. He went to the Philippines in the summer of 1906 to study the habits and religions of the tribes, the expense of the expedition having been provided for by a fund of \$25,000 given by Robert F. Cummings of Chicago. He was to have remained four years.

Dr. Jones had Indian blood in his veins. He was born among the Sack and Fox Indians in Oklahoma about 34 years ago. When a boy he was sent by the government to the Indian school at Hampton, Virginia. From there he went to Andover academy, at Andover, Mass., where he was graduated. Dr. Jones then entered Harvard, where he achieved honors. He does, visited Pierce today, but had no information as to the whereabouts of Chitto Harjo.

Five prisoners are reported to have been taken to Henryetta from the hills. There was no resistance.

CONFERENCE AND THEATER TRAINS.

Via Salt Lake and Ogden Ry. Special trains to Salt Lake \$1 R. T. Late trains returning. Ask our agent. Phones 2000.

DR. C. W. ELIOT MAY NOT ACCEPT HONOR

MAY DECLINE TENDER OF AMBASSADORSHIP.

Harvard Students Will Prevail Upon Him to Accept the Appointment.

Washington, April 1.—Retiring President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, it was stated today, in receiving from President Taft yesterday a tender of the ambassadorship to Great Britain, expressed to the chief executive his appreciation of the honor and the belief that he would be unable to accept the post.

President Taft, it is said, asked Dr. Eliot to further consider the matter before making a formal declination, and this was agreed upon. Dr. Eliot, however, told the president that, being 75 years of age, he hesitated to accept foreign service at this time, though he felt in perfect health and capable of "many years of energetic service yet to come. Harvard graduates throughout the United States, it is said, are anxious that Dr. Eliot should accept the diplomatic appointment, and undoubtedly will bring whatever influence they have to bear upon him. It was said today by those who talked with Dr. Eliot that they felt, however, that his own views as to declining the post would eventually prevail.

CANADA TO HAVE UP-TO-DATE MILITARY EQUIPMENT

New York, April 1.—Canada is not to be outdone by Europe in the matter of up-to-date military equipment. According to Glenn H. Curtiss, the aeroplane expert of Hammondsport, N. Y., who has been identified with Alexander H. Bell, and the aerial experiment association at Braddock, N. S., negotiations are under way looking to the purchase by the Dominion government of one or more machines of the Silver Dart type, with which the association has successfully experimented. There is also a probability that the Silver Dart will be shipped to England for

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CHIEF IS STILL AT LARGE

Hoffman Confident That He Has Indians Under Control

Pierce, Okla., April 1.—By courier to Checotah, Col. Hoffman, confident that his Oklahoma national guardsmen have the Creek Indians under control, began reducing his force today, by dismissing all but two or three deputies, who have been reporting to him. His own men will do the scouting which is still directed chiefly at the rocky gulches of Tiger mountains. Yesterday, remains of a camp fire were found in a natural cave at the bottom of a deep gulch, but there the trail ceased.

Crazy Snake is still at large. His squaw and three other Indian women, two of them with their paposes, saw nothing of several hungry-looking dogs, visited Pierce today, but had no information as to the whereabouts of Chitto Harjo.

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DINNER IN HONOR OF DR. BLUE

Official Closing of Bubonic Plague Campaign Celebrated in San Francisco

San Francisco, March 31.—San Francisco celebrated officially the close of its campaign against the bubonic plague tonight by giving a public dinner to Dr. Rupert Blue, of the United States marine hospital service, and his corps of executive officers. Four hundred citizens gathered in the big ball room of the Fairmont hotel as an expression of their appreciation of the work done by Dr. Blue and his associates and assistants.

The room was appropriately decorated in red, white and blue tunting, mingled with a profusion of California flowers. Among those present were Governor Gillett, Mayor Taylor of San Francisco, Dr. Martin Regensberger, president of the state board of health, Dr. Philip Mills Jones, secretary of the California State Medical Society, Dr. N. K. Foster of the state board of health; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Hobby of the Angel Island and quarantine station; Surgeon H. W. Austin of the San Francisco Marine hospital, and the members of the city boards of health. Impromptu speeches were made by the following:

Dr. Blue Homer S. King, chairman of the citizens' health committee, who presided; Charles S. Wheeler, who acted as toastmaster; Governor Gillett, Mayor Taylor, Dr. Regensberger, Dr. T. W. Huntington of the San Francisco board of health, Dr. Philip M. Jones and Walter MacArthur, a prominent labor leader.

At the close of the dinner Mayor Taylor, on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco, presented Dr. Blue with a handsome gold watch, bearing the inscription:

"To Rupert Blue, past assistant surgeon, U. S. P. H. and M. H. S., from the citizens of San Francisco, in grateful recognition of his services to the city while in command of the sanitation campaign of 1908."

Dr. Blue was much affected by the tribute and spoke a few words of thanks. He said that he felt himself an adopted son of San Francisco, and praised the work of its health committee and the state and city boards of health.

He also paid a high tribute to his own and the other officers who aided in the campaign. He said San Francisco was now clean and that her example is fearlessly attacking plagues should be followed by other cities in which there is similar danger.

Dr. Blue's staff of district commanders, headed by Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Rucker, Dr. Blue's executive officer, were presented gold medals in commemoration of their work. Each medal bore the name of the recipient.

The first case of plague was reported in May, 1907, but no more cases

were discovered until August. Then cases appeared in rapid succession and Surgeon Dr. Blue was detailed, at the request of San Francisco, to come here and take charge of an active campaign against the dreaded disease.

The state and local boards of health co-operated heartily with Dr. Blue and his corps of federal assistants. A large sum of money was subscribed and San Francisco was given a cleaning up that few cities have experienced. So energetic was the fight that although the last case was reported as long ago as January 30, 1908, the work of sanitation and extermination of rats has not yet ceased.

At each guest's place tonight was a volume of over 300 pages giving the story of the plague in San Francisco and the methods used in its extermination. Copies of this book will be circulated throughout the country as a guide to communities that may desire or find it necessary to engage in the work of complete sanitation.

HAS BEEN NOTORIOUS BANDIT CHIEF FOR YEARS

Washington, March 31.—Dioniso Magbuela, better known as Dioniso Papa, or Papa Iso, whose death sentence has been commuted by Manila authorities, has been one of the most notorious bandit chiefs in the Philippine island. His depredations extended over 20 years, closing with his surrender with his followers to Chicago.

His field of activity was the Island of Negros, on whose rich coast towns and plantations he preyed, and in whose mountain fastnesses he long eluded the military, the constabulary and the municipal police.

His leadership was based on his claim to divinity, he having styled himself the "Papa," or "Pope of the Holy Church."

His following was recruited from the most ignorant people of the island, who believed fully in his divinity and in the virtue of certain amulets of his men.

While these amulets did not always protect his followers from bullets of the constabulary, the "Papa," himself, seemed to bear a charmed life. Many times he has been reported killed and as many times has given the lie to the report by raising some unsuspecting town far from the scene of his last period demise. He and his followers have been known as Babaylans, Pulajanes and Dios-Diosans. They have exhibited barbaric and cruelties peculiar to fanatics.

BECKER WINS, 4 TO 3.

Pinehurst, March 31.—C. L. Becker, of the Woodland Golf club, Auburn, and D. Standish, Jr., of the Detroit Golf Club, are the survivors of today's semi-final round in the ninth annual United North and South Amateur Golf Championship, and they will meet in tomorrow's 36-hole final round for the title trophy. Becker won 4 and 3 from Harold Weber, Ohio champion. Standish defeating George Emers of the Rutland Golf club.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS FROM PRINCETON, SCORE 40 TO 13

Princeton, N. J., March 31.—Pennsylvania won from Princeton tonight in the last swimming meet of the season, by a score of 40 to 13. The water polo game was won by Princeton by the score of 2 to 1, thus making the local tie for first place with Yale for the championship. In the 800-foot relay race Pennsylvania established a new intercollegiate record of 2:36.35.

Do Your Children's Shoes Wear as Long As You Think They Should? This is a vital question in the average American family. Boys and girls from 5 to 12 years of age take more steps in a day than you do in a week. And not only steps—but kicks and jumps and tree climbing. No wonder ordinary shoes wear out fast. "SPRINTER" Shoes wear like iron. They are shaped like the foot. Have extended sole and heel. We urge you to give this shoe a thorough trial. CLARKS' STORES