The Standard.

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Advertising Rates

for the

EVENING STANDARD

Formulated Feb. 1st, 1909.

The Same Price to All

PRICE PER INCH EACH DAY.

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CHURCHES, SECRET SOCIETIES, and Charitable Institutions, $ 1-3 cents per line other Random References or Locals. No heads allowed in randoms.

THIS IS NO ONE-MAN'S BATTLE.

We have been asked why we are fighting the battle of P. K. Smith against the "Ogden Retail Trust," the term given to those who are in a grocery combine. Our answer is that this paper is not fighting any one man's battle, but is enlisted in the cause for the good of the people of this entire community.

We believe that before this contest is ended, many of those now in the combine will see, as we do, the injustice of destroying all local competition and inflicting a boycott against those who desire to enter into the same line of business. It is a policy in restraint of trade so manifestly unfair as to belong to the past when the powerful levied upon the weak and made slaves of the defenseless.

The keen business man should prefer an open field in which the boycott is unthought of.

We are confident that the combine will be dissolved before many days. It cannot live in the light of public condemnation.

ALDIRCH ON HIS MISSION WEST.

Senator Aldrich, head of the National Monetary Commission, who spoke n Omaha yesterday, urging the importance of the study of currency and banking reform by the business men of the country. An authority on currency has come to the conclusion that Senator Aldrich and other members of the commission are favorable to a central bank and have about decided on making a recommendation of that nature, but the Senator himself declares he still has an open mind on the subject and is making his journey west for the purpose of informing himself on general conditions in relation to banking and currency. The Senator promises to have printed for general distribution a summary of the information he and his associates are gathering.

"There is a class of coarse periodicals which will heap abuse upon anything with which Senator Aldrich is connected, and especially anything which he advocates in any public way," says the San Francisco Chronicle. "Such conduct is due partly to ignorance, partly to malignity, but largely because it is just now thought profitable to muck-rake. An economic proposition, however, is not to be judged by the real or imaginary character of its promoters, but solely upon the basis of the reason there is in it. That the volume of our present paper currency is determined by the price of United States bonds and not by the business requirements of the country is an evil with whose serious consequences the country is only too familiar. The results are stringency at seasons when business is active, and more or less reckless speculation in the late spring and summer. Concurrently with the currency evil, and in great measure a part of it, is the absence of banking machinery adequate to the protection of solvent institutions in our periodical panics, from which for some time in the future we cannot, even with the best banking and currency systems, hope to entirely escape.

"The problem before the Monetary Commission is to remove the evils under which we now labor without injury to existing banks; without lowering the price of United States bonds, which have been purchased in good faith by banks at the artificial values created for them by laws wise and necessary when originally enacted but wholly out of place under present conditions; and without placing overwhelming financial power where there is possibility of its abuse.

"To the solutioin of this problem the Monetary Commission has been set by Congress. It has assembled all possible information about the banking system of other countries, but as no other country ever had our problem to deal with, we cannot expect to find a complete solution of that problem in foreign experience. Much we can learn. Much we can doubtless adopt. But what we can take, with what modifications, and with what that is original with ourselves, is up to the Monetary Commission, which now asks for the assistance of any and all whose knowledge of such subjects makes them competent to discuss them usefully."

DRY FARMING NORTH OF THE LAKE.

On the old line of the Central Pacific, which runs north of the lake, "dry farmers" are locating the entire country. Near Kelton the sagebrush lands are being placed under cultivation, steam plows being employed in preparing the soil for seeding.

A few years ago there was no thought of farming that land except by irrigation, but the increased precipitation has made possible the cultivation of nearly every acre where the sagebrush growth proves the fertility of the soil.

How long will this increased rainfall of early spring and summer continue? Is a dry period to be expected? If so, how soon? These are big question marks which the dry farmers, no doubt, are confronted with while taking the risk of raising crops without irrigation.

There are sections of this region where, even in the dry years, crops can be raised by the application of dry farming methods which conserve the moisture of fall and winter, but that is not true of all this intermountain country as much of the dry lands, in normal years, are too dry to be successfully cultivated by the Campbell or other system.

It would be a great blessing if the meteorological conditions of the last four years were to continue and become the normal, as some students of our climate claim will prove to be the case. With present precipitation, the arable area of Utah would be increased many fold.

BOYS WITH GUNS AND DISGUISES.

Juvenile Judge Gunnell and Officer Jacobs are doing excellent work in watching over the welfare of those boys and girls of this community who are disposed to be wayward. One bad boy or girl, allowed to mingle with, and influence, other boys and girls, can destroy the moral sensibilities of the young people to a degree almost unbelievable, and it is as much to guard against this spread of vice as to halt the incorrigible that the labors of the Juvenile court are so earnestly persisted in by our local authorities.

The writer saw a small arsenal in Judge Gunnell's office this morning. There were four guns, several belts loaded down with cartridges, a number of scabbards and, most surprising, a disguise such as a robber might wear on a raid. This paraphernalia of the highwayman was taken from two boys, the leaders of a gang of four or five youngsters who have been stealing from local stores.

At heart the boys may be good boys, but they had been started on wild careers which, if not cut short by this discovery, might have led them through the doors of the penitentiary. Had there been no kindly restraining hand, such as that of Judge Gunnell, to halt the boys at this particular time, what would have been the sequel to these boyish dreams of a bandit life? And what would have been the destructive influence these boys would continue to have exerted on a constantly enlarging circle of other boys with equally exaggerated ideas of a wild life?

While looking over the guns and scabbards, Judge Gunnell was reminded by a telephone call of a young girl who had become uncontrollable and had fallen into bad company. The Judge said there were many girls answering that description who had been forced to retrace their steps. Yet in the past, before there were juvenile courts, such girls were allowed to continue on the downward course until shame marked their very faces. Today the court is helping to save these girls and to keep other girls of impressionable age free from the contaminating influence.

The Juvenile court is worthy of our earnest moral support.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Subscribers of the Evening Standard are requested to avail themselves of the Ideal Dust Pans offered to those who pay three months subscription in advance. This dust pan has a spring attached to it which the lady presses with her foot and causes the dust pan to raise and is thus firmly held and the dust can be swept in without any difficulty whatever. Five hundred additional of these dust pans will arrive in a few days and when they are gone no more dust pans can be secured. It costs you nothing to get the dust pan excepting to pay three months subscription in advance. Call at the Standard office and see the dust pan and you will be convinced that it is the nicest labor saving device ever offered to the home.

Live Wire

Conducted by WALTER HENRY ROUNDS

LITTLE MEMOIRS OF THE BUSINESS MAN.

Business is just like a stream; when when weather's fine, and love's young dream is out, success ships come and go, and future joys to fancies glow; but, there are times, when clouds do lower, and ships sail 'way to other shores; these little dark spells depression means, but do not let them come between; keep smiling, advertising more, and trade will come back to your door.

What the Mountain Ogre Says.

I can't say as Sunday is a good moving day, but I sure will be glad when the new federal building is opened. The clerks have had a trying time handling so much business at the old stand, but I haven't heard any kicks from anybody.

Br'er Davie Looks Good.

David Eccles looks good after his long trip in California and the northwest.

The Bravest Man.

News item: A man ran away with another man's wife in Ogden depot.
Oh, come, ye fiction writers bold,
Ye born slaves of the pen;
I'll tell you of a story that
Will chill the blood of men;
Make Captain Morgan, William Kidd,
Swim out—drown in the tide,
Hush! A scamp in Ogden depot
Stole another fellow's bride.
Strike me timbers! 'tis beyond belief,
Makes shame of pi-ra-cy,
An' weak "umbrella thief" admires
His rash tem-er-i-ty.
Watch out, ye grooms of present day,
If none, his thieving saw,
He may return and take away
Even his mother-in-law.

THEY SAY.

That it's hard to beat that beet crop—And,
That the factories will run until February—Which means—
That prosperous times are assured;
That Hiram Pingree, holds a little political smoke talk nights, after banking hours—And—
That politics simply won't die;
That, nobody wants Murphy's job;
That the grocers' association won't be good;
That Chas. Price will take a handout, any day, when it amounts to over two thousand per—
That there's gloom among the Democratic mug-wumps.

Now, What D'ye Think of That?

Man (in 25th street restaurant)—"Say, waiter, I can't eat this soup. Take it away and bring me something fit to eat."

Waiter, "Beg pardon, sir, but it's the best I can do."

Man, "'Tis, eh? I'll show you. Send me the proprietor."

Waiter, "He's gone to dinner."

L'Infant Terrible.

Five Points Teacher, "Johnny, tell me what is the vegetation of Germany?"

Johnny, "Sauerkraut."

Those Foolish Questions.

Busy Body (at boarding house)—"Why is it that Miss Simpkins, the spinster lady, always wears glasses?"

Shameless Stuffer, "So nobody can see her with the naked eye."

SHERIFF GUARDS NEGRO FROM MOB

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 10.—Will James, alias "The Frog," the negro suspected of murdering Miss Annie Pelley here Monday night, was taken out of Cairo on the northbound Illinois Central train at 7:15 o'clock tonight.

While the negro has not confessed, the police say they have much evidence against him. A large crowd gathered around the county jail and it was feared an attempt would be made to lynch James tonight.

Information has reached here that Sheriff Davis took James off the train at Dongola, Ill., to avoid a mob that had formed at Anna to lynch him. Anna is the former home of Miss Pelley.

It is reported now that the sheriff will bring the negro back to Mound City, eight miles above Cairo, and lodge him in the Pulaski county jail.

It James is put in a jail in this vicinity the structure is sure to be stormed.

A long-distance telephone message from Dongola, Ill., said that atefr James was taken off the train there by the sheriff he was rushed into the woods by officers. Dongola is ten miles from Anna, where a mob was waiting for the train's arrivel.

When the people here learned that James had been spirited beyond their immediate reach they became excited. The crowd around the jail yelled in derision and made open threats against James.

Cairo, Ills., Nov. 10.—Because of reports that an organized effort would be made tonight to lynch Will James, the negro suspected of murdering Miss Annie Pelley here Monday night, the prisoner was this evening taken from the city jail and placed in the steel cage of the county jail. The county prison is surrounded by a strong guard of policemen, and deputy sheriffs. Visitors have been arriving from nearby Ilinois towns and from many points across the Ohio river and the authorities were warned early that many of these latter were prepared to take a leading part in any demonstration against the negro.

Before daylight today, Chief of Police Egan was twice called upon to appeal to crowds of men and boys who had started toward the city jail. In one case he tore a mask from the face of a man who seemed to be leader of the gathering and then he prevailed upon the others to disperse, pleading that the evidence against James was only circumstantial. He planned to use similar tactics tonight, but orders were issued to prevent the gathering of crowds near the jails or in the vicinity of the scene of the crime.

The better element of the city, after an outburst of indignation early today, was tonight ready to let the law take its course. For this reason it was hoped that the situation could be controlled by the local peace authorities.

James, who is known as "Froggie" because of his features, was "sweated" by the police this afternoon. Attempts to trace his movements were made today and considerable evidence that the police assert tends to show that he was in the vicinity when Miss Pelly was attacked was obtained. It also tended to prove that the bloodhounds were on the right scent when they went from the alley where Miss Pelley's body was found to several places where James acknowledged to have been on the night of the murder.

WOMAN'S STORY TO MAKE A SENSATION

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Jeanette Stewart, also known as Mrs. Ford, one of the women accused by Charles L. Warriner, the defaulting local treasurer of the Big Four railroad, of having shared in his peculations by blackmailing him, declared tonight that she would tell the whole story of the $643,000 theft when the case came to court. At the same time Mrs. Stewart denied she had ever received money from Warriner.

The sudden breaking of the silence she has persistently maintained was caused, according to her own statement, by a quarrel which she had with another woman, who had also been mentioned by Warriner. The officers who made the attachment were quickly followed by reporters and in the stress of excitement Mrs. Stewart's reserve broke down.

"I never gave any information to the railroad about his shortage. It was another woman who did it all; a woman I thought was my friend," she said.

Then she added: "I know the whole story and I will tell it in court, too. It will make a sensation."

One of the women in the case started to leave Cincinnati tonight, but was advised by the detectives that if she left the city her arrest would follow. She then abandoned the plan.

What became of the $643,000 that Warriner admits having stolen is the question now puzzling the railroad officials.

Warriner claims he lost it in stock gambling and in satisfying the demands of blackmailers, but that explanation is not satisfactory to the officials.

The stock plunging of the defaulting treasurer was conducted through New York and Chicago brokers, according to his confession, but so far investigation has failed to trace the enormous losses he claims to have sustained in the last few years. Whether Warriner is penniless, as he asserts, his neighbors at his home in Wyoming, Ohio, declare he is a physical wreck.

It is admitted by railroad officers that Warriner might have continued his depredations indefinitely if he had not been betrayed by a woman.

CHARGE SENTENCE WAS INJUSTICE

Washington, Nov. 10.—A petition for a writ of certiorari to have the supreme court of the United States review the judgment of the circuit court of appeals in the case of Charles W. Morse, the ice king, convicted of misappropriation of funds of the National Bank of North America, was filed today by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Mr. Morse.

Formal presentation of the motion will be made by Mr. Littleton next Monday. Mr. Morse is under sentence of 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta.

"The supreme court will search the records of criminal cases in vain to discover a parallel to this case," declared Mr. Littleton in his petition. He charged that the naked facts were over-dressed in the indictment of Mores, that when properly understood and clearly stated they "show that the petitioner did no more than procure others to make the loans at the bank supported by ample collateral, which loans he informed the bank were his in fact, and pledged his then sufficient fortune to their payment; that these loans were from time to time paid off, and the bank allowed to take the profit in the rise of the collateral which took place from time to time."

The freedom allowed to insert in the indictment several counts, he urged, had been perverted into a perfect debauchery of pleading.

The practice of setting up as many features of alleged criminal conduct as would insure the government against an unfortunate technical lapse had been employed, he said, "to smother the issue, obscure the questions to be decided and confound the jury in a bewildering plethora of turgid phraseology."

Mr. Littleton claimed that the trial court erred in submitting on the misapplication counts the intent to deceive which was not alleged in the indictment; and that the sentence was void, because Morse had been sentenced to imprisonment of 15 years on the count, when under the statute he could only be sentenced not to exceed ten years.

RAILROADS DESIRE TO PLEASE PATRONS

New York, Nov. 10.—The Railway Business association held its first annual meeting in this city today. The report of the executive committee states that there will be no recurrence of public agitation against the railroads if the reasonable desires of their patrons are not disregarded by the managements of the railroads. Continuing, the report says in part:

"The Railway Business association was organized one year ago with the view of ascertaining what the railway supply industries can do to create public opinion more favorable to the railroad. We have taken no part in the affairs of any party or faction or in the discussion of any question except railroad rate regulation, and have maintained a complete independence from the railroad officials.

"It is our settled conviction that no real benefit can come from a general program of obstruction to regulation. Regulation has come to stay. There will be commissions whether the railroads like it or not.

"The railroads, through special magazines, bulletins and otherwise, are urging their men to meet the public desires.

"An appalling mass of bills confronts congress and every state legislature at every session. It is physically imposible for legislators to spread their attention over so many suggestions and still give adequate heed to prevent mistakes in the bills which become laws.

"We find it nevertheless to be the conviction of many business men and others that a large part of the antagonism to railroads has its origin in displeasure over what seems to them inconsiderate treatment by the railroads. Our representations might go far to solve the whole question if we could induce the railroads to redouble their efforts in the direction of strengthening the personnel of these grades of their employes who come most in contact with the public and have to do with forming public opinion.

"Many thoughtful observers look forward with grave apprehension to another reaction of feeling against the railroads. Disregard of the reasonable desires of railroad patrons inflames those who are immediately effected by them, and give an opportunity for a rousing of widespread resentment among the masses of the people. If the return to prosperity and the present recession of hostility against the railroads should foster heedlessness and result in a lapse into practices open to just criticism, this will furnish material for a new anti-railroad campaign.

"To avert this calamity, the best efforts of all concerned, and especially those closely concerned, should be freely given."

STRIDES

The strides that have been made in Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothes are not equalled in any other line unless it be air ships.

The placing of the one time crude ready-made in a place equal to and above custom tailored is a thing that every man is interested in.

In this race, as in all races, some one must lead, and some one bring up in the rear.

Which will you be with?

VE-RAU
Suits and Overcoats

have, by the vote of particular men, taken the first place. They come in snappy styles for young chaps, and conservative models for the man of affairs. You'll not know exactly what is the real thing until you've seen them.

$15.00 to $27.50

CLARKS' STORES

FIREMEN WANT WAGE INCREASE

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Locomotive firemen of forty-two railroads west of Chicago today filed demands for a wage increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. Approximately 25,000 men are involved in the demands, and their territory covers all the West, Southwest and Northwest portions of the United States.

Coupled with the demands for higher wages is another for recognition of the claim of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to legislate for engineers who are members of the firemen's organization.

No time limit is set for an answer to the demands, but the firemen urge that they be given a hearing before a committee of managers representing the railroads n the West so as to expedite negotiations and make uniform schedules.

In substance the demands to the general managers are:

Firemen in passenger service 20 per cent increase.

Firemen on through and irregular freight, local freight and mixed train service, helpers and work train service, 25 per cent increase.

Yard service men 25 per cent increase.

Right to establish seniority date for engineers promoted from the ranks of firemen.

The last demand the railroad managers fear, for the reason that it may involve them with the Brotherhood of Lomomotive Engineers, who claim jurisdiction over all engineers.

MOTHER OF MURDERED WOMAN OPENS INVESTIGATION

Salina, Kan., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Fanny M. Mather of Seattle, Wash., a sister of Mrs. Mary Short, who was murdered in Topeka a few days ago by Frederick Fanning, was in Salina today trying to locate $1,000. She declared the money was brought here last August by Mrs. Minnie English, who is under arrest in connection with the murder, Fanning asserting she forced him to commit the crime.

Mrs. English and Fanning passed some time here last summer, coming a few days after Mrs. Short's money was taken from her by Fanning.

Mrs. Mather says she believes the money is on deposit here, but it had not been found when Mrs. Mather left for Topeka.

PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY TWELFTH IN IMPORTANCE

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Paper and pulp manufacturers, whose convention began here today, will ignore any question regarding legislation or tariff revision, according to President Arthur C. Hastings of New York, head of the American Paper and Pulp association, which comprises about one-half of the paper and pulp makers of the country.

"The tariff revision is settled," said President Hastings, "and we will not consider any question regarding it or tariff legislation. We naturally don't consider it successfully or properly revised. The paper and pulp industry ranks twelfth in importance in the country, but it does not receive the consideration it should."

The speaker declared the agitation by the American Publishers' association and others had defeated its own aim and that paper never again would be as cheap as under the Dingley tariff.

RAILROADS MUST RECOGNIZE PUBLIC

New York, Nov. 20.—Legislation for the present, argued men who manage railroads; federal control, pleaded legislators; co-operation in the interest of fair dealing, urged shippers and others.

These varied views were expressed tonight at the first annual banquet of the Railway Business association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The association, which is a sort of self-constituted medium of conciliation between the railways and the public, had as its guests at the table tonight more than 600 men interested in railroads.

George A. Post, president, was toastmaster, and after a toast to President Taft, he jumped to the question of what would be done with Mr. Taft as an ex-president.

"He is not much of a hunter," said Mr. Post, "and it costs money to play golf, so, perhaps, since he is a good traveling man, he'll be connected with some railway."

With "The Railroads and Public Approval" as his subject, Edward P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, said that after all it was the public that indirectly ruled the great carriers. After reviewing the history of rate legislation, touching on the imperfection of the interstate commerce law as first passed, he said:

"Whatever sins may be laid at our door; however much we may have once believed that ours was a private business to be controlled exclusively by its owners; however much we have resented or still resent the interference of th public as manifested in the various governing boards, it is, after all, the public that is master, as we must all recognize."

To meet this situation, Mr. Ripley suggested a sincere endeavor by the railroads to keep in close touch with public opinion and to install improvements wherever consistent and possible, even if without hope of approval.

"I am sure," he continued, "that I voice the sentiment of all managing railroad officers when I say our great desire is to please the public and give it the best possible service at the least possible compensation consistent with reason.

"Discriminations have long since passed away, and nobody is better pleased than the railroad man that it is so. There is no desire to escape either responsibility or regulation.

"In this country the people rule, and in the long run that system, that method, or that personality that does not meet the approbation of the public cannot succeed."

CALL FOR CITY WARRANTS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Treasurer of Ogden City, will, at his office, on and after this date pay City Warrants bearing registry numbers from 3,600 to 3,800 inclusive, and numbers A-3801 to A-4100, and B-3801 to B-4100, all inclusive; and further that all such warrants not presented to me for payment on or before November 21st, 1909, will cease to draw interest thereafter.

(Signed) THOMAS B. FARR,
City Treasurer.

WOMAN SUES HER FATHER-IN-LAW

Portland, Ore., Nov. 10.—The jury in the suit of Mrs. Beatrice Hill Gadsby, who sought damages in the amount of $200,000 from William Gadsby, her father-in-law, a business man of this city, for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Walter Gadsby, today returned a verdict of $8,000 damages in favor of the complainant. The suit grew out of the separation of Walter and Beatrice Gadsby after a short period of married life, Mrs. Gadsby alleging that their parting was the result of the interference of her husband's parents.

The Gadsby and Hill families are prominent.

NEW CRUISER TO BE PUT IN COMMISSION

Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 10.—The cruiser New Orleans will be placed in commission at Mare Island on November 15. The entire crew and a majority of the officers now attached to the monitor Cheyenne will be transferred to the New Orleans and the Cheyenne will go out of commission.

The cruisers New Orleans and Albany will replace the Denver and Cleveland, due to arrive from the Asiatic station next month to be placed out of commission for an overhauling.

PENSION SYSTEM ADOPTED FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYES

New York, Nov. 10.—A pension system for the employes of the New York Central, Michigan Central and Lake Shore companies has been arranged, according to an announcement made today by President Brown of the New York Central lines. Under its terms, an employe who has been at least twenty years in continuous service and has become unfit for duty, may be retired with a pension, although he has not reached the age of 70 years.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY DECLARES DIVIDENDS

New York, Nov. 10.——The board of directors of the Adams Express company today declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $2 per share on the earnings and an additional $4 a share of earnings from other sources. In the future, it was announced, dividends would be paid quarterly instead of semi-annually.

A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

If you should decide to install the new lamps all through your home the difference in the amount of current consumed shown by your meter at the end of the month would be the same as if the company had changed your rate from eleven to six cents per 1,000 Watts.

Let us burn 1 16 Candle Power lamp for 1,000 hours; current consumed at the rate of 60 Watts per hour at 10c per

1,000 Watts	$6.00
Price of lamp	.25
	$6.25

One 25 candle power Tungsten consuming 40 Watts per hour at 10 cents per 1,000 Watts—40,000 Watts or $4.00 worth of current; price of lamp, 80c; total, $4.80, or a saving of $1.45. You will note that we paid 80c for the Tungsten and only 25c for the Edison, and saved $1.45.

To all merchants who have illuminated signs, we call your attention to the Sunbeam 4 Candle Power Tungsten, which uses 4 Watts per hour and lasts 2,000 hours. The Edison or Carbon Lamp, you are now using consumes 20 Watts and only last 1,600 hours. You will save 65 per cent of current.

The Federal Sign Company will rent you a sign.

We have been asked why a corporation or its representatives should run a series of advertisements, recommending and instructing its consumers how to reduce their lighting bills.

In my next ad. I will gladly tell you why, and at the same time tell you what an unusual demand we have for Heating and Fuel Gas.

UTAH LIGHT & RY. CO.
D. DECKER, Local Manager.