

STANDARD TELEPHONES

EDITORIAL ROOMS—
Ind. Phone, two rings, No. 52
Bell Phone, one ring, No. 52

BUSINESS OFFICE—
Ind. Phone, one ring, No. 56
Bell Phone, one ring, No. 58

RANDOM REFERENCES

We're the store that advertises cut prices, without having disappointments attached—**FRED M. NYE CO.**

Visits Spencer Ranch—Mrs. Sandy Walker left for Spencer, Idaho, yesterday, accompanied by her friend, Miss Hazel Haugse of Sacramento. They will pass a few weeks at the Spencer ranch before returning to Ogden.

Advertisers must have their copy for the Evening Standard the evening before the day on which the advertisement is to appear in order to insure publication.

Farewell Party—A farewell party will be given in honor of Elder Austin H. Shaw at the Lynne Ward meeting house at 8 o'clock Friday evening. A contribution will be taken. Everybody is invited to attend.

Coal, call on Parker & Co. for rates on lump, cut and slack.

Banquet Committee is Working—Messrs. W. C. Wright and W. D. Brown, who have charge of the arrangements for the banquet to be given to the visiting postmasters during the convention here, report that everything is in readiness and the postmasters after the banquet will be taken for an auto ride.

Call Allen, phone 33, for carriages for funerals and operas. Private calls a specialty. Also prompt delivery of luggage. 412 25th.

Born—To the wife of J. F. Gibbons, an eight-pound girl. Mother and child doing well.

Get your Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line tickets at the office in the Opera House Block. Don't force yourself to stand in line at the Depot.

J. S. Hewitt, district freight inspector of the Union Pacific, was in the city last night.

For Sale—Old mats. Good to put under carpets. Inquire Standard office.

Mrs. O. C. Davis returned from Salt Lake, where she visited for a week while Mr. Davis attended the Reno fight.

WANTED—Clean white rags at the Standard.

TRADING DULL ON WALL STREET

NEW YORK, July 6.—There was a disposition today in the financial district to turn to the banking and financial position for explanation of the stock market's action. The increased prominence given to the subject of the banking situation grew out of the published expressions of some distinguished banking authorities of the interior regarding the farm land speculation and the consequences to be apprehended from it. The subject itself is not a new one, nor is its importance newly regarded by New York bankers since it has been dwelt on for months and with special stress since the abstract of reports of National banks under the last comptroller's call in March became known, disclosing a loan expansion in a year's time of half a billion dollars.

This special stress on the subject has kept alive a conviction that the original position was in course of correction. That conviction is not maintained by the interior banking authorities now quoted. There is complaint that the smaller banks are still burdened with mortgages and with farmer's paper instead of the usual investments in commercial paper which served as a secondary reserve, while their balances in the reserve banks are below normal.

Such a position indicates that the crop movement requirements will have to be met to a large extent by calling on the larger banking centers for accommodation. The intimation that the reports now being sent to the comptroller, but not yet in shape for tabulation will not show the expected improvement in the credit position had a disturbing effect on sentiment and was a large factor in the early crash of prices today. Some stocks fell below last week's low level, thus establishing them at the lowest of the year.

There have been purchases of securities in the New York stock market for London account during the severe depression of the last few days and these have helped to weaken exchange rates.



DE-LIGHTED WITH PEERY'S CRESCENT FLOUR

The BRITISH CRISIS

II. THE GERMAN MENACE.
By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

"Germany is deliberately preparing to destroy the British Empire." That sentence is found in the first paragraph of the most widely circulated campaign document used in the British general election last January. The document was not circulated by Radicals, nor by irresponsible alarmists. It was sent out by the leaders of the Conservative party of the United Kingdom. The German war scare was used by the Tories as an excuse to damn the Liberal government policy, and to a great extent its agitation is to be charged to ardent political demagogues. But the Conservatives could not have used the German war scare unless there had been some truth in it.

In sober truth it must be said that the German menace is a very real thing in the British mind. The solemn declaration of the government with respect to the acceleration of the German naval program, the heated rhetoric of Robert Balfour in denouncing German motives and plans, the frigid logic of Mr. Balfour's indictment of the inadequate naval policy of the government, the naval panic which set the self-governing colonies wild with excitement—all of these things proceeded from a real cause. A worked-up agitation might have done one of these things, or even two, but it could not have done them all. England may be mistaken, yet England, from Land's End to John O'Groats, is convinced that Germany is preparing to challenge the British dominion of the sea. It believes that Germany will make the pretext for war when it is ready to strike. There is no confidence in diplomatic amenities.

The fact that the German shipyards are constructing battleships of the Dreadnaught and super-Dreadnaught classes with a rapidity not to be exceeded even in England; the fact that the great Krupp works at Essen are manufacturing huge guns at a rate never before attained in any country; the fact that the acceleration of the German naval program was for a long time a successfully guarded secret; the fact that German expenditures on the navy are being pushed forward, despite threatened revolt against taxation; the fact that German ambitions for world dominion crop out in every German utterance; these are the things that count.

England is drifting, unintentionally perhaps, even had she unconsciously, into a war with the most powerful maritime state the world has yet seen. Against the superbly disciplined and perfectly equipped German army of four million well-fed and prosperous sons of the Fatherland, England has to oppose a regular army in the British Isles of less than 150,000 men. To aid this army England may summon the territorialists and militia of the home country, making 300,000 partially drilled men, about like the militia of New York and Pennsylvania.

The disparity in land strength is so great that British stakes its whole hope, for the present, on its navy. Today that navy is more than twice as strong as the German navy, ship for ship and man for man. But this great advantage to England may exist only upon paper. A few years ago the British naval authorities wrought change in naval history and possible disaster to British supremacy by the construction of the Dreadnaught. This was a ship so powerful, on account of its armament of all big guns of long range, that every other battleship at once became practically obsolete.

Immediately the maritime nations began a race for building Dreadnaughts, a race ruinous to the taxpayers and threatening bankruptcy to nations. If the older battleships had remained at the highest standard, they would have been almost impossible for Germany to have caught up with England in naval strength in a quarter of a century. But when naval authorities regard only Dreadnaughts in appraising the effectiveness of fleets, the difference is marked. Germany started almost as soon as England, and, greatly to the surprise of Englishmen, the Germans have showed that they can turn out the great ships as rapidly as England in British shipyards. This, in itself, is a great blow to the boasted British maritime supremacy.

When British awakened to the realization that Germany would have by 1913 as many Dreadnaughts as England, a sensation ensued which was appropriately termed a panic. It is a little more than a year since the Premier, Mr. Asquith, formally told the Parliament and the people that the German naval program had been officially advanced and that it would be necessary to take extraordinary steps to meet the situation. The Conservative opposition, led by Mr. Balfour, clamored for measures even more extraordinary than the government was willing to undertake.

Since that time the German war scare has been the first thought in the minds of the British people. The general election, the controverted budget, the tariff reform agitation, the struggle between the Commons and the Lords, everything, has been influenced and changed by the fear of the Germans. Even now, despite the truce that seals the lips of agitators, the German war question is an imminent and compelling factor in British thought. The self-governing colonies have responded, in one way or another, to the agitation at home by making offers of contributions for colonial navies. The rebels in India have gloated over what they consider the fright of their white masters.

In Germany the Kaiser talks and works for peace, he compels Russia to assent to treaty violations by Austria in the name of peace, he curbs his impatient tongue and hopes that the world will forget his indiscretions of yesterday. But the shynards of the Elbe work day and night on the battleships which are, in the Kaiser's words, to place the trident in the German fist. The Krupp factory at Essen, the largest and most complete industrial plant on earth, is working night and day forging the huge guns which are destined, perhaps, to aid Germania in ruling the waves.

The Englishman accepts the fact that he is superior to all other human beings as naturally as he accepts the fact that the Thames flows through London to the sea. Lord Curzon not long ago wrote a book on the problems of the Far East and he dedicated it "To those who believe with me that the British Empire is, under Providence, the best thing that has ever been for good the world has ever seen." There are few Englishmen who would not feel that the dedication was a personal compliment. When people believe such exalted things of themselves are brought face to face with the possibility of national extinction,

ROOSEVELT WRITES AN EDITORIAL

NEW YORK, July 6.—Former President Roosevelt's deals with Governor Hughes, the New York legislature and primary reform in a signed editorial article in the current number of the Outlook.

Mr. Roosevelt writes as follows: "I believe that Governor Hughes has been supported by the bulk of the wisest and most disinterested people as regards most of his measures and positions, and I think that this has been markedly the case as regards primary nominations.

"I know that many honest and sincere men are, on principle, opposed to Governor Hughes on this point, and I know also that the proposed reform will very possibly accomplish less than its extreme advocates expect; while I am well aware, as of course all thinking men must be, that the worth of any such measure in the last resort depends upon the character of the voters and that no pattern will ever secure good government until the people themselves devote sufficient energy, time and judgment to make the device work.

On Direct Nominations.

"Finally, I freely admit that here and there, where the principle of direct nomination has been applied in too crude shape, or wrong-headedly, it has, while abolishing certain evils, produced or accentuated others—in certain cases, for instance, putting a premium upon the lavish expenditure of money.

"But while I freely admit all this, I nevertheless feel, in the first place, that on the fundamental issue of direct primary nominations, the governor is right, and, in the second place, that as the measure finally came up for action in the state legislature, it was well light free from all objections save those of the men who object to it, because they are fundamentally opposed to any change whatever in the desired direction.

"The bill provided only for direct popular action in the primaries in relatively small geographical and political communities, thereby making the experiment first where there was least liability to serious objection and avoiding or deferring the task of dealing with those big communities where the difficulties and dangers to be overcome would be greatest.

Cannot Escape Responsibility.

"The Republican party was in the majority in both houses of the legislature which refused to carry out the Republican governor's recommendations, and although it was only a minority of the Republican members which brought about this refusal, the party cannot escape a measure of responsibility for the failure; but it is only just to remember that a clear majority of the Republican members of each house supported the bill, whereas three-fourths or over of the Democrats opposed it. This is one of the cases where it is easier to apportion individual than party responsibility.

"Those who believe that by their action they have definitely checked the movement for direct popular primaries are, in my judgment, mistaken. In its essence this is a movement to make the government more Democratic; more responsive to the needs and wishes of the people as a whole. Without political machinery it is essential to have an efficient party, but the machinery ought to be suited to Democratic and not oligarchic customs and habits.

The Right of the Voters.

"The question whether in a self-governing republic we shall have self-governing parties is larger than the particular bill. We hold that the right of popular self-government is incomplete unless it includes the right of the voters not merely to choose between candidates when they have been nominated, but also the right to determine who these candidates shall be. Under our system of party government, therefore, the voters should be guaranteed the right to determine within the ranks of their respective organizations who the candidates of the parties will be, no less than the right to choose between the candidates when the candidates are presented to them.

People Will Insist on Direct Primary.

"There is no danger to break down the responsibility of party organization under duly constituted party leadership, but there is a desire to make this responsibility real and to give the members of the party the right to say whom they desire to execute this leadership. In New York state no small part of the strength of the movement has come from the popular conviction that many of the men most prominent in party leadership tend at times to forget that in a democracy the function of political leader must normally be to lead, not to drive.

"We, the men who compose the great bulk of the community, wish to govern ourselves. We welcome leadership, but we wish our leaders to understand that they derive their strength from us and that although we look to them for guidance, we expect this guidance to be in accordance with our interests and our ideals.

"I believe that the people of New York state will in the end insist on taking a more direct part in the nomination of candidates because I believe they will grow more and more to insist on just the kind of guidance and leadership that I have mentioned."

TAFT RECEIVES NO OFFICIAL MAIL

BEVERLY, Mass., July 6.—President Taft, spending the first day of his "real vacation" got lonely down at Burgess Point about 3 o'clock this afternoon and telephoned into the executive offices to find out why there had been no messenger at the cottage bearing the official mail.

"Sorry," Mr. President, said Rudolph Forester, assistant secretary, who answered the telephone, "but you are not to have any mail for a few days."

If the president does not enjoy a surfeit of freedom from official worries for the next few days, it will not be the fault of the executive staff.

Secretary MacVeagh, on his way to his summer home in New Hampshire, is expected at Beverly within two or three days. If he happens to bring an official looking portfolio with him, he will be politely but firmly requested to check it at the gate and not to take it near the president.

The president played golf this morning at Mopla, dozed on the cottage veranda in the early afternoon and with Mrs. Taft and a party of neighbors had a sail on the Syph this evening.

REPUBLICS AGAINST THE U. S. POLICY

WASHINGTON, July 6.—That at least three and perhaps more of the Central and South American republics will make a concerted protest against the United States policy of territorial acquisition, was announced at a conference of American states at Buenos Ayres against the Central American policy of the United States, is the possibility being discussed in diplomatic circles here.

Rumors to this effect have been persistent and some responsible American-Latin republics admitted their approximate truth, though none would permit himself to be quoted.

The rumors have led to lively exchange of information among the Central and South American diplomats here. Officials of the state department are watching the situation closely.

Some of the more radical of the Spanish-Americans are said to favor a Latin-American alliance against the United States. It is generally conceded, however, that formal action of this nature is unlikely. The most that can be regarded as probable is that the republics interested will diplomatically that the principles represented in the attitude of the government on the east coast of Nicaragua will not be accepted willingly as a part of the international law of the Americas. It is hardly likely that this protest, if made, will become a part of the official proceedings of the conference.

Venezuela Will Lead Protestants.

Notwithstanding a recent statement by the Venezuelan government on the subject it has been reported here that the Venezuelan delegates will be the leaders in the protesting against the attitude of the United States and that at least two other governments will share the responsibility of the movement.

Doubt exists in Washington as to just what steps of the American government have been distasteful to the sister republics. The only concrete point mentioned in this connection was first phrased by Madriz, president of the government at Managua, when he protested against the action of American marines in preventing the attack by the Madriz forces upon the city of Bluefields. This was done on the ground that the American interests are active there and followed the precedent of the British government prohibiting fighting in Greytown. Later the Venus was prohibited by the American officials from firing on Bluefields.

"According to international law," said Madriz, in a note to the American consul at Managua, "no neutral government may impede or disturb in time of war legitimate military operations of belligerents."

Madriz' note not only meant this to be communicated to the American government, but has protested to every Central and South American government against the attitude of the United States.

Delegates to Conference.

On the diplomacy of the American delegates to the conference may depend largely the outcome of the matter. In this delegation are such experienced diplomats as Henry White, ambassador to Italy, and later to France; Dr. John Bassett Moore, a recognized authority on international law; Enoch Herbert Crowder, of Missouri; Lewis Nixon, of New York; Bernard Moses, of California; Lamar Charles Weiner, of Louisiana; Paul Samuel Reinsch, of Wisconsin, and David Kinley, of Illinois.

It was well understood that the American diplomats will not attempt to influence greatly the disposition of general matters coming before the conference, thus lessening the possibility of increasing the agitation. They probably will assume the attitude that the conference is "not their show" and will bear in mind that

CARNEGIE TRUST CO. SAY BONDS ARE SAFE

NEW YORK, July 6.—Following a conference of District Attorney Whitman and former Justice Kenner, counsel for the Carnegie Trust company, it was reported today that the grand jury was investigating the alleged disappearance of \$100,000 worth of bonds deposited with the company as security for a loan. While District Attorney Whitman admitted that an investigation was in progress, Moses H. Grossman, counsel for the Carnegie company, stated that the story was untrue.

Mr. Grossman said "the bonds are here and all the collateral, and when the loan we made is paid we will turn the bonds over to the company."

District Attorney Whitman said this evening: "There is no evidence in the possession of this office which reflects in any way on the financial responsibility or management of the Carnegie Trust company, or upon any of its officers, or the board of directors."

Jos. B. Reichmann, president of the company, said:

"There has not been a defalcation of a single dollar in this institution. All we know about the matter is that there is a dispute between the broker who borrowed money from us as to how many bonds the client delivered to the broker originally."

Mr. Reichmann appends to his statement a declaration of a state bank examiner saying that the bonds in question were counted today and found intact in the vaults of the company.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS TO INVESTIGATE WRECK

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Traffic officials of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad system, assisted by high officials from New York and members of the state railroad commission today went over the evidence concerning the Middletown wreck. The inquiry will begin on Friday.

The question of responsibility for the disaster hinges on the delivery or non-delivery of orders to the passenger train to wait three miles north of Middletown for the freight train to take the siding.

The pilot of the passenger train says he never received these orders and the crew of the freight have produced them as justification for their presence on the track in front of the flyer.

Sometimes Effective.

Mrs. Hix—"I don't take any stock in these faith cures brought about by the laying on of hands.

Mrs. Dix—"Well, I do. I cured my little boys of the cigarette habit that way.—Stray Stories.

Men have not yet decided whether they like beauty or brains best in a woman.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Powder, the antiseptic powder, is the cure for itching, burning feet, and all other ailments of the feet. It is the best of all foot-powders. It is the best of all foot-powders. It is the best of all foot-powders.

BOON TO PILE VICTIMS

Here is a priceless boon to anyone who suffers with piles of any kind. A medicine in tablet form, taken internally that cures all forms of piles. Only 2 per cent of known failures.

A medicine that is sold under strict guarantee. Your money back if you are one of the 2 per cent.

A medicine that avoids operations and use of nasty salves or suppositories.

Badcon's Pharmacy, Ogden, Utah, sell this remedy.—Dr. Leonard's Hiem-Roid, \$1 for 24 days' treatment. Dr. Leonard Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y., Props. Write for booklet.

TAFT RECEIVES NO OFFICIAL MAIL

BEVERLY, Mass., July 6.—President Taft, spending the first day of his "real vacation" got lonely down at Burgess Point about 3 o'clock this afternoon and telephoned into the executive offices to find out why there had been no messenger at the cottage bearing the official mail.

"Sorry," Mr. President, said Rudolph Forester, assistant secretary, who answered the telephone, "but you are not to have any mail for a few days."

If the president does not enjoy a surfeit of freedom from official worries for the next few days, it will not be the fault of the executive staff.

Secretary MacVeagh, on his way to his summer home in New Hampshire, is expected at Beverly within two or three days. If he happens to bring an official looking portfolio with him, he will be politely but firmly requested to check it at the gate and not to take it near the president.

The president played golf this morning at Mopla, dozed on the cottage veranda in the early afternoon and with Mrs. Taft and a party of neighbors had a sail on the Syph this evening.

TRAINMEN VOTE ON WAGE INCREASE

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Conductors and trainmen of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh are voting whether they will strike for an increase of wages varying from 5 to 20 per cent.

About 6,700 men are affected on the lines west.

Officials here expect the vote will favor a strike by a large majority, but at the same time they do not look for an actual strike to occur.

LOCAL CHANGE FEATURELESS

SALT LAKE, July 6.—Apathy generally prevailed at the morning session of the local exchange, partially due, no doubt, to the reported sporadic slump on the New York market, and no cheering news from the mining centers. Seldom more than a dozen of the brokers at a time were sufficiently interested to brush up against the rail, and frequently half that number was all that kept the rail warm. Consequently the sales were light—less than half those of yesterday. It was literally a featureless session, with everything weak and wobbly.

INSURGENTS WILL VISIT ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY, July 6.—An important political conference is to be held at Sagamore Hill tomorrow, Senator Beveridge, Hamilton Fish of New York and others who are affiliated more or less directly with the insurgent movement, are to be guests of Colonel Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt returned here this evening.

During his stay in New York today the colonel made arrangements for his first meeting with the state "regulars."

William B. Barnes, Jr., head of the Albany county regular organization, and J. N. Wadsworth, Jr., speaker of the New York state assembly, are to see him some time this summer. They were two of the most active men in defeating the colonel and Governor Hughes in their fight for the direct nominations by a complete victory, and it was the direct nomination, Colonel Roosevelt said, that arrangements were made for the conference.

Dudley Fouke, of Indiana, and John Burroughs, the naturalist, spent the night at Sagamore Hill. Colonel Roosevelt announced that Governor Hughes would make his visit next Tuesday. He was expected tomorrow or Friday, but has now announced to go with the body of Chief Justice Fuller.

NO PANEL TO TRY BELLE LONDON

SALT LAKE CITY, July 6.—The Deseret News says: Two and a half hours' questioning of four men, summoned as jurors to try Mrs. Dora B. Topham, alias Belle London, on the charge of a violation of the city ordinance, marked the beginning of the scarlet woman's trial in the police court into which she has been forced by City Attorney Dinnany. In the two and a half hours, however, not one of the first four of the venire called had been accepted, and when the court took the luncheon-hour recess, it was with the certainty of challenges to be used by the prosecution this afternoon, and the doubt that a complete jury might be secured before tomorrow.

For the first of the nine cases against Belle London, four of them being for violating the ordinance by selling liquor without a license, and five for renting houses for unlawful purposes, the defendant was early on the stand and took her place within the walls of the courtroom.

Belmont School (FOR BOYS)

Belmont, California Twenty-five miles from San Francisco

is trying to do for the boy, physical and intellectual well-being of his boys what every thoughtful parent would wish to do for his own. In location beyond the ordinary, the beauty of its buildings and grounds, the range and attractiveness of the surrounding country are most delightful. Our new gymnasium with several playing fields, tennis courts, etc., our new bath and shower rooms, steam bath and electric light, are unsurpassed for beauty, comfort and cleanliness. Ask our patron, our graduates and our boys about us, and we will give you full information.

W. T. REID, A. M. (Harvard) Head-Master
W. T. REID, JR., A. M. (Harvard) Asst. Head-Master

EYES HURT YOU?

Likely you need glasses. Costs nothing to find out. Costs little to have the glasses your eyes need.

J. H. KNICKERBOCKER OPTICIAN

WITH CRESCENT JEWELRY CO.

2463 Washington Ave.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOOSE BUTTONS.

ENGINEERS WANT WAGES RAISED

CHICAGO, July 6.—It was announced here today that 25,000 locomotive engineers employed on forty railroad systems west of Chicago, are formulating demands for increased wages.

The demands will be presented to the managers before August 1. The schedules so far as they have been prepared call for a complete readjustment of wages for all classes of engineers, the men on the far western divisions demanding higher advance than is asked by the men running into Chicago. The locomotive firemen on the same lines recently were given an increase ranging from 25 to 50 cents a day by an arbitration board appointed under the Erdman law. The railroad managers have been expecting the coming demands of the engineers.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray**

The new "Natural Hygiene" treatment for all ailments of the female system. It cures all ailments of the female system. It cures all ailments of the female system.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Laxative and Blood Purifier. Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic cases. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist or send for a box of CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, to be sent by registered mail. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GLEDHILL CONVICTED OF INDECENT ASSAULT

Provo, July 6.—The case of the State of Utah against Hubert Gledhill, in which the defendant is charged with indecent assault committed on Olive Sorenson, 12 years of age, in this city on the night of May 3, was tried here today in the Fourth district court. Gledhill had been an officer of American Fork city and at the time of his arrest had pinned to his vest a special policeman's badge, and he claimed to be Officer Warren Ferre, who made the arrest, that he was at that time in the employ of American Fork city as a special policeman assisting in the prosecution of violators of the prohibition ordinance. He was, at the time of the alleged assault, here in Provo as a witness against George Nichols, who was being tried for illicit liquor selling. The mayor and city marshal of American Fork say that Gledhill was not, at the time of his arrest, a police officer, but had been some time prior. But Gledhill, in addition to telling Police Officer Ferre that he was a policeman of American Fork, also told Deputy Sheriff Al Hales and others in the sheriff's office at the time, that he was a special policeman in the employ of American Fork city.

The evidence given by the little Sorenson girl was straightforward and was corroborated by other witnesses.

The jury, after being out two hours, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be pronounced July 9.

BURGLARIES IN UTAH COUNTY.

Provo, July 6.—Three grocery stores on Center street were burglarized last night or early this morning. Fred Kimber's store was entered through a back window and the thieves secured \$150 in cash, which was in a sack hidden under the cash register. The other stores entered were Bailey Brothers and Albert S. Jones. In neither of the last two places was anything missing. The intruders were evidently hunting cash only, and as none was found they left as they came in, through back windows. No

Belmont School (FOR BOYS)

Belmont, California Twenty-five miles from San Francisco

is trying to do for the boy, physical and intellectual well-being of his boys what every thoughtful parent would wish to do for his own. In location beyond the ordinary, the beauty of its buildings and grounds, the range and attractiveness of the surrounding country are most delightful. Our new gymnasium with several playing fields, tennis courts, etc., our new bath and shower rooms, steam bath and electric light, are unsurpassed for beauty, comfort and cleanliness. Ask our patron, our graduates and our boys about us, and we will give you full information.

W. T. REID, A. M. (Harvard) Head-Master
W. T. REID, JR., A. M. (Harvard) Asst. Head-Master

EYES HURT YOU?

Likely you need glasses. Costs nothing to find out. Costs little to have the glasses your eyes need.

J. H. KNICKERBOCKER OPTICIAN

WITH CRESCENT JEWELRY CO.

2463 Washington Ave.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOOSE BUTTONS.

For Lumber

—See The—

Volker-Scowcroft Lumber Co.

Before Buying Anywhere

Either Phone 612. Or Call 237 24th St., Ogden.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray**

The new "Natural Hygiene" treatment for all ailments of the female system. It cures all ailments of the female system. It cures all ailments of the female system.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Laxative and Blood Purifier. Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic cases. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist or send for a box of CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, to be sent by registered mail. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GLEDHILL CONVICTED OF INDECENT ASSAULT

Provo, July 6.—The case of the State of Utah against Hubert Gledhill, in which the defendant is charged with indecent assault committed on Olive Sorenson, 12 years of age, in this city on the night of May 3, was tried here today in the Fourth district court. Gledhill had been an officer of American Fork city and at the time of his arrest had pinned to his vest a special policeman's badge, and he claimed to be Officer Warren Ferre, who made the arrest, that he was at that time in the employ of American Fork city as a special policeman assisting in the prosecution of violators of the prohibition ordinance. He was, at the time of the alleged assault, here in Provo as a witness against George Nichols, who was being tried for illicit liquor selling. The mayor and city marshal of American Fork say that Gledhill was not, at the time of his arrest, a police officer, but had been some time prior. But Gledhill, in addition to telling Police Officer Ferre that he was a policeman of American Fork, also told Deputy Sheriff Al Hales and others in the sheriff's office at the time, that he was a special policeman in the employ of American Fork city.

The evidence given by the little Sorenson girl was straightforward and was corroborated by other witnesses.

The jury, after being out two hours, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be pronounced July 9.

BURGLARIES IN UTAH COUNTY.

Provo, July 6.—Three grocery stores on Center street were burglarized last night or early this morning. Fred Kimber's store was entered through a back window and the thieves secured \$150 in cash, which was in a sack hidden under the cash register. The other stores entered were Bailey Brothers and Albert S. Jones. In neither of the last two places was anything missing. The intruders were evidently hunting cash only, and as none was found they left as they came in, through back windows. No

WOMAN SUING FOR LOSS OF COMPLEXION

DENVER, Colo., July 6.—For the loss of one complexion, Mrs. Minnie E. Jones, wife of a Denver policeman, today entered suit for \$10,000 against Dr. Alice T. Moore. According to Mrs. Jones, several months ago she was possessed of a "perfectly good" complexion, but her cheeks needed a little plumping. Dr. Moore