

# Attention the Carbon-Emery Fair, Price, Utah, Sept. 24-25-26

# Eastern Utah Advocate

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## GERMAN-MADE GUN REVOLUTIONIZES WAR

DOWN EUROPE'S STRONG-  
EST DEFENSES.

When First Submitted to the  
United States—Turned Down By  
This Country, Germany Recently  
Manufactured Horrible Destruc-  
tive Instrument.

From a military standpoint, one  
of the greatest marvels of the Eu-  
ropean war is the sixteen-inch gun  
used by the Germans which has  
succeeded in demolishing the strong-  
est defenses that human agency has  
ever been able to construct.

Louis Gathmann, a German resi-  
dent of Chicago, is said to have in-  
vented the new German siege gun  
and shell used with such disastrous  
results against the Belgian and  
French fortifications in the present  
war.

This Chicago invention is said to  
have been rejected by the United  
States government except for coast  
defense after a series of tests held  
at Sandy Hook experiment station  
in 1912. The inventor is said to  
have taken his device to Germany  
and later to have sold it to the  
Germans.

Gathmann was at one time con-  
nected with Northwestern university  
and is said to have invented the  
gun shortly before the Spanish-  
American war. The first shells were  
made in a small Chicago machine  
shop. Later the United States gov-  
ernment appropriated \$200,000 to  
test the invention and a special  
gun was built to test these shells.  
The shells, which were 15 inches  
in diameter, weighed 1800 pounds  
and carried more than 600 pounds  
of gunpowder or nitroglycerine. The  
shells were four feet long and built  
in two sections which were screw-  
ed together. In the tests at Sandy  
Hook the projectiles were success-  
fully buried twelve miles.

It is still too early to base gen-  
eral predictions concerning the war  
in the future upon the engagements  
of the present great European  
struggle, says a Berlin dispatch.  
One prediction, however, does seem  
fairly justified already. It is that  
the day of the fortress has passed.  
The new 12 centimeter (15.5 inch)  
siege gun of the German forces ap-  
pears to have demonstrated ability  
to demolish the strongest fortifi-  
cations ever made. Pictures of the  
demolition of Liege bear striking  
testimony to the power of this new  
arm. A single projectile demolished  
entirely walls of reinforced cement  
and steel, ripped open steel towers  
and killed the men upon the fort's  
summits.

The new siege gun has been the  
surprise of the war. It has been  
repeatedly asserted that no nation  
has any military secrets that are  
not in possession of all other im-  
portant nations, but events have  
proved not only that the existence  
of this terrible weapon was not  
known to foreign nations, but that  
only a limited number of high Ger-  
man army officials themselves had  
so much as heard of it. A member  
of the reichstag, whose name is not  
given, is quoted as follows in a  
German paper:

"The fact that the German army  
possessed such a gun was as much  
of a surprise to the Germans as to  
foreigners, for the construction and  
nature were kept secret, as the sit-  
uation demanded, so that even in  
the empire only a limited number  
knew about it. When the trials  
were finished and all was ready to  
begin the construction of the new  
gun, the problem presented itself  
of making this wonderful work of  
war without attracting any atten-  
tion."

"More than forty officers partici-  
pated in the preliminary discussion  
over the preparation of the military  
budget for the consideration of the  
budget commission of the reichstag.  
When the subject of 'arms' was  
reached the head of this depart-  
ment requested that this part of the  
budget be not discussed at that time.  
At the close of the session he told  
the confidentially that a new siege  
gun was in consideration. The gen-  
eral staff, he said, had urgently re-  
quested that not a word be said  
about the matter in the budget."

## PAUMBUTCH BOUND OVER

Ute Indian Confesses to Crime as  
Charged in Complaint.

George Paumbutch, the Ute pris-  
oner at the county jail, was Mon-  
day bound over to the district court  
in the sum of \$1000 by Justice A.  
J. Lee. The evidence brought out  
at the preliminary hearing contain-  
ed practically the same facts as  
published by The Advocate at the  
time of the shooting.

Robert F. Clark, a traveling man,  
in driving his auto between Cotton  
and Price overtook the Indian in a  
drunken condition. He had not  
gone far, however, being detained by  
a bad mud hole. Paumbutch rode  
up to him and accused him of hav-  
ing found a jug of whiskey which  
he claimed to have lost. Clark told  
him he had not seen the jug and  
the Indian even attempted to help  
him get the auto out of the mud.  
He had no fear of being harmed by  
the drunken man when the Ute shot  
him in the back with a .22 rifle.

The bullet struck the fifth verte-  
brae. Clark is able to get around  
and attend to business although his  
right leg is still paralyzed and it is  
quite possible he will always be  
crippled on account of the shoot-  
ing.

Jewell D. Martin, acting super-  
visor of the Utah and Uncomph-  
ag agency, and an Indian inter-  
preter attended the hearing. No effort  
will be made to clear Paumbutch,  
who confessed to the facts as above  
stated and to which he testified at  
the hearing. Mr. Martin engaged  
Attorney F. E. Woods to look after  
the Indian's case at the next term  
of court.

## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

The quarterly conference of the  
Carbon stake was held at Price in  
the basement of the new laboratory  
September 19th and 20th, com-  
mencing at 2 o'clock Saturday after-  
noon. There were present the  
stake presidency, a majority of the  
high council, bishops and counsellors  
of wards, Elder Rudger Clawson  
of the council of the twelve, Elder  
Jonathan G. Kimball of the  
first council of seventy and an av-  
erage attendance of members from  
the near by wards.

Elder Rudger Clawson in his re-  
marks dwelt upon the necessity of  
living in accordance with the "Word  
of Wisdom" if we would enjoy the  
blessings predicted therein. He  
spoke of the authority vested in the  
presidency of the stake in providing  
over all of its departments and in  
like manner the bishops of the  
wards. He also made a splendid  
talk on the personality of God, and  
gave a general encouragement to all  
to live the life of a Latter-day  
Saint.

Elder Jonathan G. Kimball said  
he had a message to the seventies  
and read from the "Doctrine and  
Covenants" the duties required of  
their hands. He gave some very  
good instructions as to how the  
Latter-day Saints should conduct  
themselves in all walks of life, em-  
phasizing the social training in the  
young men and young ladies' as-  
sociations.

In public speaking, he said, we  
should get an idea, think it over  
and work it out. The latter-day  
Saints, the elder said, had a week-  
ly made up of all people and en-  
umerated many of them, and that  
"faith which comes by hearing the  
word of God" was the first pearl  
on the string.

He also gave the following ad-  
vice: Christ's religion makes a  
man good to his family and others.  
The mutual need to organize and  
provide for social entertainments,  
and how to conduct receptions and  
dances, and also to do some work  
and give thought on dress culture  
and make some reforms along that  
line.

During the conference, conven-  
tions of the mutuals and religious  
clubs were held and splendid talks  
made by Elder Omar A. Kirkman  
and Sister Emily Q. Adams, as also  
the other visiting brethren upon the  
course of study outlined for the  
mutuals and religious classes this  
season.

The Castle Gate choir furnished  
the singing for the Sunday after-  
noon. A splendid conference was  
held and very much enjoyed by all.

ERNEST B. HOUMLEY,  
Stake Clerk.

Stationery of all kinds. Advocate

## SUNNYSIDE MAIL BAG ROBBED OF MONEY

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
DOLLARS TAKEN.

Registered Package Mysteriously  
Disappears—Gift Found In the  
Caracas Pouch—Special Agent Is  
Working On Case—Believes Rob-  
bery Occurred at Depot.

Tuesday night of last week a reg-  
istered package containing \$750 in  
bills and gold was abstracted from  
the mail pouch from Sunnyside.

The money was a remittance from  
the Sunnyside postmaster to the  
Salt Lake postoffice. The loss was  
discovered by Postmaster H. C.  
Smith the following morning, his  
registered advice calling for the  
missing package. He immediately  
called Postmaster Twaddle on the  
phone, asking him if he had not  
neglected to place the package in the  
pouch. Twaddle replied that the  
register left Sunnyside on the after-  
noon previous. On returning to  
his office and examining the bag,  
Mr. Smith discovered that a small  
slit had been made just under the  
draw string.

Postmaster Smith at once noti-  
fied the Salt Lake postoffice and  
Special Agent Magee was detailed  
on the matter. After a week's in-  
vestigation the officer is of the  
opinion that the money was taken  
from the sack either on board the  
train, which arrived late Tuesday  
night, or at the depot, where the  
sack remained over night.

## RED CROSS APPEALS TO CHURCHES OF NATION

This appeal to the churches of the  
United States has been issued by  
the executive committee of the  
American Red Cross:

"Our president has by proclama-  
tion designated Sunday, October 4,  
as a day of prayer for peace. It  
has been suggested in many quar-  
ters that on this Sunday a collec-  
tion be taken up in every church  
to relieve suffering in the war rav-  
aged countries of Europe. The Red  
Cross, which is charged with the  
special duty of aiding the sick and  
wounded in time of war, respectfully  
urges that opportunity be given in  
every church to every person who so  
desires to make a contribution to be  
given to the American Red Cross,  
which is impartially aiding every  
country in a spirit of common  
humanity and which recognizes no  
distinction of race or nationality.  
However, every contributor who de-  
sires to designate any particular  
fund or country to which his or her  
contribution shall be applied may  
do so and such request will be re-  
spected."

## ROBBERS BOARD TRAIN NEAR LOS ANGELES AND GET \$1000

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—Two  
armed men held up and robbed the  
Southern Pacific north bound pas-  
senger train late tonight eleven  
miles north of here. They are re-  
ported to have procured nearly a  
thousand dollars from the passen-  
gers. The train proceeded after a  
half hour delay.

The holdup is the second at about  
the same time of night and in  
place, within two months. On the  
previous occasion robbers went  
through a southbound train made  
up mostly of day coaches and ob-  
tained about \$2500. They escaped  
and efforts to trail them with  
blood hounds were futile. The  
hounds started a rabbit and forgot  
everything else.

## PONCHA VILLA PROCLAIMS REVOLUTION AGAINST CHIEF

The long threatened break be-  
tween Villa and Carranza in Mexico  
seems to have occurred, according  
to the following dispatch from No-  
gales dated yesterday:

"Notice was posted here today  
that General Villa had proclaimed  
a revolution against Carranza. Gov-  
ernor Maytorena of Sonora, who is  
supported by Villa, is in command  
here and is reported to be prepar-  
ing to march against General Ben-  
jamin Hill, Carranza's military com-  
mander in the state."

## RUN OVER BY FREIGHT CAR

Louis A. Lauber, Jr., Meets Death  
Through Accident at Depot.

Seven-year-old Louis A. Lauber,  
Jr., late Monday afternoon was run  
over by the Sunnyside train as it  
was pulling into the Price depot.  
Two trucks passed over the little  
fellow's legs, crushing the bones in  
each but a short distance below the  
thigh. One foot was entirely cut  
off just above the ankle. The other  
limb was caught higher up. Death  
followed the shocking accident four  
hours later while he was being op-  
erated upon.

The child with some companions  
had been playing along the rail-  
road tracks. He and several other  
boys ran alongside the incoming  
train when one of them jostled him,  
causing him to fall and roll under  
the wheels.

Heavily bystanders picked the in-  
jured boy up, called physicians and  
rushed him to his home in an auto-  
mobile, but the terrible wounds  
were beyond the possibility of hu-  
man agency to contend with, and  
he passed away at 8:24 o'clock in  
the evening.

Everyone who saw the little boy  
at the time of and after the acci-  
dent will vividly remember with  
what remarkable courage he bore  
himself. Not a cry or complaint  
escaped the childish lips from the  
time the car wheels cruelly mangled  
his limbs until he smilingly went to  
the operating table. Carefully he  
related over and over again to his  
father and mother just how the ac-  
cident came about and before the  
spark of life went out assured them  
that he was not to blame.

Funeral services were held from  
the home at 2 o'clock yesterday af-  
ternoon and were attended by prac-  
tically the entire community. Pres-  
ident Hordley and Bishop Bryner of  
the Methodist church officiated. The  
body and his parents are held by  
the community was evidenced by  
the immense floral offerings. Re-  
markable wreaths were sent for to  
Salt Lake, Provo and Grand Junction  
and covered up the casket as it was  
borne to the cemetery.

The whole community mourns  
with the parents, Mr. and Mrs. L.  
A. Lauber, over their great loss.  
At the time of his death Louis A.  
Lauber, Jr., was 7 years and twen-  
ty-one days old. He was born in  
Price.

The bereaved parents, Mr. and  
Mrs. Lauber, desire to express  
through these columns their thanks  
and deep appreciation for the man-  
ner in which their friends so kindly  
assisted them in caring for their  
little son during his last mortal  
hours.

## COLTON OZOKERITE MAY REPLACE FOREIGN PRODUCT

One of the products of petroleum  
that has been exported by the United  
States to a value between \$9,-  
000,000 and \$10,000,000 during the  
last three years is paraffin wax. In  
spite of these large exports, natural  
mineral wax (ozokerite) is import-  
ed, for the reason that its melting  
point is very high, and although  
the paraffin wax from petroleum  
can be produced with this high  
melting point, the process is diffi-  
cult and costly. Ozokerite occurs  
in considerable quantity in Utah in  
the region of Colton, and has been  
produced there, but the cost of ex-  
tracting it from low grade material,  
together with the cost of transpor-  
tation to the market, which is the  
Eastern States, has made it possible  
for the foreign material, which  
comes from Galicia, to compete with  
it successfully.

Investigations by the department  
have failed to discover any reason  
for the common practice of selling  
commercial Turkish alfalfa seed at  
a higher price than that obtain-  
ed for domestic seed. Turkish  
alfalfa has been grown in the United  
States for about fifteen years,  
with the result that it is now de-  
clared that this variety has nothing  
to recommend it for general use in  
this country. It is particularly un-  
suited to the humid climate of the  
East, and is not sufficiently hardy  
to warrant its general use in the  
Upper Mississippi Valley, where hardi-  
ness is an important factor. In  
Europe it has been found equally  
unsatisfactory, and in consequence  
brings a lower price in the markets  
there than locally grown seed; or,  
where this is not available, French  
or Italian.

## COAL OPERATORS SEEK CONTRACTS

Good Prospects of Landing Supplies  
For United States Naval Opera-  
tions On Pacific Coast.

The coal producers of Utah have  
united in requesting the United  
States government to construct at  
the naval coaling station in San  
Francisco bay a terminal that will  
make it possible to deliver Utah  
coal to the Pacific fleet at San  
Francisco bay. From the govern-  
ment the local operators are receiv-  
ing considerable encouragement and  
they are now confident that the  
coal used by the United States gov-  
ernment on the coast will be sup-  
plied by Utah. This will mean in  
added production about 100,000 tons  
of coal annually for Utah.

The heads of nine big coal pro-  
ducing companies of Carbon coun-  
ty have signed a letter to Paymas-  
ter General T. J. Cowie, chief of  
the bureau of supplies and accounts,  
setting forth the reasons why Utah  
coal should be used in supplying  
the ships of the Pacific fleet. They  
have received a letter from Mr.  
Cowie promising an investigation of  
the proposition set forth by the  
Utah coal producers.

Letters have also been sent to  
President Wilson setting forth the  
opportunity for the navy depart-  
ment to secure Utah coal for the  
big vessels. The president replied,  
stating that he had referred the  
matter to Secretary Daniels of the  
navy department with the request  
that the secretary personally in-  
vestigate the proposed plan. Aiding  
the operators of Utah in their ef-  
forts to open a Pacific coast mar-  
ket for Utah coal are Senators  
Smoot andutherland of Utah,  
Senators Thomas and Shafroth of  
Colorado, Senators Nowlands and  
McKinnis of Nevada and Representa-  
tives Kahn of California.

## Way From Virginia.

At present the Pacific fleet is  
supplied with coal from Virginia,  
hailed by water through the canal.  
Owing to the long haul it proves  
necessary for the government to  
keep a great amount of coal stored  
at the coal dock in California City.  
The coal dock is made only for a  
water haul. At present it would be  
necessary in order to get Utah coal  
to the battleships to retransport it  
from the railroad terminal by wa-  
ter to the coal dock. The expense  
of such construction would not be  
large and would enable the opera-  
tors to take the coal trains direct  
to the dock.

The coal operators point out that  
it is an unusual condition where-  
by the government buys coal from  
the eastern part of the United  
States or from foreign countries to  
use as fuel for the battleships and  
to supply the army and navy posts  
at coast points, when there is ex-  
cellent coal in the western part of  
the United States available.

The development of the coal in-  
dustry in Utah will be greatly hast-  
ened, it is pointed out, by this ex-  
tension of the western market and  
will encourage the development of  
vast undeveloped coal beds in the  
West. Utah coal is much more  
available than Virginia coal, since  
it can be supplied in large quanti-  
ties on short notice, thus saving  
the government the trouble and ex-  
pense of keeping a great quantity  
of coal stored at the coaling sta-  
tions.

Then, too, the operators point out  
that water routes to the Pacific are  
always subject to possible interrup-  
tion, whereas the Utah coal would  
always be available in quantities to  
make the Pacific fleet independent  
of the Atlantic coast supply.

## Means Big Saving.

Should the government accede to  
the request of the operators, and it  
seems probable that it will, there  
will be a greater opportunity for  
Utah to supply bunker coal to mer-  
chantmen on the Pacific coast. The  
increase in the Pacific commerce  
due to the opening of the Panama  
canal means a greatly increased de-

mand for coal at Pacific coast  
points and the prestige gained by  
Utah coal through its selection by  
the government would give this  
state the big share of the bunker  
coal business of vessels of all  
classes.

The coal operators signing the re-  
quest addressed to Paymaster Gen-  
eral Cowie are A. H. Cowie, E. L.  
Carpenter, C. N. Strevell, James H.  
Mays, F. A. Sweet, Jesse Knight  
and F. N. Cameron. The letter  
sent by them to the navy depart-  
ment follows:

"We would respectfully invite  
your attention and serious consid-  
eration to what we feel to be an  
unnatural condition, in that the  
coal requirements of the United  
States navy and the army at Mare  
Island, the Presidio and elsewhere  
along the Pacific coast have, for  
many years, and are now being sup-  
plied with foreign coals or coals  
mined in the eastern coast of the  
United States and transported by  
vessel to the various coaling sta-  
tions and other Pacific coast points  
of consumption, notwithstanding the  
fact that inland on the Pacific slope  
of the United States are large bod-  
ies of bituminous coal of most ex-  
cellent quality, in an advanced state  
of development. These, in this  
same inland district there remains  
very large areas of bituminous coal,  
owned by the government, undevel-  
oped, and which will, no doubt, re-  
main undeveloped until a large  
market on the Pacific coast and be-  
yond is established.

"The markets of and available to  
the Pacific slope are, for obvious  
reasons, much narrower than those  
of the east coast of the United  
States, where the markets of the  
world are open to the eastern pro-  
ducers. The western coal producers,  
especially those of the state of  
Utah, therefore feel that the coal  
requirements of the Pacific slope,  
logically and naturally, should be  
supplied from this section of the  
country.

"In disturbed or generally unset-  
tled times the water routes normally  
available for the movement of coal  
to the Pacific coast are subject to  
serious interruption, and it occurs  
to us that it would be a national  
advantage for the government to be  
prepared to promptly and economi-  
cally handle coals from close inland  
sources, such as Utah, and to es-  
tablish such relations with the coal  
producers of our western states as  
would encourage them in the fur-  
ther development of the enormous  
coal deposits of the West.

## United Facilities.

"While it is true that the United  
States has established a very mod-  
ern coaling station at California  
City in San Francisco bay, yet, as  
we understand, such facilities, at  
this date, provide only for the han-  
dling of coal by the water route.  
However, it is our information that  
your department has been consider-  
ing the advisability of providing fa-  
cilities that will permit of the econ-  
omical and prompt transfer and  
handling by barges of inland coals  
loaded in railroad cars from rail-  
road terminals to the docks at Cal-  
ifornia City. We earnestly trust  
that we have been correctly inform-  
ed, and that such facilities may  
soon become a reality, not only at  
California City, but at all other  
government coaling stations on the  
Pacific coast.

"The undersigned coal producers  
of Carbon county, Utah, respect-  
fully represent to you that in the year  
1913 they produced 3,250,000 tons  
of bituminous coal, which we do  
not believe is equaled in quality by  
any other bituminous coal field in  
the United States, unless it be the  
Pechablonia and New River coal  
fields of Virginia. This Utah coal  
is of very hard texture; free from  
foreign substances, low in ash and

(Continued on page eight.)