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 This Coupon and 15 Cents Presented at the Standard Office Gives You a Choice of the Ogden Boosters' Pennants—15 Cents Each

**The Standard.**

William Glasmann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

**WHY JAPAN WILL EXHIBIT**

The trade between Japan and the United States is growing to such proportions that neither country can afford to have the commerce of the two nations interrupted. The United States is now sending to Japan, and territory under the Japanese flag, nearly \$60,000,000 in goods a year, and, in return, this country is buying from Japan yearly over \$31,000,000 in silks, tea, mailings, straw braids, rice and chinaware.

We do more export business with Japan than with all other parts of Asia.

Raw cotton is the largest single item in the exports to Japan, though manufactures as a whole show a larger total than that of the single item of cotton. The value of raw cotton exported to Japan in 1913 was \$25,000,000. Flour exported to Japan also shows a marked increase in 1913, being \$1-3 million dollars against 2 3-4 million in 1912, and 1 3-4 million in 1911. Products of iron and steel are the most important of the manufactures exported to that country, pipes and fittings in 1913 being 1 2-3 million dollars, sheets and plates, 1 1-3 million; locomotives, 1 1-3 million; rails for railways, 1 1-4 million; structural iron and steel, over half a million. Nails and spikes, over \$400,000; railway cars, \$150,000, and tin plates, approximately \$100,000. Other manufactures sent to that country include illuminating oil, 4 1-2 million dollars value; lubricating oil, over half a million; sole leather, over half a million; fertilizer, nearly a half million; and numerous other articles in smaller sums.

This explains why Japan, notwithstanding the disagreement over the California alien act, has appropriated a large sum of money for an exhibit at the world's fair in San Francisco. The United States is one of Japan's most inviting fields of commercial exploitation, and the subjects of the mikado would have injured themselves most by an open break with this country.

**LETTER 'S' SPELLS SUICIDE.**

Not today or tomorrow, but eventually, Pegoud, the French aviator who describes a letter "S" as he moves through the air, will fall to earth to rise no more. The daring Frenchman causes his aeroplane to turn a somersault. He has given two exhibitions before admiring spectators. His machine has

worked perfectly and as a result he has been able to demonstrate wonderful control. Some day the gas will escape and take fire, or the planes will not respond, or the engine will fail to work, and then a requiem will be said over Pegoud.

Aviation is a sport more dangerous than steeple climbing or motorcycle racing. Of all the earlier experts, not one is alive today, except those who have abandoned the field to give instructions. The fatalities are so numerous that only the most skilled of aviators should be allowed to make flights at dangerous heights.

Aviators for the army are expected to take risks, as their calling is presumed to be hazardous, and in that one line of usefulness there is but little objection to be made to the dangers to be faced, but otherwise, the men of the air should be held in restraint, as operating an aeroplane is a suicidal pastime.

**THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING**

Corn and cotton have been damaged by unfavorable weather and the next government report is expected to show a big deterioration in the crop reports, but, taking crop injuries at their worst, no calamity has occurred, only disappointment in early hopes.

That is the opinion of Henry Clews who, in his bank letter, says: "Two effects will be, to bring better prices for these staples to growers in other sections and to lessen the demand for money to move crops in the injured districts; also a smaller traffic for the railroads."

Even tariff changes are not viewed with alarm by Clews, who, while admitting that the most important influence in our foreign trade for the next few months will be the tariff, concludes:

"Our manufacturers have been energetically adjusting themselves to the new condition; so much so, in fact, that foreign manufacturers show little enthusiasm over our tariff changes and do not expect to gain any permanent foothold for their wares in this market. On the contrary many of them, as they see our manufacturers vigorously adjusting themselves to the lower schedules, fear that before long they will be obliged to meet a keener American competition in foreign markets. A few interests may be injured by extreme cuts, but these will be infinitesimal compared with those affected by the stimulus to trade which will follow and which will gratify many thus far not heard from. American skill and enterprise will surely give a first class account of itself in the long run, and tariff scares may now as well be eliminated in business calculations of the future.

"The financial undertone shows steady improvement. In this, as in all the foreign markets, monetary improvement is steadily progressing. Business is consequently improving, and a decidedly better investment demand is springing up, which is quite as much in evidence in the foreign markets as it has been here. Speculative operations have, of course, been restrained by monetary limitations on both sides of the Atlantic. Just now

the markets of the world are unusually sympathetic and in close accord. The demand for new capital though urgent, is still held in abeyance, only the most important needs being satisfied. Secretary McAdoo's plans for relieving the money market are working out highly satisfactorily. At east and west there is no longer any fear of monetary stringency; and trade beyond the Alleghenies, though spotty, is showing general improvement. Both trade and industry show symptoms of revival. Railroad earnings have been more liberal, though traffic at the moment is affected by a tendency to hold grain for higher prices."

**CLIMATE IS UNDERGOING CHANGES**

The dry period has been ended by three storms that have drenched the country in and around Ogden. Farmers had been praying for rain and city folks had interposed no objections to the prayers being answered, but now both country and city are willing to have the flood gates of heaven closed long enough to allow of a drying out process.

This has been a season of unusual precipitation. The rainfall in June was unprecedented and the down-pour of last Saturday, though of only half an hour's duration, gave to August a record above the average. September opens with a good rain. If the heavy precipitation continues, soon no one will doubt that the climate of northern Utah has changed.

**CHILDREN SHOULD BE DISCIPLINED.**

The children who went visiting Sunday and later could not be found, but finally were traced to the home of a relative in Slaterville, might have met with misfortune. Youngsters, ten years and younger, are not old enough to be allowed to tramp over the country without older escorts. The three little girls were in danger every moment of their long tramp into the country and not the least of their danger was the possibility of meeting with perverts on the traveled highway where vagabonds are found.

Parents cannot exercise too much vigilance in guiding the footsteps of their little ones. The hours of watchfulness bring their recompensing benefits. During the impressionable age, the young people are in need of strict discipline and ever-present guardianship. They must be taught not to leave home without permission. And, when permission is granted, they should be accompanied by some older person of responsibility. There would be fewer lost children, if this rule were enforced.

**THE HEAVY DROP IN EXPRESS PROFITS.**

The business of the big express companies has been hit hard by the parcels post and the action of the interstate commerce commission in reducing express rates from 15 to 30 per cent. The heavy drop in the market quotations of the stocks of the big express companies is evidence of the lessening profits. Three years ago Adams Express stock was quoted at \$270. Today it is selling at \$130. The American, selling at \$320 in 1910, is today down to \$115. Wells-Fargo, valued at \$199, is quoted at \$91. United States Express, selling at \$145 in 1910, has slumped to \$49 a share.

No doubt the express companies will continue to make good profits, but the exorbitant profit has been eliminated. The parcels post is responsible for this most beneficial change, but it required thirty years of constant agitation to bring that service to the postoffice department, and the victory was achieved only after much that was vicious and corrupt in our national politics had been overcome. For twenty years the head of one of these great monopolies was a senator and political leader in New York state and a dictator of national Republican politics and policies. Under old political conditions, it was possible for that condition to prevail, but today the people have their eyes open to the trickery of the political machines and more is being demanded of the politician and the officeholder.

**IDAHO ASSESSMENT EXCEEDS \$400,000,000**  
 Boise, Sept. 1.—The state board of equalization has placed the general tax levy of Idaho for 1913 at two and one-tenth mills, raising \$900,000 as against \$720,282, the sum fixed by the board in 1912; the general interest and sinking levy at two-tenths of a mill, identically the same as the last board, and the public building endowment fund at one and one-half tenths of a mill fixed by the 1912 board. The general interest and sinking fund levy fixed by the board this year and equalized among counties reaches a grand total of \$80,109, compared to \$301,009 raised by the levy in 1912, while the public building endowment levy this year raises \$50,176, as compared to \$83,753, the total raised by the former board last year. Ada county alone will raise one-ninth of the general tax levy, one-tenth of the general interest and sinking fund levy and one-tenth of the public building and endowment tax.

man and private car companies, \$457,123; total valuation of transmission lines, \$3,248,102, and the total valuation of personal property reported by the counties to the board, \$314,391,880. The board found the valuation of the transmission lines of the Idaho Light & Power company, one of the largest holding companies in this state, to be \$500,000 and the Idaho Railway Light & Power company to be \$300,000.

**REORGANIZATION NAVAL PERSONNEL**

Washington, Sept. 2.—The House Naval Affairs Committee will hold hearings soon with a view to drafting legislation reorganizing the naval personnel. The reform probably will be ready for presentation to congress when it convenes in December. Rear-Admiral T. B. Howard, president of the naval examining board and Captain Fechtler, president of the Board of Inspection for ships will be the first witnesses.

It is proposed to get the views of naval officers before attempting to draw any legislation to amend or replace the naval personnel law of 1899, which the committee believes the naval service has outgrown.

**CONDITION OF COTTON CROP, 68.2**

Washington, Sept. 2.—The condition of the growing cotton crop in the United States on August 25, was 68.2 per cent of a normal, the department of agriculture announced at noon today.

Condition by states: Virginia 80, North Carolina 75, South Carolina 77, Georgia 76, Florida 81, Alabama 72, Mississippi 69, Louisiana 67, Texas 67, Arkansas 72, Tennessee 80, Missouri 72, Oklahoma 45, California 96.

**FIND OPIUM ON STEAMER**

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Customs officials engaged in a search of the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria discovered today that confessions laying bare the methods of opium smugglers who have operated in San Francisco for months had been obtained from three of the fifteen customs guards now under arrest charged with the conspiracy to invade customs law and it was stated these three would be sent before the federal grand jury. According to the confessions of the three, each of the monoplanes in the vessel early today and the work of the searchers is still in progress. In connection with the discovery federal officials said that a warrant would be issued for the arrest of the ship's officer in whose department the opium was discovered. The officials said today that confessions laying bare the methods of opium smugglers who have operated in San Francisco for months had been obtained from three of the fifteen customs guards now under arrest charged with the conspiracy to invade customs law and it was stated these three would be sent before the federal grand jury.

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Richly Chinese across the Pacific agents who traveled on Oriental liners, officers of the San Francisco customs service and others here were all in close association in conducting the unlawful traffic, say federal officials.

Warrants charging conspiracy to smuggle have been issued for nine guards, besides those already arrested. The investigation has been in progress for months and was conducted by Harry Tidwell, special agent of the treasury department. It is stated that the evidence that has been gathered came into the hands of the investigators when members of the ring quarreled over the question of raising money for a bond for Max Muller, who was indicted on charges of smuggling opium last July.

Federal officers say that the usual premium earned by those who smuggled opium ashore was \$5 a tin and it is stated that instances have come into their knowledge in which as much as 150 times of the drug would be carried ashore by one man.

Since the disclosures concerning the ring became public the price of opium in Chinatown has advanced from \$45 to \$75 a tin.

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**PEGOUD DOES STUNT AGAIN**

**French Aviator Repeats Thrilling Maneuver of Turning a Somersault With an Aeroplane in Presence of Army Officials and Public**

Versailles, France, Sept. 2.—The thrilling maneuver of turning a somersault in the air with an aeroplane flying at rapid speed was repeated today by the French aviator Pegoud, over the aerodrome at Buc, near here, with perfect success.

Pegoud had promised that his performance at Juvisy yesterday was not the result of an accident but was a proof of proper control and also of the stability of the aeroplane. He carried out the daring feat with apparent ease again today in the presence of the officers of the French army flying corps, and a large assemblage of the general public.

Pegoud ran his aeroplane into the center of the field and indicated to a battery of moving picture operators and newspaper photographers the part of the sky from which he would begin to fly with his head downward. He then took his seat at the motor and rose in a spiral to a height of 3,000 feet. There he turned his aeroplane into a vertical position with its tail upward and drove down toward the earth like an arrow. When he had descended to an altitude of 1500 feet he began with his machine to describe a vast letter "S."

The wheels of the aeroplane were clearly visible in the middle of the "S" sticking upward while Pegoud could be seen hanging with his head down. The aviator sailed along in this position for about 50 seconds. Then his craft, with a great sweeping curve, came again into a horizontal position, this time with the aviator head forward. The silence, which hitherto had been disturbed only by the whirr of the motor, was broken by a tremendous cheer from the crowd.

Meanwhile Pegoud spiraled to earth. He had been in the air only ten minutes altogether.

Juvisy, France, Sept. 1.—The daring French aviator Pegoud, who, on August 20 made a parachute drop from an aeroplane from a height of 900 feet, accomplished a much remarkable feat today, which at first sight appears to have been a piece of extraordinary aerial acrobatics, but which experts declare was an epoch-making experiment towards the attainment of safety in the air. Briefly Pegoud caused his monoplane to describe a gigantic letter "S" in the sky, during which he was flying upside down for about a quarter of a mile.

The strictest secrecy was maintained prior to the test and only a few persons were present when Pegoud took the air. He mounted rapidly to a height of more than 3000 feet, describing a curve. Then the forward part of the machine was observed to incline towards the earth. Through glasses the spectators saw the propeller slacken and the monoplane further incline until it was perpendicular with the earth. It seemed as if nothing could stop the headlong plunge.

As the machine dropped swiftly, the tail dipped again towards the earth and the pilot appeared head downward. Seconds, which seemed hours, passed. With an almost imperceptible curve, the machine shifted its course to a straight line, the pilot in the same position. How long he remained upside down, the anxious watchers could not determine, but it was long enough to cause them to believe that he never would right himself. Presently the monoplane dipped again and with a graceful curve assumed an erect position. Pegoud flew for a few minutes to and fro and descended by a series of beautiful spirals. On landing the aviator said:

"Everything went splendidly. The levers answered the slightest touch. I remained for a long time head downward, because I wanted to, not because I couldn't help it. The sensation is strange, but not unpleasant, and the machine did not pitch at all. I went very slowly so as to avoid subjecting the machine to too violent strain, but had I wanted to I could have righted myself much more quickly."

Pegoud's experiment was prompted by the theory recently expressed by Louis Bleriot that in the paramount problem of attaining safety in the air automatic self-righting devices and parachutes are beside the question; that they are just as much at the mercy of a sudden violent gust as the ordinary air craft. Bleriot's theory pointed out that even birds are known to have been capized by squalls; yet they were able by folding their wings to withdraw use of their surface from the action of the air. It was urged that an endeavor should be made to so construct aeroplanes that they could not be capized.

Pegoud undertook to demonstrate that the ordinary aeroplane, not fitted with any special device, was possessed of much greater stability than generally was believed and experts are of the opinion that he succeeded brilliantly.

**NOTICE**

Excelsior Camp No. 3240 R. N. of A. will meet in New L. O. O. F. hall in Fraternity block, every second and fourth Monday nights. Date of next meeting being Sept. 8th.

**HIKES ACROSS COUNTRY TWICE**

New York, Sept. 2.—Herbert H. Hoover, who double-crossed the continent in 322 days, narrowly escaped arrest yesterday when he arrived here at the completion of his long journey. His long hair and ragged clothes attracted the attention of a policeman but after the officer had

**This Morning**

After two days of rest, there is work to do and shopping also. In every town or city there is always one best place to trade, be it groceries, clothing, hardware or dry goods. In Ogden there is a large circle of women who know where to spend their money for dry goods in order to get the best results. Today the busy hum of an enthusiastic crowd of clerks and customers will be mingling together making ready for the cooler days. The new fall goods are coming in. The Suit Department has some mighty interesting surprises for you. We are cleaning up a lot of good seasonable suits at \$6.95. Values up to \$25.00. We have to have room for the new suits that are now coming in. Don't forget the Dress Goods Section, for now is the time for materials for school dresses.

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 WHERE THE WOMEN TRADE

seen letters from chiefs of police of towns all the way across the country, which the pedestrian carried with him, he directed Hoover to police headquarters, where Hoover told his story. The walker said that by transporting to San Francisco and back, he had won a wager of \$1000, but that his principal purpose in making the journey on foot was to improve his health. In this he has succeeded. When he started he was threatened with consumption and weighed only 104 pounds. Now he weighs 140 pounds and is in the pink of condition.

Gurr was a paroled convict from the Utah penitentiary, having been released last May, after serving about half of an eighteen months' sentence for grand larceny. Wade's reputation in Vernal and vicinity is excellent. Gurr's last words were for his former wife and he even refused to see his children when they were brought to him. A complaint charging Wade with murder in the first degree has been issued, but it is the general opinion here that the preliminary hearing will result in his release, as he opened fire only after Gurr had fired several shots, one of which wounded Wade in the arm and another had slightly wounded his woman companion.

**GURR DIES FROM WOUNDS**  
 Vernal, Sept. 1.—Joseph Gurr, the ex-convict, who was wounded Thursday night by F. A. Wade, when Gurr

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**CLARKS'**