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TONIGHT—PERILS OF PAULINE
 PATHE DAILY—SHOWING LATEST
 WAR PICTURES.

Keep in touch with the scenes at seat of war—by seeing them.

Tomorrow Night, **JOHN BARLEYCORN**
 Friday and Saturday
JACK LONDON'S WAR PICTURES.
 Admission 5c and 10c.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY SOME SHIPS

Vessels to Carry American Foodstuffs Abroad—Congress May Approve \$25,000,000.

LEADERS IN DISCUSSION

President Considers Present Emergency Requires Prompt Action by United States.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Wilson today approved a plan to have the government buy a number of ships to be used in taking American foodstuffs abroad.

It was tentatively agreed that an appropriation of \$25,000,000 would be asked of congress for the purchase of the ships.

The president conferred with senate and house leaders on the question of developing and safeguarding the American merchant marine and the purchase of ships and passage of a bill under which the government will undertake the insurance of war risks were agreed on. Bills carrying out the plans will be introduced in both houses of congress immediately.

After the conference, Secretary Tamm gave out this statement: "The conference was about the development and safeguarding of the merchant marine and every aspect of the question was gone over. It was recognized that the present emergency called for prompt action to relieve a situation which can be relieved, if action is promptly taken. It was agreed that a bill should be introduced in congress providing for the insurance of war risks by the government.

"In addition to the agreement of opinion as to the insurance bill there was an extensive discussion of the best means for immediately providing ships to carry the goods now waiting for the markets. Several plans were proposed and it was finally agreed that a bill should be drawn and introduced at a very early date, which should provide for the purchase of an adequate number of ships by the government and their operation through a corporation controlled by the government, which now operates ships as well as the railroad itself, and which is controlled by the government."

Call for American Withdrawal. Laredo, Tex., Aug. 19.—Resolutions asking that General Carranza's first official act after he reaches Mexico City be a request to the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz, where they are an affront to the Mexican nation, were adopted Monday night at a mass meeting in Saltillo, according to travelers reaching the border.

After the mass meeting, a crowd paraded the streets shouting "Vivas" for Carranza and the constitutionalists, and some cried "Death to Americans," according to the information brought here.

TAKE NOTICE

Another Miller Bros. 101 Ranch Feature at the Lyceum, Thursday and Friday.—Advertisement.

WAR BULLETINS

British Steamers Sail. Honolulu, Aug. 19.—The British steamers Niagara, bound for Australian ports, and Marama, bound for Victoria, B. C., which have been held here for several days owing to fear to capture by the German cruisers Leipzig and Nürnberg, sailed for their respective destinations at 10 o'clock last night. The Japanese steamer Setyo Maru, bound for Yokohama, also cleared at the same hour.

Glasgow, via London, Aug. 19, 2:45.

PAY CASH—SAVE MONEY!

THAT'S THE INDEPENDENT WAY—YOU'LL LIKE IT. A SPECIAL DIVIDEND TO MORNING SHOPPERS.

PHONE TWO-THREE

PURE FOOD MARKET

THE INDEPENDENT MARKET

WASHINGTON NEAR 24TH

CHARLES H. LARNED.

FRENCH ARTISTS FORM COMMITTEE

Brotherhood of Artists to Care for Wives and Families of 2,000 Co-Workers at the Front.

Paris, 5:20 a. m., Aug. 19.—The Society of French Artists, the National Society of Fine Arts, and other groups have formed a committee under the title of the Brotherhood of Artists to look after the wives and families of 2,000 painters, sculptors, engravers and architects who are serving with the colors.

Count Castillon de Saint Victor, the well known aeronaut, who last year became a Jesuit priest at Canterbury, England, has returned to join his old regiment and will leave for the front in a few days.

A further evidence today of a return in Paris to some of the conditions which prevailed before the mobilization was the reappearance of flower girls on the city streets. The fact that they had fresh cut flowers for sale shows that the train service can be used for something else than the movement of troops and military supplies. Nearly all the flowers seen in profusion in Paris during the summer months come from the south of France.

The restriction on military orders against the use of any foreign language in telephoning still is operative and rigidly enforced.

Americans Use Bad French. Americans are not, as a rule, known for their linguistic abilities. In speaking with friends, they often, after a few words in imperfect French, lapse into their own tongue. Immediately they are interrupted on the wire with the curt instruction that the use of a foreign language is not allowed. They follow protests and expostulations and finally the resumption of the conversation in French. It has some times happened that when Americans were talking in French laboriously and to the best of their ability, they have been told to cease speaking in a foreign language. Explanations that French was being used would bring an apology, but tinkled with sarcasm.

Ambassador Herrick is an exceptional case. Special orders have been issued permitting him to converse in English.

BOARD OF TRADE COMPLAINED OF

Grand Jury Receives Numerous Protests Regarding Transactions of Chicago Board.

WILL INVESTIGATE

High Meat Prices Come First—Imports Fall Off Immensely in New York.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—A hint that the federal investigation of recent increases in food prices might embrace execution of certain Board of Trade transactions was given by district Attorney Wilkerson today. "I have received a number of complaints against the Board of Trade relating to certain operations there, but have not yet had opportunity, in the rush of other business, to scrutinize them," he said. "Consequently I prefer not to discuss them now."

Mr. Wilkerson said the grand jury expected to complete the investigation of high meat prices first.

Imports Decrease Immensely. New York, Aug. 19.—Customs house reports made public today show that imports since the beginning of the European war have decreased immensely. Imports for the week of July 15 were more than three million dollars above the figures for the week of August 5, the last to be compiled.

Scrap of Paper Important. London, Aug. 19, 4 a. m.—The Times gives an account of the final interview between the British ambassador at Berlin, Sir Edward Goschen,

and the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg. Speaking with great irritation, according to the Times, the chancellor expressed his inability to understand England's attitude, exclaiming: "Why should you make war upon us for a scrap of paper?"

The reference was to the treaty guaranteeing Belgian neutrality. Sir Edward replied in effect, that he understood the chancellor's inability to comprehend the British action, but that England attached importance to the scrap of paper because it bore her signature as well as Germany's.

Demand on Turkey Denied. London, Aug. 19, 5:25 a. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from St. Petersburg says that a semi-official denial has been issued of the Vienna report that Russia has requested Turkey to permit a free passage of Russian warships through the Dardanelles.

AMAZING THINGS SEEN IN RUSSIA

All Internal Grievances Forgotten and People Rise as One Man to Fight Germans.

HARD FIGHT EXPECTED

Bitterest Enemies Shake Hands—Even Jews Fight Side by Side With Russians.

London, 4:20 p. m., Aug. 19.—"It is impossible to relate a title of the amazing things that have happened in Russia during the last ten days," says a letter to the Daily Chronicle, written in St. Petersburg on August 12. It continues:

"Russia is not recognizable, or rather that haunting beauty of Russia, which those of us who live here gropingly and often sadly feel and love has suddenly shone forth radiantly from out of the heavy clouds of failure and defeat that have hidden it for so many years.

"Russia is full of moral energy. She has never displayed it with the same vigor as now at any period of her history. Russia feels herself for once to be morally in the right."

Internal Troubles Forgotten. "Russia's internal condition was deplorable," says the correspondent. "The Poles, Finns and Jews were embittered by the government's policy of oppression. The Duma was divided and helpless. Strikes were spreading. There were serious riots in St. Petersburg."

The writer adds: "Few Russians wanted to fight for the sake of Serbia, but when it became clear that the Austrian move was only the prelude to German attack on an apparently helpless and demoralized Russia, the feeling changed in an instant.

"The general mobilization made all Russia realize the situation. The peasants, the workmen and the strikers of the week before, clerks, students, teachers and lawyers, all dropped their work without a murmur and joined the ranks.

Russia Rises As One Man. "I had half expected mobilization riots in the country districts like those which occurred during the Japanese war, but friends from the south, the west and the east declare that all Russia is as one man. Everywhere the people are going to war to die for our country," as the peasants say.

"The drink shops were closed and all went soberly and sternly, expecting no easy victories and prepared for a long and hard struggle.

"For the first time in his reign, the Russian emperor is cut off now from those German influences that egged him on continually to ruinous reaction. His Majesty came out on the balcony of his palace to greet an immense throng of his people.

Even Jews Lay Aside Grievances. "The Duma gave stirring expression to the nation's feeling. The fanatical reactionary Doobinskitch actually shook hands with his bitter enemy, the cadet leader, Miloukov. Representatives of various nationalities, the Poles, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Russian Germans and most striking of all, the Jews, stood up and declared whatever they had suffered they would lay aside their grievances in this hour of great trial and fight side by side with the Russian people. Many deputies were moved to tears.

"Will the government be capable of seizing this splendid opportunity for making a permanent peace with all its peoples?"

MOTOR CARS TO BE SENT HOME

American-owned Machines, American-bred Horses and Polo Ponies to Be Shipped From England.

BOY SCOUTS USEFUL

Russian Woman Tells Troubles to Young Interpreter Who Obtains Prompt Relief.

London, Aug. 19, 3:05 p. m.—Robert P. Skinner, the American consular general at London, today received a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, saying the British government would permit the exportation of American-owned motor cars on proper representations being made to the customs authorities.

The government also is willing, the foreign secretary said, to allow the return to the United States of American bred horses and polo ponies, which are not needed by the military, though the question of the military fitness of the animals must first be decided.

The Boy Scouts have been indispensable to the American relief committee as messengers and guides, but the broad scope of their usefulness was proved today when a scout acted as an interpreter for a Russian woman who was unable to speak English.

The scout was Alexander Wolkoff, son of the Russian naval attaché in London. He learned that the woman, whose husband is a naturalized American, lived in Pennsylvania, that she had started with her baby to visit her home in Russia, but had been caught by the war in Germany and had been forced to return. The woman is without funds and the American relief committee will pay her passage back to Pennsylvania.

REFUGEES PASS THROUGH SWEDEN

Fifteen Thousand Russians, Exhausted, Famished and Sick, Driven From Germany.

STOCKHOLM CROWDED

Heterogeneous Gathering of All Classes—Laborers, Extreme Poor and Business Men Fare Alike.

Stockholm, Sweden, via London, Aug. 19, 1:05 p. m.—Fully 15,000 Russian refugees from Germany, most of them exhausted, famished and sick, have gone through Stockholm since the beginning of the war. From 1500 to 2000 have arrived daily. Hotels, barracks and schools have been used for their housing and are filled to capacity every night.

These unfortunates are a heterogeneous gathering from all classes. There are wealthy women in furs and diamonds; poor women in rags, with half naked children in their arms; priests in caftans, workmen in smocks, and wealthy professional and business men, all of them driven out of Germany.

Among the refugees are a number of patients who were driven out of hospitals in Germany. Children were separated from their fathers and mothers, while mothers lost their children on the way. Husbands in some cases remain prisoners in Germany.

A number of Polish women taking the cure at Austrian baths near the frontier were forced to return by way of Berlin and arrived here without money or news of their children and husbands.

Now Know What Poverty Means. "I now, for the first time in my life, understand what poverty means," is a common remark made by the Russian millionaires, whose pockets were filled with Russian money but who were unable to buy one cent's worth of it until the Swedes at the port came to their assistance. Russian bankers, physicians and professors all tell the same story of an exhausting and foodless journey in consequence of the Germans' refusal to accept rubles.

M. Armatschewski, the governor of Kallise, Russian Poland, and a number of others, it is asserted, were transported on a train, with shaded windows, to an unknown place, where hundreds of persons were packed together in a barn for three days.

The municipality and citizens of Stockholm are giving all possible assistance to the refugees and those sent on their journey are provided with rations to take them through Lapland, where there will be difficulty in finding food for so many thousands of strangers.

CRUISER AWAITS SAFE ESCORT

Falmouth, England, Aug. 19, via London, 11:15 a. m.—The United States cruiser Tennessee, which should have sailed at dawn today for the Hook of Holland on its mission of relieving stranded Americans in Europe, did not depart.

Henry S. Breckinridge, United States assistant secretary of war, in explanation of the delay said: "I had expected to receive information from all the European governments promising safe escort for my representatives in conveying treasure to the different capitals. I also ex-

pected more definite information through Ambassador Walter Hines Page from the continent of Europe as to the exact number of Americans stranded in the various countries. As this has not arrived, I must stay on until it does, so that I can instruct my representatives exactly what to do.

Wireless News Impossible. "It is impossible to get information by wireless at sea in the war area, as we have been asked not to use our wireless in the war area. Therefore, at sea we should be cut off from everybody without having perfected our continental plans.

"I shall remain here until I receive all the information."

The cruiser North Carolina, which anchored in the channel all night, left at dawn for Cherbourg. The Tennessee will communicate with her by cable.

American sailors here complain of the high charges for changing their money. They lose eighty cents on each five-dollar piece.

London, 12:40 p. m., Aug. 19.—The American embassy, has been advised by Henry S. Breckinridge from Falmouth, that he has instructions from the secretary of war at Washington not to sail for the Hook of Holland until so ordered from Washington.

The embassy has no knowledge of the reasons for this delay. It is supposed here that negotiations regarding the movements of the Tennessee are proceeding directly between Washington and the continental governments concerned.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Secretary Garrison of the war department admitted today that the cruiser Tennessee, held at Falmouth, England, on her mission to relieve Americans stranded abroad, was awaiting his orders, but refused to discuss the matter.

AMERICANS TELL OF LIEGE FIGHT

Grim Narratives of War Told by Arrivals on Red Star Liner Finland.

STORIES OF HARDSHIPS

Captain Steers Ship Through Mine Strewn Waters—Warships Stop Vessel in Spite of U. S. Flag.

New York, Aug. 19.—First hand tales of the fight at Liege and grim narratives of the war sweeping Europe came into port today on the lips of American refugees from the continent aboard the Red Star liner Finland. Many of the Americans aboard were without money or baggage, some had been held as spies; others had made their way on foot from the interior of Belgium to Antwerp amid the scenes and dangers of warfare, and nearly all had stories of hardships encountered in their flight.

With a Dutch pilot aboard, Captain Barman steered his ship through a little used channel of the harbor of Antwerp to the North sea, where he found the horizon smudged with the smoke of British battleships. In his perilous passage through the mine-strewn waters there were no buoys to guide him. His way lay over the shallows and he had to lighten the ship of all her water ballast to make the course without scraping the bottom. Time after time the ship was stopped by war vessels, although she flew the American flag.

James A. Patten of Chicago, and his wife, passengers on the Finland, said they were in Carlsbad when hostilities began. They left immediately for Antwerp. They left immediately for Antwerp and were taken to a guard house and rigidly cross-examined before they were permitted to continue.

With but little food, Mr. and Mrs. Patten had to hire a horse and cart to get from Herbstal across the Bel-

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gian frontier to Verriers. "From Verriers we proceeded by cart toward Liege," said Mr. Patten. "We had not progressed three miles when we came upon a party of Belgian engineers mining the road. They had great piles of dynamite stacked there ready to plant in the ditches they were digging across the roadway."

"They advised we had better go to Liege by another road, we hastened to do so.

Americans Lie in Ditch. "Two hours later another party of Americans was halted at that very spot by a skirmish between the Belgians and Uhlans. They were forced to lie in a ditch while the Belgians fired over them. Next day 2000 Germans were killed by the mines we had seen the engineers planting.

"We arrived at Liege at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of August 4 and managed to get a train for Brussels two hours later. But we did not leave before we heard the thunder of the forts' cannon repulsing the first onslaught of the Germans. The town was cold with fear."

Other passengers on board the Finland said that Mr. Patten had bought steamship tickets for nine stranded Americans.

CANADA WOMEN USE VETO POWER

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 19.—Canada's women do not want their husbands to go to war and are wielding the veto power bestowed on them by the government with such effect that in some instances volunteer regiments have been thinned to 50 per cent of their membership. Thus far exceeds the government's estimate of vetoes. A protest against their action was made today to Colonel Morrison, director of artillery.

HAND BLOWN OFF.

Price, Aug. 18.—Montgomery, the 19-year-old son of Mrs. Bradley of this city, was severely injured while hunting rabbits this afternoon. He was dragging his gun by the muzzle when the trigger caught and exploded the gun, the charge blowing away part of his right hand.

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