

MRS. BAILEY WAS SHOT IN THE BACK

Freeport, N. Y., July 12.—That Dr. Edward Carman was not the intended victim of the bullet which ended the life of Mrs. Bailey in Carman's office will be argued by District Attorney Smith on Tuesday, when he asks the grand jury to return an indictment against Mrs. Florence Carman, the doctor's jealous wife, who is in jail at Mineola charged with the murder.

Based on the doctor's own story of the conditions existing in his office when the shot was fired, the district attorney has had prepared a chart on which is shown the positions of Mrs. Bailey and Dr. Carman when the shot was fired. District Attorney Smith will contend, first, that Carman's hypothesis that he was the intended victim is weak, inasmuch as he could not have been shot in any place except the point of the left shoulder and that only an inch and a half of that shoulder was within the angle of the range permitted by the hole in the window.

Second, that Dr. Carman saw the person who fired the shot, and that the shot was fired by someone who lived in the house.

Story Not All Told.

The district attorney is taking for the base of his attack the doctor's story that the shot really came from the window, although the detectives are working on the hypothesis that the shot was fired from the entry and that Dr. Carman has not told the entire story about what has occurred.

Mrs. Bailey was shot in the back and the bullet tore through and across the body, stopping in the left breast. Furthermore it was brought out that Mrs. Bailey must have been looking back over her shoulder with her body so twisted as a result that the bullet took a diagonal path instead of a straight one.

This last deduction will be used to argue that it is evident that the person who fired the bullet was on a level with Mrs. Bailey and was therefore in the room and not standing outside the window.

As a final stroke, the district attorney, having shown the chart, will put Dr. Carman through a terrific cross-examination for the benefit of the grand jury.

Mail to Testify.

"Celia Coleman," said the district attorney, "told us in Mineola that she did not wish ever to return to Freeport. That ought to satisfy those persons who declare that she was kidnapped and is being illegally detained. Celia will take the stand when the grand jury takes the case up. She will not necessarily contradict her statements made to the Carman lawyer and at the inquest. But she will come nearer to telling the truth. Her story will show that it is quite probable that she saw someone in the kitchen just before the shooting and that she may have seen the person who broke the window."

"I have made a strong effort to trace the missing revolver. I have asked Carman to tell me just where he went on the morning following the shooting. He has refused to tell me. But I am now assured that Carman will take the stand and tell these facts."

The possibility that Dr. Carman might be arrested as an accessory after the fact was broached to Mr. Smith.

"Well, I hardly think so," replied Mr. Smith. "He will be here when we want him. Anyway, there is no probability of such an action within the next few days."

George Levy, attorney for Mrs. Carman, declared that he had no idea that Carman would be thus suspected. "The idea is preposterous," he said. Levy declared that he was certain that Mrs. Carman would never go to trial. He declared that he did not believe that she would be indicted.

Levy declared that he had so little concern in the disappearance of Celia Coleman that he would not try to find out where she was.

"But we may start an investigation to bring out just how Celia was induced to flee and whether she is being detained without her consent. Personally I do not believe that Celia will change her story. But if she does we want to know whether she was coerced. Any person in the Carman house will take the stand and tell what he already knows. Mrs. Carman will tell her story if he grand jury wishes to hear it. There will be no attempt to have her released on bail."

Levy took time today to order the Carman detectives to cease their efforts to secure a warrant for the arrest of Elwood Bardea, the state's biggest witness, on the charge of larceny.

Walter B. Cozzens, a special police-

man in Freeport, declared tonight that it was just 8:59 p. m. when Dr. Carman notified the police that a woman had been murdered in his office. Cozzens declared that when he arrived in the Carman house the doctor was not there and nobody seemed to know where he had gone.

Later Carman arrived with Theodore Bell, who bent over the dead woman for a second and said: "That is she." Cozzens will be called as a witness to show the exact lapse of time between the shooting and the notice to the police.

BOMB DISCOVERED

IN LONDON CHURCH

London, July 12.—A bomb was discovered tonight in the famous old church of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, and Annie Bell, a woman who has figured several times in militant activities, was arrested. This church was damaged last March by a bomb which the suffragettes placed beneath a seat in the gallery above the pulpit.

A member of the congregation noticed a light flickering in a pew in the rear of the church and found a candle so placed as to ignite a fuse connected with a can of gunpowder. The suffragettes have been active during the week-end, burning a railway station near Leicester. They are suspected of being responsible also for an explosion last night in one of several mail bags which were being conveyed from Blackpool to Manchester.

In spite of the fact that her license of relief from Holloway jail had expired, Sylvia Pankhurst took part today in a suffragist procession through the east end of London to the Cannon town hall.

ELKS GREETED IN ROYAL STYLE

Denver, July 12.—It's "Howdy, Bill," everywhere you go. The Elks have taken complete possession of the Queen City of the Plains, and on every street corner, in every hotel, the stately Elk holds sway. Today there are fully 12,000 of the antlered tribe in the city, and it is estimated that with the incoming delegation tonight and tomorrow the total number in attendance at the golden jubilee celebration will be fully 25,000. Some estimate that 40,000 will be on hand. Preparations are being made for 1600 grand lodge officers at the convention. The Utah Elks arrived in Denver before daybreak, but most of them wooed Morpheus until the rude tones or hand of the porters awakened them at 7 a. m.

A stop at an hotel was made at Colorado Springs at 2 a. m., but owing to the earliness of the hour no one was abroad and the Elks, those who were not already in slumberland, enjoyed themselves with a stroll through the moonlit streets and parks.

Waiting with open arms at the station in Denver was an escort committee from Denver lodge, all decked out in brand new uniforms that were very tasty and drew many praises from the Utahns. The women were escorted in automobiles to hotels while the Utah males, headed by their band and the Denver reception headquarters, where they were registered and then betook themselves to their host-lodges for the week.

Denver belongs to the Elks. Her streets are a wonder to behold. Such decorations the eye of man-Elk hath not seen, say those Elks who have been in attendance at grand lodge conventions for a score of years. The decorations, it is stated, cost the city and the Elks \$50,000.

At night, Denver is resplendent with brilliancy. Well might it be called the city of lights. Every street in the downtown district is a milky way unto itself. But that which attracts the eye most is the court of honor. At one end of Chamber street rises in stateliness a mammoth white elk, whose horns glow with purplish lights while at the other end is a vista of Denver, in miniature, seated at the base of the mountains and into whose lap flows a golden stream. The electrical effects are unique as well as beautiful. Another attractive decorative feature is a series of pedestals bearing at the top a large clock with the hands pointing to the hour of 11 p. m., beneath which is a cylindrical glass-shaped affair through which circulates a constant stream of water. The base is decorated with a bas-relief of elk heads.

The Utah delegation's headquarters is at the Brown Palace hotel, where the grand lodge officers are also located. The hotel presented a busy scene today with the grand lodge officers working away in shirt sleeves in preparation for the convention. The entertainment feature today consisted of a reception to the grand lodge officers and an automobile ride about the city for the visiting Elks.

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in the afternoon and a band concert in front of the Elks home in the evening.

The first official event on the convention program will be Monday evening, when the public opening exercises will be held when Governor Ammons will welcome the Elks to the state and Mayor Perkins will turn the freedom of the city over to the members. The response will be made by Exalted Ruler Edward Leach.

ACTING LOVE ROLES LURES HER TO MARRY

Salt Lake, July 12.—Illustrating with a striking example the well-known psychological theory especially prevalent in the theatrical world, to the effect that the playing of parts with the same general characteristics leads the actress or actor irresistibly to become the character in real life, Miss Lorna Russell, the brilliant young ingenue and daughter of Ada Dwyer, eloped to Farmington Saturday with Theodore Amundsen, the wealthy young son of a well-known Salt Lake family, and was married.

The romance was a brief but fervent one. Both of the young people—Mrs. Amundsen being but 19 and her husband 21—are prominent in Salt Lake's younger social set. To a few of these the news came as a distinct surprise. It had been anticipated, however by the immediate relatives of the young people, but had not been expected to take place quite so suddenly.

Mrs. Amundsen will be remembered by the theatergoing public for her versatility last year when she appeared with the Utah Stock company and won instant recognition through her ability to vividly portray the part assigned to her in "Merely Mary Ann." Her mother, Mrs. Harold Russell, whose stage name is Ada Dwyer, played the leading role. Mrs. Amundsen was also seen with Brandon Tynan and Florence Stone in "The Deep Purple," "The Middleman" and many other plays. She appeared with the stock company during May, June and July of 1912. Recently she finished brilliantly a difficult engagement in "Joseph and His Brother" at the Century theater in New York.

BOY LOCKED IN THE LYCEUM THEATER

Louis Hall, a 13-year-old boy, fell asleep in the Lyceum theater Saturday night and was locked in the building by the proprietor, who failed to notice him, when he closed up about 11:15 o'clock.

The boy got his hand in the seat hinge about an hour later and was awakened. Finding himself alone in the building and the door locked, he hammered on the door and yelled until he was heard by Henry Peterson of the Grill cafe. Peterson called the

police, who endeavored to get into the theater but without success. The proprietor was then called to the place and released the boy who was badly frightened by his experience.

ADVISES AMERICAN PEOPLE TO EAT FISH

Washington, July 12.—Representative Lever of North Carolina, chairman of the house committee on agriculture advises the American people to eat fish.

"Eat fish," said Mr. Lever, "and you won't have to worry about the high cost of living or your high-priced stomach."

"There is a world of fish and persons might as well begin now to learn that they must eat fish, poultry, fruit and vegetables."

"Our cattle supply is gradually decreasing and we will have to learn how to raise more beef or eat less meat."

LYNCHINGS ON THE DECREASE.

There have been published recently certain statistics relative to the number of lynchings which occurred in the United States during the year 1912.

The figures are interesting, and not lacking in encouragement. The number of individuals who were denied the benefits of our courts of law or the protection of our paid officials was fifty-two, all but one of whom were negroes. In 1912 the total number was greater by twelve.

Of the fifty-two lynched during the year, twenty-one had no trial at all; there had been no weighing of evidence, and nothing but the most superficial inquiry into the question of guilt. Several of these were found, after they had been lynched, to have been innocent; their innocence was positively established. (Testimony enough in itself to restrain men of even the lowest form of intellect from sanctioning lynch law.)

The records show that at Spartanburg, S. C., nothing but the determination of a sheriff prevented the lynching of a negro charged with rape, who was afterward acquitted of the crime by a jury composed of white men.

The argument advanced by a certain class of people who are unwilling to concede that the American people are still submitting to murderous orgies by mobs, namely, that "the Southern people will not tolerate attacks upon their women by the blacks," is given a rude jolt by figures which show that of the fifty-two individuals lynched, only ten were charged (not convicted) of the crime of rape.

Things appear from the year's showing: First, that lynchings are simply instances of brutal and vicious people seeking a form of entertainment most to their satisfaction; and second, that the percentage of people who enjoy murdering human beings in the manner in question is becoming smaller.—St. Louis Times.

CONTRACTS FOR THE FORESTRY SUPPLIES

Government contracts for about \$100,000 worth of general supplies for the forestry service and nearly three times this amount of telephone equipment have been awarded for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, according to Mark Smith, in charge of the supply department of the service, who returned to Ogden yesterday after spending two and one-half months in Washington, D. C. Mr. Smith has his permanent headquarters at the Fourth district central office, which is also the general supply station for the entire western territory of the United States forestry service.

The telephone equipment was the largest individual classification for which contracts were let. From the estimates made by the forestry supervisors, Mr. Smith believes that between 3000 and 4000 miles of telephone line will be constructed throughout the nation's forests during the coming fiscal year. The contract for this equipment is awarded on the blanket plan, the government agreeing to purchase from several of the largest supply companies of the United States the amount of material it can consistently use during the year. The contracts cover wire, pole line equipment, instruments, and, in fact, everything connected with telephone service except the poles.

Mr. Smith also took part in the awarding of special contracts for a large number of scientific instru-

ments to be used in the land classification and entry surveys work that has been taken up so extensively by the forestry service in recent months. E. A. Sherman, forester of the Fourth district, and now visiting in this city, is in complete charge of the land classification work for the entire forest territory of the United States. The instruments, when delivered, will cost the government several thousand dollars.

All of the contracts, in the awarding of which Mr. Smith had a part, provide for first deliveries about July 1, 1915.

JUSTICE LURTON DIES SUDDENLY

Atlantic City, N. J., July 12.—Associate Justice Horace Harmon Lurton of the United States supreme court died suddenly at a hotel here today from heart failure superinduced by cardiac asthma. He was 70 years old.

The justice, who came here on July 1, was in his usual health before retiring last night and had taken his customary evening outing on the board walk. Shortly after midnight he complained of feeling ill, and although his physician, Dr. Ruffin, who arrived yesterday from Washington, was immediately summoned, Justice Lurton died at 5 o'clock this morning. His wife and son, Horace H. Lurton, Jr., of Nashville, were at the bedside. Mrs. Horace Vandewater, a daughter, and her husband, arrived tonight from Knoxville, and other members of the family are expected tomorrow.

The body will be taken to Clarksville, Tenn., for interment. It was at that city that Justice Lurton began the practice of law and lived for twenty years. Funeral services will be held here on Wednesday. Chief Justice White and several associate justices of the United States supreme court as well as many friends of the late associate justice from different parts of the country, are expected to be present.

Washington, July 12.—News of the sudden death of Associate Justice H. H. Lurton of the supreme court at Atlantic City this morning came as a surprise to his host of friends in official and private life in this city and caused deep regret.

Justice Lurton had a long and enviable judicial record in the state courts of Tennessee and on the federal bench, and was known and respected by leading jurists and lawyers and public men throughout the south and the middle west before his elevation to the supreme court by President Taft.

Forced by frequent attacks of heart trouble which finally caused his death, to turn over his duties on the supreme court to his associates, he chafed under the necessity. His early return to his work after a southern trip last winter is believed here to have hastened the end.

Realizing the difficulty President Wilson will have in filling the vacancy, speculation is rife already as to his successor. Many candidates have been mentioned. Among them are Solicitor General John W. Davis, former President Taft, Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Frederick W. Lehmann of St. Louis and Attorney General McReynolds.

For a year or more Justice Lurton's condition had been serious, but he insisted upon performing his duties until last December when he was compelled to give up and go to Florida with his family. At that time it was reported he would resign, but after fighting for health until April, he returned to Washington and resumed his place on the bench to take an active part in one of the busiest sessions in the court's history.

The court adjourned June 22 for the summer, and ten days ago Justice Lurton went to Atlantic City with his family hoping to gain strength in the salt air.

Born at Newport, Campbell county, Ky., Justice Lurton was attending the county schools when the civil war began. Though only 17 years old, he enlisted in the Confederate army and became a trooper under the famous General Morgan. Three years after he was captured and imprisoned.

Mother Rescued Him. A personal appeal by his mother

to President Lincoln brought about his release on parole and, when the war closed, he was studying law at Cumberland university. He graduated in 1867 and began practicing law in Tennessee.

After serving four years as a Tennessee division chancellor, he returned to the practice of law in 1878, and eight years later was elected a judge of the Tennessee supreme court of which he became chief justice in 1893. The same year President Cleveland appointed him judge of the Sixth judicial circuit of the United States.

MUST REARGUE THE OIL LAND SUIT

Washington, D. C., July 12.—The death of Justice Lurton will make necessary the reargument of the mid-west oil land suit, the most important western land case pending in the supreme court, involving the legality of all oil land withdrawals made by executive order prior to the enactment of the law of June 25, 1910, specifically authorizing the president to make land withdrawals.

The case was first argued before the court in the absence of Justice Lurton and no conclusion reached by the eight justices.

Reargument was made with Justice Lurton present, but no decision was announced. It is expected that the case must again be reargued with the successor to Justice Lurton present.

LEADING MANAGERS COMBINE FORCES

Salt Lake, July 12.—It is generally conceded without any question that the moving picture fans outnumber the baseball fans ten times over. Consequently, when it is announced that Daniel and Charles Frohman and Henry W. Savage, together with their stars, namely, Jesse L. Lasky, who has secured the active co-operation of David Belasco, the wizard of scenic effects and magnificent staging, and the Bosworth, incorporated, producer of Jack London's famous novels, have combined forces, the announcement is of more than passing interest.

Local interest centers in the fact that this, the latest and biggest combination in filmdom, was consummated by a former resident of Ogden and Salt Lake, William W. Hodgkinson, who is president of this new corpora-

tion of New York, whose aim is the uplift of screen entertainment.

William Hodgkinson first saw the vision of this powerful combination seven years ago when, as an employee of the General Film company in Salt Lake, he used to discuss problems on the solution of giving the moving picture fans the best, with Louis Marcus, a fellow employee in the same office. Mr. Marcus, incidentally, is now president and general manager of a prominent local film exchange.

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Boys, call at the Standard office tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, between 9 and 9:30 o'clock sharp, but DON'T bring the cat. Just come, and we will tell you where to take the cats. Positively no harm done to the cats or to the boys.

Boys with red American blood, come to the Standard office at 9 o'clock next Tuesday morning and we will let you in on a half-day's real live fun. Ask for the cat editor when you come to the Standard office.