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The Standard.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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LOCAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

At the head of the Weber Council of Defense, which is a part of the Utah State Council of Defense, is Dr. E. M. Conroy, elected on last Thursday to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of C. C. Richards, who has moved to Salt Lake.

Dr. Conroy is the right man for the place. He has the ability, energy and enthusiasm. He is the man who, with Thomas G. Burt, obtained relief for Ogden during the coal famine of early winter.

Dr. Conroy believes the local Council of Defense has a most important task to perform, as it is the organization through which the government keeps in touch with the people and makes known how the people may best cooperate in winning the war.

The Doctor intends to make a vigorous campaign for the cause which the Council of Defense represents, and he should be supported in all his undertakings. He must receive the backing of the community, with the same

show of patriotism and sacrifice as is accorded any other branch of the public service devoted to maintaining the solidarity of the American people. Financially and morally, the Council of Defense should be given encouragement by Ogden.

MUST BE MADE TO SUFFER.

On Monday, the members of the British labor mission will be in Ogden, and speak in the Tabernacle. Here is a quotation from Charles Duncan, one of the party:

"It will be time enough to talk about peace when those who declared war desire peace. I am one of those who believe that war is hell, and that the people who declare war should be made to smell hell."

Commenting on this utterance, one of the local labor leaders presents the following:

"Our British visitor put it bluntly, but he put it accurately. Germany began the war. Germany has got to want peace before there can be peace. If Germany must be beaten by military might before she can bring herself to want peace, then that is what must be done. Every American wants peace. Americans have wanted peace always. That is why we were not ready for war. But we may want peace with all the yearnings of which our souls are capable, without making peace possible of attainment one minute before Germany wants peace. The great reason for this is that we do not want the peace of slavery, we do not want the peace of subjection, we do not want the peace of dominant Prussian autocracy. We want the peace of freedom, and we will have no other. We

want the peace that means life and strength and opportunity for democracy, and we will have no other. When Germany wants peace there will be plenty of time to talk about peace. We will not talk peace until our liberties are safe."

CONTROLLING THE U-BOATS.

December was a favorable month for the allies in the warfare on submarines, according to information given out by our navy department. During that period more U-boats were sunk than Germany was able to build.

In a statement made in Washington last night, which evidently came from Secretary Daniels' office, the following encouraging promises were conveyed:

"American naval officials appear to be satisfied that the weapons with which they expect to crush finally the submarine menace are forthcoming. Increased numbers of patrol vessels of various types, appliances and devices to make them more effective against underwater craft and the increased skill of navy personnel are among the things upon which they count. It has taken time to devise and build the weapons, but they are beginning to become available now.

"When the United States entered the war, the navy contributed promptly all that it had available to join in the submarine hunt. Sir Eric Geddes paid high tribute in his remarks to the spirit and efficiency of American naval units, crediting them with a fair share of what had been accomplished. Vice Admiral Sims' destroyer forces have constituted only the advance guard of what the American navy planned to furnish for the fight. Even with that limited aid the allied navies have held the enemy and are now destroying one out of every four or five German U-boats that put to sea.

"Now America's real contribution to the naval warfare is about to be felt. With every passing week the strength of the force will grow, for it is embodied in the most extensive construction program ever undertaken for the navy of any power.

"The new destroyers and other craft must be added to the patrol fleets gradually as they are completed. Therefore no sudden falling off of tonnage losses is to be expected. It has been stated publicly by high British naval authorities, however, that next August will show beyond question that the U-boats have been overcome. There are officials here who are hopeful that decided results will be apparent before that, perhaps as early as May or June."

One out of every five U-boats that put to sea is a good record, and that should take the nerve out of the German crews.

An American naval officer says the improvement in the U-boat situation is in great part due to the nerve-strain which has been placed on the Germans by the silence of the deep, a policy adopted by the British at the beginning of the war on submarines. When no word came back from the U-boat the uncertainty as to the fate of the crew is kept alive by mystery, and, after a time, this constant interrogation, with no reply has a demoralizing effect on the men who go down into the darkness of old ocean, and eventually they lose their morale.

SPRAYING A PUBLIC DUTY.

Two suggestions made by a prominent fruit grower may be put into effect within a short time.

One is to have the county supply a first-class spraying outfit to respond to the demands of the fruit growers of city and county, at a small cost.

This would be an excellent move and will receive the attention of the county commissioners. As spraying is not only worth while but absolutely necessary to successful fruit culture, no part of the county should be without access to spraying equipment. Quite often the place most in need of treatment, is neglected by the owner, and as a result becomes a breeding spot for insect pests that invade the neighborhood. Then in the city, those taking a pride in their gardens, would spray, if they could hire the work done by a reliable expert. One or two trees, perhaps a dozen, in each yard, require attention, but the owner cannot afford to rig up an entire plant for the limited service.

Another proposal is to have central hot houses for the tomato growers where instead of trusting to individual effort, tomato seed could be planted and developed until ready to transplant to the fields.

With trained workers, the tomato plants could be given most competent attention.

CULTURE CONFINED TO JEWS IN GERMANY.

In his diary of impressions he formed while in Germany just prior to the war, James W. Gerard, our ambassador to Berlin, takes a rap at German kultur and, incidentally, pays a high tribute to the Jews. He says:

"Subtract the German Jews and in the lines of real culture there would be little of the real thing left in Germany. Gutman, Bleichroeder, Von Swabach, Friedlander-Puld, Rathenau, Simon, Warburg, in finance; Barchardt and others in surgery, and almost the whole medical profession; the Meyers, the Ehrlichs, Bamberger, Hugo Schiff,

Newburger, Berthelm, Paul Jacobson, in chemistry and research; Mendelssohn, Wagner, etc., in music; Harden, Theodor Wolf, Georg Bernhard and Professor Stein in journalism. But why continue? About the only men not Jews prominent in the intellectual, artistic, financial or commercial life of Germany are the pastors of the Lutheran churches. And the Jews have won their way to the front in almost a generation."

A WAR SUGGESTION TO THE MEN.

(By an Ogden Woman.) A time there was in days of yore— It seems that long ago or more— When we could live and sleep and eat. Regardless of the cost of heat. Or quantities of wheat and meat.

Then women held their social teas And lived in luxury and ease, No care about the wheatless day Did interfere with social stay, Or drive the joys of life away.

O, yes, the women then were free To shovel sugar in their tea, And, what was yet a greater ill, To swell the growing household bill, Were using candy at their will.

In lieu of sweets the men, indeed, Found pleasure in the filthy weed. (Fatima, Omar, Dixie Queen, Made vile the balmy air serene— Made home and street a smoky scene.

"The war is on," the country cries, "Be patriots and sacrifice!" So oceanic life and corn Are served for breakfast every morn; At noon and night the spread adorn.

The women now right fervently Forego the sugar in their tea, But, what is even better yet, Confectionery they forget. They'll have no action to regret.

But do the men tobacco save To send it to the fighting brave? The old cheroots are still in use, The filthy weed receives abuse, The streets are yellowed with the juice.

The truth crops out as ne'er before; 'Tis not the men who fight the war. The women save and work and knit. They sacrifice to do their "bit." Do likewise, men—tobacco quit. —A. N.

"ROUGHNECK WAR."

(Salt Lake Tribune.) The correspondent of the New York World, now with the American army in France, takes a serious view of the task confronting the United States, and he does not believe the people of this country fully realize what is before them. "This is a roughneck war," he declares. "We are up against a nation of roughnecks, and our men must be just as rough and tough as their enemies." There is no doubt of the truth of his observation in this respect. In order to win we must beat the Germans at their own game. He does not mean that our men should vie with the Huns in the commission of atrocious crimes or exhibit unnecessary brutality, but he does believe that our soldiers at the front should use the same weapons as the Germans. "This is not a contest for points," he says, and then proceeds in this strain:

"It follows, naturally, in the wake of this incontrovertible fact that the war for the United States must be fought by strong, two-fisted, fearless, red-blooded soldiers commanded by strong, two-fisted, red-blooded officers. The war is being fought in France—not in debating societies or chambers of commerce or Bible classes or legislatures, state or national, in the United States."

We believe the World correspondent has the right view. The Huns will strike us below the belt if they get the chance, and it is our duty to beat down their guard and put them out without any fiddling around the ring or sparring for an opening. Unfortunately we cannot do this until we get more men across the seas, but the time will come when they will go over the ropes and the struggle against the autocracy will be over.

2 for \$1.25. See ad. on page 8.

LOCATING SHALE IN WYOMING FIELD

The Ogden Oil & Gas corporation has closed negotiations with two prominent Ogden men to go up in the Green river district of Wyoming, and locate for the company several sections of oil shale land, it is claimed contains from 60 to 115 gallons of oil to the ton.

The shale is exposed in places to the height of 65 feet and the property is right on the railroad, which will make it a cheap hauling proposition. The pure paraffin a quarter inch thick is exposed between the layers of shale, and this is only one by-product found in the shale of which there are eight, and then the residue after all by-products have been extracted, is very valuable as a fertilizer.

The Ogden Oil & Gas corporation are to be congratulated upon acquiring this valuable asset to its 2000 acres of oil and gas land here in Ogden and Utah Lake near Provo which has been passed upon as oil and gas bearing land by government experts, the company expects to let its first drilling contract the latter part of this month. Major Will S. White, the sales manager of the company, has left Ogden for the east.

PHOTOGRAPHERS MUST MAKE REPORT

SALT LAKE, March 8.—In common with every other user of explosives, or ingredients used in the manufacture of explosives, the photographer, whether professional or amateur, must be provided with a federal license if he would escape arrest and being subject to imprisonment for a year and a fine of \$1000. That's the federal law, adopted last November as a part of the government's general scheme to safeguard

John McCormack

Conceded by the most eminent writers the

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of Interpreting Irish Folk Songs, who sings for the VICTOR VICTROLA, will be at the

SALT LAKE TABERNACLE ON NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.



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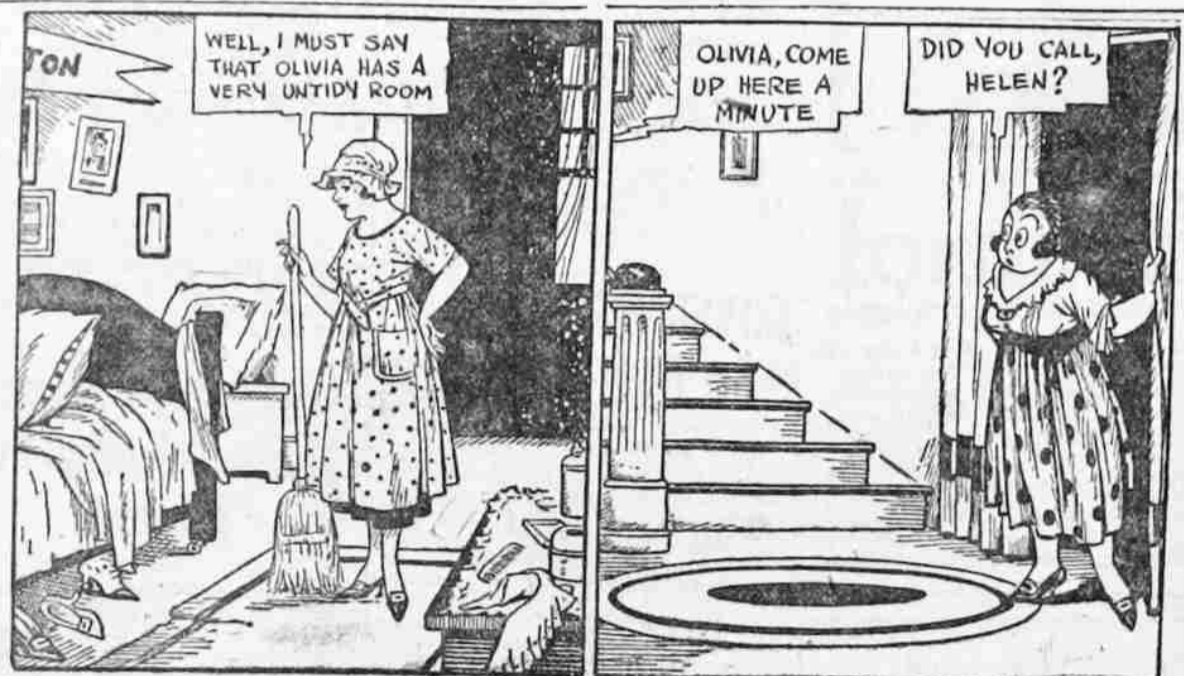
BOLSHEVIK CHIEF RESIGNS POST

LONDON, Thursday, March 7.—Ensign N. V. Krylenko, commander-in-chief of the Bolsheviki army, has resigned, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. The resignation was brought about owing to differences of principle between Krylenko and the Council of People's Commissaries as well as a disagreement with the latest actions of the council.

A Berlin dispatch received in London on February 25 reported that General Bonch-Brujevitich had been appointed to succeed Krylenko as commander-in-chief but there was no confirmation of this report from Russian sources.

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DEPENDABLE THAT'S WHY IT IS WITH THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE CALUMET BAKING POWDER is now used in the U. S. Army and Navy. It is the brand used for bakings made on Uncle Sam's big battle-ships—it has been selected for foods for the men on the firing line. No higher tribute could be paid to the high quality and absolute dependability of Calumet. It is the final proof of Calumet's superiority.

Submarine L-3 of the U.S. Navy