

The Standard.
 Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.
 ESTABLISHED 1876.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

THEY WANT A NEUTRAL COMMISSION.

A proposal has come from the new German government that a neutral commission be established to examine the question as to who was responsible for the war.

That has the elements of humor. At present the Germans are proving beyond a doubt that they planned and put into effect the horrors of the war. The Bavarians are offering evidence from their archives and a number of high officials of the old regime have admitted their part in the conspiracy.

WILL SOON END THE CONSPIRACY.

Berlin conveys the news that a plot has been discovered to restore Emperor William to power. At the head of the conspiracy are General Mackensen and other military officers, assisted by the munition makers, including Lieutenant Gustav Krupp von Bohlen who was in charge of the financial arrangements.

This offers the allies direct evidence of the menace of the Krupp works and should cause the peace conference to demand its destruction.

WHAT IS MEANT BY A BRIDGEHEAD.

There has been repeated reference in the dispatches to the bridgeheads which the allied troops are to establish on the Rhine and the Standard has been requested to explain the meaning of the military term.

A bridgehead across the Rhine at Coblenz, where the American soldiers will be on guard, does not in particular refer to the bridges over the Rhine at that point, but is the establishing of an American military force on the right bank of the stream in such positions as to make possible the crossing of the river by other American forces even though under fire.

CONTROL OF THE RAILROADS.

In his address before congress today, President Wilson touched on the railroad question, saying he had no solution of the problem to offer, but was opposed to a return to the old conditions of private management without modifications. He stood ready to release the railroads from government control whenever a satisfactory plan of readjustment could be worked out by congress.

The Standard is surprised to learn that a number of the most prominent financiers of the United States—even men identified with what is known as big interests—are opposed to the railroads going back to the conditions which prevailed prior to the war.

F. H. Rawson, president of the Union Trust company of Chicago, and David R. Fagan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, take the position that disaster would follow an unscrupling of the railroad system.

"I do not see how the railroads can be taken back under private management with any prospect of successful operation under conditions like those that formerly prevailed," said Mr. Rawson. "Under the former system the control was divided between the railroad companies and the government, but the responsibilities all rested on the companies. The government made the rates, but had nothing to do with controlling the costs of operation. The companies had to operate even though costs were steadily rising and rates were stationary. The results were bound to be a wiping out of profits, an increase of debts and a deterioration of the physical properties, such as tracks and equipment."

"When the government took over the

operation of the lines, however, it promptly raised the rates to a point never even dreamed of by the companies' officials and thus obtained a part of the money needed for equipment and property to operate the roads at war pressure capacity.

"I do not believe the stockholders will want to have the roads turned back to them. If they can be guaranteed a reasonable return on their investment, I believe they will prefer to have the lines remain in the government's hands."

TRYING TO DISCREDIT THE PRESIDENT.

A tremendous effort is being made to prevent President Wilson going to the peace conference. Much of the opposition comes from the president's enemies and is purely small politics.

We are at a loss to account for the bitterness which is manifested, although history tells us that no great man escapes the hatred of those whom he has defeated. Lincoln, in the last days of the Civil war, was maligned as no other man in public life. All the pent up animosities of those who attribute their political setbacks to President Wilson, are being exploded at the present time, and the pretext for the outbursts is that the president is going away from Washington at a most important time. How flimsy is this excuse has been disclosed by the announcement that the president at all times will be in direct communication, either by wireless or cable, with the seat of government and as well informed as though he remained in Washington.

THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE.

Francis H. Sisson, vice president of the Guaranty Trust company of New York, in considering the country's return to peace, says:

"In the United States, during the nineteen months that have elapsed since that memorable sixth of April, 1917, when we declared war on Germany, there has been assembled and trained the largest army in this country's history. We have built up our navy until in tonnage it is second only to that of Great Britain. We have floated four colossal war loans, and we have voluntarily submitted to a system of taxation such as few other nations have endured voluntarily or otherwise. We have projected titanic commercial enterprises, as witness our merchant marine. We have temporarily turned over our railroads, telegraph and telephone lines to the government. We have conscripted a large number of industrial plants, and we have regulated directly or indirectly practically every business in the country.

"And now peace has come, and we find ourselves as unprepared for it as we were for war, although other countries, caught unawares in the maelstrom, have had forethought, even in the throes of a life or death struggle, to get ready for the inevitable readjustment when hostilities should cease.

"To be sure the United States has emerged from the war stronger than ever, morally, industrially, and financially. Fortunately, we have escaped the devastation of the conflict, and we have suffered less in every respect than the other belligerents. In 1914 we were indebted to Europe to the extent of more than \$5,000,000,000. Today Europe owes us an amount in excess of \$10,000,000,000. And, consequently, our readjustment problems are different in character and scope from those of the other nations involved in the war. They are, in the main, peculiarly our own; but, as a result of this we have few trustworthy precedents to guide us. We must blaze an original trail.

"The problems of the European countries are those of reconstruction; our problems are those of readjustment, except in so far as we help Belgium and France and other former allies to rehabilitate themselves. And it is to be hoped that we shall give freely of our superabundance of strength to that worthy cause."

RECESSIONAL.

The Kaiser was walking the garden so gay.
 When Teddy came to him and thus he did say,
 "If I had an army like yours is today, I'd lick the whole world by the middle of May."

Sing a turali urali urali a,
 Sing a turali urali urali a,
 Sing a turali urali urali a,
 Sing a turali urali urali a,
 Said the Kaiser "Mitt Fritzzy und Hindy and Krupp."

Don't Throw Away That Old Tire Casing; It's Valuable To You

Did you ever think of the possibility of relining that old worn-out tire, with which you have had a blow out? Did you ever stop to think how valuable that tire rubber and composition really is? Did you ever seek the way to make your tires last longer?

This New System Invented in Ogden

Will solve those problems for you --- for the Utah Tire Repair Company has perfected and thoroughly tested the plan of

Rubber Relining of Tires

Through this system, we are able to place a heavy rubber reinforcement inside the carcass of your old tire, solidly vulcanizing it to the tires in such a way that there will be the minimum of friction on the inner tube and yet the opportunity to use that old tire for many, many more miles.

We guarantee 3,500 miles additional use for tires that are equipped with rubber relining by

The Utah Tire Repair Company

K. E. SMITH, Manager 2582-84 Washington Avenue

BELLANS
 INDIGESTION
 6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief
BELLANS
 FOR INDIGESTION

MANY WESTERN BOYS WITH 91ST ARE IN CASUALTIES

SALT LAKE, Dec. 2.—"Our Ninety-first division did itself proud and will go down in history as a great fighting unit," writes Sergeant William Stanton of the 362nd Infantry, formerly with the Gibson Commercial company, to the Tribune. "We have received honorable mention for bravery from General Pershing and many of our boys will be awarded medals." One Utah man captured four German machine guns single-handed, and then turned the guns on the Germans, killing and wounding many and taking several prisoners.

"It made us laugh when we read in the U. S. papers that the Huns were short on ammunition and food. I have seen stacks of their ammunition, and in their dugouts which we have captured they had ample supplies of food, liquor and everything to make life very comfortable. But we gave them a big surprise. The French and the British said the Huns could not be driven from the Argonne forest, but it took our division and four other ninety days to do the job which our allies had been trying to do for four years. But the toll of death was terrible. Three of our lieutenants were killed and another badly wounded. Our captain was gassed. It was up to the first sergeant, then, to lead the company, and he did great work.

"The last time our regiment was in battle another ten days, losing quite heavily, but not as many as the first time. We were then sent back, expecting to go to a rest camp, but instead, after hiking several days, then a three days' ride on the train, we landed in Belgium and are now on the famous Belgium battlefield.

Lost in Woods.
 "One night I started back from the

"I go und I vipe all dem Frenchers right up. I pull all der teeth von dot Chonny-bull pup."
 "Und make frightfulness of der 'rest of Urrup."
 But Belgium fought to the very last man.
 And France at Verdun said "Get by, if you can."
 England came up with a very large clan.
 And from Italy's soldiers the Austrians ran.
 Uncle Sam said to Pershing, "You go and tell Foch."
 "Don't stand any more of this nonsense, b'gosh."
 We will make wienerwurst of that dodgaded boche.
 If it takes evry man from the town of Oshkosh."
 Now Kamerad Kaiser is down on his knees,
 He's got Spanish flu and is eating Dutch cheese.
 He is straffing our Woodrow right after each sneeze.
 And saying "Dot Tetty he gafe me a breeze."
 Ogden, Dec. 2. —NEIRBO.

Why Stay Fat? You Can Reduce

The answer of most fat people is that it is too hard, too troublesome and too dangerous to force the weight down. However, in Marmola Prescription Tablets, all these difficulties are overcome. They are absolutely harmless, entail no dieting or exercise, and have the added advantage of cheapness. A large case is sold by druggists at 75c. Or if preferable, they can be obtained by sending price direct to the Marmola Co., 864 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. Now that you know this you have no excuse for being too fat, but can reduce two, three or four pounds a week without fear of bad after-effects.—Advertisement.

Read the Classified Ads.

company and got into an ambulance. It was about eight miles to our dugout in the woods. The driver let me off in an entirely different wood, and, instead of going home, I went in the opposite direction. It was dark as pitch and I got almost up to the front lines before I knew it.

"I hunted me up a dugout for the night, found one with about three feet of water in it. I crawled up on a chicken-netting bunk and could have slept pretty good if the mice and big rats hadn't played hide-and-seek around me. I found an old soldier sack and threw it over me so they would not run over my face, and finally got to sleep. I can sleep in any place now. Such is life with the A. E. F. It's great if you don't weaken.

"I didn't have my clothes off for a month, slept and lived down in the ground under tons of sandbags, with nothing much to eat but hardtack and canned 'Willie' and sometimes beans and salmon, but I enjoyed it all.

Belgians in Despair.
 "The poor Belgians! Death and despair are written on their faces. They are now coming back to their torn-up and shattered homes after being in the German clutches for four years. They are heart-broken and sad-looking. Some find their old homes partially intact, but others merely find a heap of stones where once was home sweet home. One night Davis, myself and another sergeant got lost from our bunch. We hit a truck and got on another road. We landed at night with a bunch of Belgian soldiers. Two could speak good English and they told us of the things done to the poor Belgian people that you could hardly believe. The women have suffered most, and many of their children have German fathers.

On Three Fronts.
 "Have been on three of the important battlefronts, as a reserve on one front; saw the Yanks push home Huns back forty miles in the battle of the Argonne; have seen thousands of German prisoners; have seen our own boys buried and hundreds lying on the battlefield.

"The west end of Utah will soon get the casualty lists and the entire Pacific coast will be in mourning. You will never see many of the boys that you met and cheered as we left the

station at Camp Lewis. It made me shudder when the runners would come with reports from the battlefields, and many a late night I spent in a dugout under tons of sandbags, preparing the list for Washington, so that the boys' mothers and fathers could get the sad news as soon as possible. Our company was shot to pieces. Corporal Joseph H. Sorenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian P. Sorenson, fell in battle the first day. He was hit by a high explosive shell. All the sergeants that you met at the train were either killed or wounded. As I remember, I think of the five or six married women at the train who had husbands in our company, one or two are widows and the husbands of all the others have been badly wounded."

Read the Classified Ads.

ELECTRIC MOTORS
 Repaired
 Re-wound
 Re-built
 Bearings, Etc

AUTOMATIC CONTROLLER & MANUFACTURING CO.
 Third St. and Wash. Ave. Ogden, Utah
 Phone 2554-W 7008

SLADES FONE 321
 WAREHOUSE CO.
 OFFICES: 100-105 W. 1st St.

Members Denver Consolidated Stock Exchange. Denver
 Bankers 1st National Bank, H. E. WINNER & CO. Stockbrokers.
 210-11-12 Empire Building, 16th St. Stocks Bought and Sold on All Markets in U. S. A. and Canada. Price Lists. Mailed on Application. Denver, Colo.

BETTER SERVICE FOR SMALL TOWNS

A meeting of agents and freight de-