

The Ogden Standard

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OUR GUEST TOMORROW.

TOMORROW President Wilson will be in Ogden, and drive through the city, but will make no speech.

Woodrow Wilson must be a man of powerful intellect. Let us say this much by way of impartial comment. Have you read what the special correspondents have written as to the impressions the man has made on his trip? He went into California, the home of Johnson, where the senator has been idolized and he tore down the Johnson standards by the power of his logic. He has even won over members of the co-workers of Lodge on the national executive committee, one woman member who had been scheduled for an anti-league speech completely reversing her position after hearing the President and sending a message acknowledging her conversion.

The President's triumph is recorded as extraordinary by newspaper correspondents who are cold and calculating in their analyses.

So tomorrow we have with us not only the President of the United States, but a man of mental calibre with perhaps few equals.

A young man was in Ogden this summer, the private secretary of a senator, and the editor put this question:

What is the judgment in Washington on Woodrow Wilson? His answer was candid. He said:

"His cabinet is not strong, but the President is recognized as towering above the senators in brain power, and, by pure mentality, he absolutely dominates."

Allowing somewhat for the young man's political bias, because he is a Democrat, we still have visualized a leader of men who, though powerful influences would destroy, cannot be denied his place in world's history.

We all stand ready to pay deference to our President and to his masterful mind. Even those who do not accept Woodrow Wilson's doctrines must see in the man much to admire, and feel a pride in the knowledge of the fact that, out of our form of government, there come human forces as commanding as a Lincoln, a Roosevelt or a Wilson, to be proudly compared with the crown heads of Europe, once so mighty, now so unimportant.

Woodrow Wilson has written more changes into the boundaries and governments of nations than any man of the present or past.

Such is the man we greet on tomorrow.

THE AMERICANS AT CHATEAU THIERRY.

In his history of the war, General Ludendorff attempts to minimize the fighting ability of the Americans, but constantly refers to his disturbed state of mind in June of last year over the constantly increasing army of Americans.

Ludendorff claims he did not aim to make the deep salient from the Aisne to the Marne, which brought him disaster and also declares his purpose in driving to the Marne was not primarily to reach Paris, but to force the allies to draw off troops from Flanders so that he might break through to the coast.

In telling of the drive to the Marne, Ludendorff says:

"The center of the 7th army advanced to the south as far as the Marne. Its left wing and the right of the 1st army, which had, as intended, prolonged the attack on the left toward Rheims, pushed ahead between the Marne and the Vesle toward the wooded heights of Rheims, where they soon encountered resistance too stiff to be overcome.

"The right wing of the 7th army gained ground between the Aisne and the Marne, southwest of Soissons and as far as the eastern edge of the forest of Villers-Cotterets, and a captured Chateau Thierry. General Foch concentrated strong reserves southwest of Rheims and near Soissons, with which he made fruitless counter-attacks which subsequently extended as far as Chateau Thierry. (It was in these operations that the Americans stopped the advance on Paris and beat back the German tide.)

"Early in June we stopped our advance. G. H. Q. did not intend to attack further except between the Aisne and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets, southwest of Soissons. We wanted to gain more ground to the westward, on account of the railway which leads from the Aisne Valley east of Soissons into that of the Vesle, and affords tactical support to the attack of the 18th army on the line Montdidier-Noyon.

"In spite of a few unavoidable temporary crises, our troops remained masters of the situation both in attack and defense. They proved themselves superior to both the English and the French, even when their opponents were assisted by tanks. At Chateau Thierry, Americans who had been a long time in France had bravely attacked our thinly-held fronts; but they were unskillfully led, attacked in dense masses, and failed. Here, too, our men felt themselves superior."

Ludendorff undoubtedly misrepresents the situation at Chateau Thierry. If there was any one form of attack Americans were taught

to avoid it was dense masses. Our whole army training has been skirmish line, a movement which was developed in the United States.

At Chateau Thierry parts of two American divisions, numbering approximately 40,000 men, met and defeated six German divisions, estimated at 10,000 each. The Germans at the time were at the height of victory and filled with the fever of conquest, but when they met the Americans, they came to a dead halt and then were forced back. This feat of American arms marked the turning point in the war. It was the first bright day of the entire summer for the allies, and the day after The Standard said Chateau Thierry would be historic.

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

Last Wednesday was observed as "Constitution Day" and as a result many opinions on the great American document were published, but none of the comments were more frankly stated than the following in the New York World:

The constitution of the United States is a great and venerable document, but we know of no particular reason why it should be erected into a theology, or why anybody who finds fault with it should be branded as a political heretic, according to the gospel of some of its vehement champions.

We know much more about the constitution of the United States than the men did who adopted it in convention 132 years ago today, because we have had the experience of those 132 years and accordingly have earned the right to criticize it.

Since they framed it there have been eighteen amendments, and a nineteenth is now pending before the legislatures of the several states. Of those amendments two have been nullified in their entirety and another has been nullified in part.

Although the fifteenth amendment was ratified nearly fifty years ago, the right of citizens of the United States to vote is still denied on account of race and color. Congress has never lifted a finger to enforce the reduction in representation provided for by the fourteenth amendment when the right to vote is denied. The constitutional method of electing the president of the United States has been ignored for a hundred years. The method that is now in force is wholly extra-constitutional, and the electoral college in practice merely registers the popular vote in the several states on nominations made by national conventions which have neither constitutional nor legal standing. The most extraordinary fact in this connection is that no presidential elector has ever asserted his legal authority and been false to his moral trust.

On the gravest domestic issue that has arisen in the history of the country no solution could be found in the constitution, and a distracted people finally resorted to civil war. The failure to provide any means of settling a contested presidential election all but led to another civil war in 1876. The original purpose of the constitution to establish a government of three independent, co-ordinate branches long ago broke down. From the very outset, the president was forced by circumstances to become the leader of his party, and this position of leadership made him the initiator of legislation. In times of crisis, practically all legislation originates not in congress but in the executive, and the president has come to be a prime minister as well as a president, without the direct responsibility of a prime minister to parliament and people.

While the federal courts are still nominally independent, they exercise powers that were not expressly delegated to them by the constitution but which are held by their own assertion of inherent powers, and because of this power of life and death over legislation, every president appoints judges who for the most part are in sympathy with the general policies of his party and his administration.

Nobody could be more astonished than the fathers if they could see how their constitution had worked out in practice. It is doubtful if they would recognize it as their child. Yet the fact remains that under this charter of government, in spite of all its numerous defects, the American people have achieved a most extraordinary political, economic, industrial and financial development. The troubles that they have had under it have been due chiefly to their own impatience, their own impatience and their own folly, and against stupidity the gods will continue to battle in vain regardless of constitutions.

There is no substitute for that "organized self-control" which Mr. Root once said was the essence of popular government. If the American people keep their heads, if they cling steadfastly to their great traditions, their constitution will always be found workable. If they do not keep their heads, no constitution can save them, and that is the lesson of today's celebration.

Misrepresented B. H. Roberts in Editorial Comment

September 19, 1919.
Editor of The Standard: As I did not see in your last night's paper a challenge of the statements made in the editorial of Thursday morning's Examiner, I am enclosing you herewith a copy of a letter that I am writing to the editor of the Examiner, and request that you publish same in the columns of your paper. Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. M. MONSON.

Editor of the Examiner: It is hard to imagine a more flagrant distortion of truth than appeared in the editorial page of your Thursday morning paper.
If you heard Mr. Roberts in his tabernacle address last Tuesday evening, you should know as every one else who heard him knows, that he did not say that Great Britain had but one vote in the league of nations. If you did not hear him, you should be careful what you say for fear of intelligent people thinking that your purpose was to deceive and mislead instead of to inform, as should be the purpose of every good newspaper.
If you have read the league covenant you should know, as I know and as every other American citizen who has read it knows, that the covenant provides for an assembly, whose powers are limited to discussion of questions that may come before it and a council which is the executive body of the league.
When Mr. Roberts exclaimed that Great Britain was entitled to only one vote, he referred to the council and explained that while votes in the assembly were questions were freely discussed as suitable or unsuitable for recommendation to the league and its members, she had but one vote in the council which has the exclusive right of acting for the league.

The last paragraph of Article 4 reads as follows:
"At meetings of the council each member of the league represented in the council shall have but one vote, and may have not more than one representative."
Did you not know that this was one of the provisions of the covenant? If not, what business have you pretending to instruct an intelligent public in regard to it? If you did know that this was one of its provisions, why did you make such an attempt to garble the question as to quote a provision regarding the assembly as applying to a statement made by Mr. Roberts regarding the council?
Mr. Roberts told his audience even more plainly than you did that the covenant provides for six votes for Great Britain and her colonies in the assembly, and there was no occasion for misunderstanding him. If you know what he said, your editorial referred to can have but one interpretation—that it was a willful attempt to mislead the people who have enough confidence in you to read your paper.
If you do not know what Mr. Roberts said, better find out before attempting to criticize his statements.
No, the document itself does NOT refute Mr. Roberts' statement and you know it. If you don't know it you had better read it for the purpose of finding out what it contains, instead of for the purpose of distorting and garbling to meet the partisan ends of its opponents. If such distortion of truth is your only defense for your objection to the league of nations, the people will soon be able to see that such tactics alone furnish the best of arguments against the soundness of the position of the league opponents.
I would like this to reach every reader of your paper who read your editorial referred to above, and in the interest of fairness ask that you publish it in an early issue of your paper. I shall take the liberty of giving it to the Standard for publication also so that every one who heard Mr. Roberts will know that such misstatements as you made cannot go unchallenged.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. M. MONSON.

Three Injured in Automobile Crash In Salt Lake

SALT LAKE, Sept. 22.—When their motorcycle and sidecar was struck yesterday afternoon by an automobile said by the police to have been driven by G. R. Peterson and owned by A. M. Jensen of Silver City, at the junction of Postoffice place and Main street, R. H. Sargent, 33 years of age, living at the Lenox hotel, sustained a compound fracture and dislocation at the wrist of his left forearm, and Thomas O'Mara, 25 years of age, also registered at the Lenox hotel, received numerous body bruises and abrasions. Elsworth Jeffs, 13 years of age, 1054 Euclid avenue, also an occupant of the sidecar, sustained bruises and abrasions on his legs.

According to the police, the motorcycle and sidecar, piloted by Sargent, was going south on Main street. As it neared Postoffice place the automobile, driven by Peterson, appeared suddenly going east. Not seeing the oncoming machine because his view was obstructed by another automobile going south on Main street, Sargent continued on his way and his vehicle was struck on the side by the machine driven by Peterson, the police say.

When the collision occurred, witnesses say, the occupants of the sidecar were thrown several feet into the air by the impact. The injured persons were taken to the emergency hospital for first-aid treatment. Sargent, the driver of the motorcycle and sidecar, was removed to the St. Mark's hospital. The others were taken to their homes. Plain-clothes-man D. H. Clayton, Jr., investigated the accident.

It's a riot—"Bear Cat" and "Rowdy Ann." Last time today. Schedule 1 p. m. today. Each show two hours. 6c, 15c, 20c. Alhambra.

Why Sailors Are Tattooed Is Explained

Lieutenant Commander Richard Mann, of the U. S. navy, who was an Ogden visitor a short time ago, communicates the following interesting information which will be eagerly read by many boys and young men as to a custom in the navy, and among sea going men generally, the cause for which is not widely known:

"Since being in Salt Lake City many people have asked me why sailors are tattooed. I therefore compile this story for you.

"The old time sailor-man is the most superstitious person in the world. He travels in all ports and visits all kinds of strange superstitious people. It is natural, therefore, that he should be affected by their strange and superstitious customs.

"Among the oldest practices by savage people is that of tattooing. Tattooing dates back to the time of the cave dwellers and is practiced by the North and South American Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Burmese. It is sometimes used to distinguish different religious beliefs. The Arabs tattoo their infants in order that they might be easily recognized and not confused with other children. The Eskimo if not tattooed is regarded by the rest of his tribe as risking his happiness in the future world. In the Samoan islands the native who is tattooed the most is considered the most beautiful. In the Polynesian and the Marquesas group of islands men tattooed themselves all over from the age of twelve years and over with all designs which take them from three to six months to complete. In New Zealand the face is tattooed. In the Solomon islands a girl cannot be married until she has her face and chest tattooed. The same custom holds good in the Marquesas. In the South sea islands all the men are tattooed except the priests. The scar tattooing is used by the South sea islanders to denote rank.

"The old time sailor believes that if

he has a pig tattooed on his left foot he will never die from drowning.

"The principal designs found on the American sailor today are: Birds, animals, grotesque figures, butterflies, stars, sailor's head, eagle and shield, and sometimes tombstones with the words "Sacred to the memory of my mother" on his arm.

"The tattooer can easily tattoo the back in a day, and it is very painful, requiring from a week to ten days to heal permanently. Several fine sewing needles placed together are principally used to prick the skin and various colors, such as black, red, yellow and green are inserted between the outer and inner skins. Tattooing is very difficult to remove and a design can usually only be obliterated

by surcharging, that is, by tattooing one pattern over another, as covering a small design by a large red rose.

"The tattooed horny-handed old salt, in later years in our navy by the alert youngster eager for traveling and to see the world before settling down. The old time sailor with his tattooing will soon live only in memory along with the dodo and the auk.

It's a riot—"Bear Cat" and "Rowdy Ann." Last time today. Schedule 1 p. m. today. Each show two hours. 6c, 15c, 20c. Alhambra.

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NOTE—Special Children's Matinee Tuesday and Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Press notices from the New York critics of the debut of Margaret Romaine in the Metropolitan Opera:

The New York Times said: She is young, good looking and temperamental. Her mimicry is dynamic, to put it mildly. Her audience rose to the compelling volition of the fiery lady and Miss Romaine made the hit of the evening.

The World said: The American girl (Miss Romaine) was the first Musetta offered in several seasons who did justice either to music or character.

Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Tabernacle, the City Federation of Women's Clubs presents MARGARET ROMAINE in concert.

It has a pig tattooed on his left foot he will never die from drowning.

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