

The Standard.

ADVERTISERS

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TOO MANY ELECTIONS.

With an election each year, and Ogden divided into 54 election districts, the cost of holding these annual affairs is growing into large figures.

This year Ogden had a municipal election; next year will be presidential, county and state; then will come the city election again...

Our state legislature should do something to overcome this constant political uproar and heavy expense.

Our presidential elections are too frequent. Once in six or eight years would tend to eliminate the political unrest which is invited by the four-year term.

THE TEST OF STEEL.

When the destructive agencies of civilization were striking to wreck and ruin, with all the force that could be commanded, one advantage possessed by those who planned the first blow was a superior steel in the making of tools and in the building of mighty guns.

At the close, America was said to have produced a combination of metals even better than the science and skill of Europe had brought from the furnace and the forge.

Molybdenum is used. But there are secrets in the method of manufacture, and the American government is said to be seeking to obtain the process, while the British government aims to retain the process as a secret to enrich the steel industry of England.

There is a hint conveyed in the dispatches that Americans have a similar invention and have been progressing in the same direction. If true, the prediction can be made with some assurance of fulfillment that the steel makers in the United States will have Professor Arnold's discovery or something better, within the near future.

AN ARMY OF CAST-OFFS.

Mayor-elect Francis, looking forward to the duties which will rest on him, is to appeal to the government in the hope of having established an institution to care for the endless stream of restless men, derelict men, broken down men, and vagabond boys moving through Ogden from early spring until the blizzards of winter sweep through Wyoming on the east and Nevada on the west.

Those drifting men and boys are the flotsam and jetsam of this great country of ours. They know no abode, have no attachments and are the hopeless, aimless cast offs of a busy commercialism which has no heart for the

down-and-out and no patience to bestow. But hopeless wanderers must become criminals. However mild at the start, they will develop," says Mr. Francis, "into cunning beggars and frauds or desperate rogues, preying on one community after another. Being the product of the entire country, they should be a national charge. As it is, they are kicked out of every place in which they temporarily eke out an existence and are sent on to repeat their begging and marauding. Police courts, the country over, have a practice of issuing "floaters" which is an evasion of a serious, burdensome duty no one feels called upon to perform.

"As like begets like, tramps product tramps, and vagabondage grows. "There are, in fact, no hopeless men, no boys without a future. But men and boys devoid of home ties, hounded and mercilessly outlawed get lower and lower in the scale of human worth. There is one way to save them and that is to bodily lift them out of their mental lethargy and moral and physical degradation and force them, as children are forced, to do the right. No city, county or state is capable of handling these drifting hordes. The government should enter on this reclamation and no place in the nation offers a better opportunity to try out the efficacy of a controlling hand than Ogden, on the highway of the continent over which the disconsolate, ragged army tramps, scurries to shelter, and ever moves on."

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

One of the best informed writers on high prices is Dr. L. H. Haney, who gives the chief cause of the present high cost of living as inflation and extravagance, and declares:

"I should say that 75 per cent of high prices is attributable to the increased supply of currency, including both money and credit. As the supply of currency increases, the value of the dollar decreases just like any other commodity. Each dollar is worth less; you will have to give more of them in exchange for food, etc., as a result, prices rise.

"Approximately 20 per cent of the remaining increase in the cost of living is due to scarcity and extravagance. The appalling destruction of products of all sorts, and capital, to say nothing of the decrease in labor power by death and disability, has affected the world's supply. On the other hand, inflation has stimulated extravagant buying such as we have seldom seen. Automobiles and silk shirts can hardly be turned out in large enough quantities to meet the demand.

"The remaining 5 per cent of the increased cost of living may be attributed to profiteering, by which I mean, taking advantage of the situation to charge excessive and unreasonable prices.

"Profiteering may be attributed in part to monopoly. In several of our great basic industries there is a substantial control over prices possessed by a small concentrated group of large producers. This enables them to maintain prices at such a level above costs that their profits on investments are larger than they could be if competition existed. We find cases in anthracite coal, oil, steel and meat. This kind of profiteering is always with us. Another sort of profiteering is more purely a war phenomenon, and consists of speculation. In a period of rising prices one can buy almost any commodity, hold it for a time, and sell it at an advance. During the last three years, there has been much of this sort of thing, and when it is unnecessary and results in costs to the public which are greater than would otherwise be the case, such speculative holding is properly called profiteering.

"The question arises, have the middle-men who deal in food products been profiteering? It is to be remembered that profiteering is a relatively small part of the high cost of living. Even so, the question concerning the middleman has been raised, and should be answered fully and frankly. In the first place, the wholesale grocer has not the slightest element of monopoly. There are between four and five thousand of them in the country, and all are engaged in the keenest sort of competition, not only in service, but in price. In the second place, the wholesale grocer is not a speculator. There may be a few exceptions to this statement, but they are so exceptional as merely to illustrate the rule. In the third place, let us look at what the actual profits of the wholesale grocer have been.

"Though the average wholesale grocer makes less than 2 per cent net profit on sales, his expense is about 8 per cent. It is a fair question, therefore, to ask if we could not get along without him. Let us see just what he does for society and the consumers.

"First, the jobber or wholesale grocer is an efficient buyer. There is a problem in deciding what to buy; also when, where and how much to buy. Every woman knows that efficient "shopping" is a fine art. The wholesaler has to be familiar with the needs of the community which he serves, and with the best source of supply, in order to act most economically. He has to be in touch directly or indirectly with thousands of manufacturers and sources of supply all over the world—India for tea, Brazil for coffee, Italy for olive oil, etc. I visited two local wholesalers recently, one of whom

told me that he was asking for canned tomatoes a certain figure which was 10 cents a dozen over what others were selling for. When I remarked upon this, he said, "we were stung." He had bought before the market had reached the lowest prices. In other words, the consumers were getting their canned tomatoes, so far as the wholesaler was concerned, at a figure 10 cents a dozen less than would have been the case had the majority of the jobbers in this community not used shrewdness in buying that product at a certain time and place.

"Second, the jobber assembles products from all over the world, gathering them together at the most convenient points for distribution.

"In the third place, he stores these hundreds or thousands of commodities, holding them until such time as they may be required. Many of these products are seasonal.

"Fourth, to some extent, the wholesale grocer grades, packs and ships products. The grading and packing is less done than was formerly the case, but to some extent, in dealing in extracts, toilet soaps, cocoanut, etc., the jobber repacks these items."

PURCHASE VOCALION RECORDS FOR YOUR PHONOGRAPH. LYRIC MUSIC CO.

CLEANUP CAMPAIGN IN UTAH SCHOOLS IS RECOMMENDED

SALT LAKE, Dec. 20. — At a meeting of the superintendents of the school districts of Utah at the capitol yesterday a publicity campaign to be held early next year, to explain to the public of Utah the meaning of the educational program which has been authorized by the state legislature, was favored. It was decided to urge Dr. Perry G. Holden, agricultural education extension expert, Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, and Miss Alice Streeter, teacher of music appreciation, to be present to assist in conducting this campaign.

The superintendents also named a committee, consisting of Earl Thompson, superintendent of Uintah district, C. H. Skidmore of Boxelder and L. E. Eggertsen of Provo to prepare a resolution proposing the observance of holidays by appropriate exercises in the schools. The committee will confer with the house of delegates of the Utah Educational association, for a similar purpose.

The superintendents adopted the course of study in civics as recommended by a committee at its last meeting, with the provision that the course is to be tried out in the schools for a few months before being finally decided upon. The officials went on record as in favor of urging the state board of education to adopt a minimum requirement in civics for the junior and senior high schools.

A cleanup campaign in all the schools of the state was advised by the superintendents, and a score card was adopted for uniform judging of the schools throughout the state. The score card sets standards for school campus, cleanliness of buildings, play apparatus and flagpole, lighting and heating of school rooms, provision against overcrowding, water supply, fire work and general patriotic achievements, health education, and provisions made for ascertaining remediable defects in children, and for caring for them.

Call on J. J. Brummitt at 2417 Hudson avenue, if you want to sell your Liberty bonds. Phone 59.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRY TO HOLD MEETING IN CACHE CITY

Ralph E. Bristol, of Ogden, was elected vice president of the Utah Associated Industries at a meeting held by the directors at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bristol has served throughout the 1919 year as a director.

J. E. Galliker was re-elected president; C. W. Nibley, S. R. Inch and Ralph Bristol were elected vice presidents; A. C. Rees, general secretary and W. R. Wallace, treasurer.

It was voted at the meeting to accept the invitation of Logan business men to hold a special session at Logan next month, the date to be set by the Logan committee, under the direction of M. S. Eccles of Logan, a member of the board of directors of the Utah Associated Industries. The value of organization among business men and present industrial conditions will be discussed at the gathering, it was announced. A delegation of Salt Lake and Ogden business men will be present.

Consolidation of business interests for increasing industrial development was reported to be progressing with rapid strides. Nearly seventy distinct lines of business are represented in the Utah Associated Industries, and in many instances every company of a given kind is a member, according to reports made at the meeting. A program for an intensive educational campaign was outlined and approved. A committee was appointed to make a comprehensive analysis of present

McIntyre's DRUGS SHOP EARLY. TWO BUSY STORES: Twenty-fourth and Washington, Twenty-fifth and Washington.

Gifts That People Like Best are to be Found in McIntyre's Great Xmas Stores Only Three More Shopping Days

There Is the Joy of Getting a KODAK For Christmas. Kodaks \$9.49 up. Includes image of a Kodak camera.

A Brownie FOR THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS. An Ideal Camera for the youngsters. Includes image of a child with a camera.

DOLLS TO GLADEN THE HEARTS OF THE YOUNGSTERS. Includes image of a doll.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF GIVING HER CANDY? A GIFT THAT IS ALWAYS IN "GOOD TASTE". Includes image of a woman and children.

THE ADORABLE GIFT PERFUMES AND TOILET WATERS. Includes image of a perfume bottle.

Give Him a GILLETTE. Includes image of a Gillette razor.

Ladies Here's Smokes for the Men Folks. Includes list of cigarette brands and prices.

NATIVES EAT FISH RAW. Papeete, Tahiti, Nov. 29.—(By Mail)—The newcomer to the island is apt to be rather shocked at the native custom of eating raw fish. This, however, is not as bad as it seems as the fish, which is not cooked by fire, is to all intents and purposes cooked by several hours' immersion in lime fruit juice. Only a few varieties of fish are prepared in this way, but when these are procurable the natives much prefer them to any other. They serve them with "mit i hue" or mit i haari sauce made of coconuts.