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TO THE TOP OF THE RANGE.

There is a movement to improve the road through North Ogden canyon and from the summit leading to Ogden valley construct a driveway to the top of the mountain on the north side of Ogden canyon.

This would give Ogden a road to one of the nearby peaks and greatly add to the tourist attractions.

A good auto road to the summit of the North Ogden drive and even a trail from there to the top of the range would draw thousands of travelers.

G. A. R. IN REUNION.

In Des Moines, Iowa, the old soldiers of the Civil war have gathered in reunion. Sixty years ago they were the young men of the nation going to war.

Today they are the old men of an army imperishable in the memory of a grateful nation. They are moving slowly and cautiously because the years have weighted them down with infirmities.

But they are as sprightly as ever in spirits when they recall the service they rendered in the time of national peril.

The Grand Army of the Republic had impressive parades back in the eighties of the last century. Then the boys in blue could rally a mighty force.

Now the parade has ceased to be the big feature of their reunions. How time is flying!

Here in Ogden the same dwindling process is evident. The most vigorous veterans of the post are none too strong and many of the heroes of 1861-65 are under a heavy load of years.

It will be only a few years when the veterans will cease to assemble and the stories of the Civil war be no longer told around their campfires.

MASSACRE ON SATURDAY.

At a conference in London, Balfour announced he had information that a general massacre of Greeks and Armenians in Smyrna was to occur on next Saturday.

If the Turks carry out their plans of annihilation of the helpless refugees in the destroyed city, there should be some concerted action by the powers to inflict punishment on the butchers.

But the Turk has been committing these outrages over a long period of time and always he has escaped without paying a penalty, except at the end of the world war when he was reduced in territorial rights.

Now he is about to recover his provinces and that will encourage him to go on with his massacres.

Long ago the Turk would have been placed in a straitjacket had the European powers avoided quarreling over the division of Turkey. The present aggressive move of the Turk has been made possible by the greed of Great Britain and France.

Both countries have been maneuvering to control great areas of the dismembered empire and disappointment has prompted the French to attempt to check the aggressions of Great Britain.

Had neither country sought to greatly profit by the breaking up of the Sultan's domain, the Turks would have been held in restraint and there would have been no massacres.

SLOW TO DISARM.

Treaties undergo modification in the face of war. Word now comes from Washington that there will be no more scrapping of warships under the five-power naval treaty until affairs in the Near East clear up.

The statement openly is made that some of the signatories to the treaty might change their plans regarding the scrapping of war vessels.

Under the strain of the prospects of war, none of the nations would be other than slow to observe the strict requirements of the treaty of reduced armaments. If a war should break out in the Near East, involving any of the great powers, the disarming of all the nations would be discontinued.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Studying the market situation, one of the experts makes this statement: "In a general way, it may be said that belief is positive in the soundness of the present American financial and industrial position, but that more light is desired on such questions as Europe's political controversies, the effects of the new refunding operations for our own maturing war obligations



TOM SIMS SAYS

There is a big prune crop. Heaven help the boarders.

Married life in a flat has a tendency to become that way.

Oh, what is so rare as a quiet day in Ireland?

The bonus bill rates another wound chevron.

What makes a cat madder than seeing the dog catcher loafing?

The Shaker Cult at South Union, Ky., is bankrupt. That reminds us, Ford closed his plant.

For the land's sake, pay the farmers for their crops.

Our oil output is increasing. And since school opened the castor oil intake is increasing.

When you see a man laughing he may be a coal dealer who has just looked at the calendar.

John J. Butler was killed while shaking a rug. Show this to your wife next time.

Clemenceau, the French tiger, may come over here for an attack on American banquets.

Some wives think their duty is to play bridge and work bridge.

and the course of domestic trade, wages and prices."

Europe's upsets are certain to affect business in the United States, but to what extent no one can forecast.

If this country goes through the approaching winter without extreme distress among the working classes, there should be an era of genuine prosperity just ahead, even though Europe is disturbed.

PRESTO!

Rainmaker Hatfield is the talk of Italy. They had a five-months' drought over there. Italian government sent an S. O. S. for Hatfield, reputed to have made the heavens open and pour down heavy rains in various parts of our country and Canada.

Hatfield set up his rigging near Naples. Presto! Comes a young cloud-burster.

It used to be—maybe, still is—a military saying that the thunder of cannon precipitates heavy rains.

Albert Stiger, the Austrian, probably had this in mind back in 1896 when he invented the small cannon that is used to stave off and break up hailstorms.

Prof. D. W. Hering, writing in the Scientific Monthly, says he has investigated all kinds of "artificial weather control" and that he is convinced Stiger's method really works.

The cannon theoretically break up the clouds.

Rainmaker Hatfield's method is kept secret. He was offered and won \$4000 an inch for making it rain at Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. And now he will bring a big roll back from Italy.

Scientists of the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh are experimenting to prevent fogs. Laboratory results are encouraging, so the method will be tried out on rivers.

The method? It's simple. Spray the river's surface with a chemical that will prevent mists from rising and condensing into fogs.

Dr. Hering in his scientific article says that weather control by artificial means is not regarded as unscientific and that meteorologists are not hopeless of accomplishing it.

C. F. Marvin, of the United States weather bureau, steps in, however, and warns farmers against swindlers in the guise of weather wizards. A large crop of these fakers is sprouting up, claiming to make rain, stop rain, prevent frost, regulate heat and cold and charm the winds.

Some of them may be practical. But farmers should remember that the genuine thing always has its counterfeiters.

GAMBLER.

Andre Ardissou, famous in all European gambling casinos as the "King of Card-sharps," commits suicide at Toulon.

He is buried now and the facts come out. This gambler, who frequently cleaned up as much as \$50,000 an evening, shot himself because he went broke in the stock markets. Sooner or later it gets them all, except the rare few who know when to quit.

DEBT.

Bonds issued by American municipalities and states from the first of the year to September totaled \$902,065,118.

Unless this pace is checked, it will not be many years until states and municipalities will have themselves mortgaged to an amount exceeding the national debt. Maybe they are closer to it now than anyone imagines.

Here is real financial peril. Taxpayers should shift their attention from the national debt to reckless spending by states and cities.

SPY.

Steinhauer, Germany's master spy, has returned to London, according to

"My Wild Irish Rose" is a new movie. Lloyd George thinks it is what the Irish did.

Milkmen's association protests traps steal cream. Sounds like vanishing cream.

Having a two-dollar bill may be bad luck; but not having one is often worse than that.

The man who talks to himself wants to hear something he can believe.

Rickenbacker, famous aviator, is married. While he works his wife will look up to him.

Harvard has good football prospects, but Yale plans to spill the Boston beans.

Bread wasn't made with yeast until 1650, but some of it hasn't kept very well.

Turkish atrocities are being committed in Asia Minor and smoked in the United States.

A man does not always say what he thinks because it is not proper to cuss before ladies.

Ex-Senator Cole is 100 years old. He can remember years and years ago when congress worked.

Scotland Yard detectives who are looking for him. Steinhauer's return worries the British foreign office. That he is back on the job is just another indication that Europe is returning to normal—that is, intrigue.

Is the world war really ended or is Europe just having a breathing spell to "get second-wind"?

ALCOHOLIDAYS.

Alicante grapes, famous for their rich red wine, soar to \$120 a ton at Santa Rosa, Cal. This is five times as much as the growers got before prohibition.

The companion story comes from the other end of the continent. Federal prohibition agents make a raid in Bayonne, N. J., and find a genuine College for Home Brewers, which has been instructing bootleggers and "law-abiding citizens" how to make their own. Students? It had a waiting list.

DISCOVERED.

James T. McNair announces that he has perfected a radio receiving device that eliminates static. He lives in Lakewood, N. J., and is a wireless expert, having built the first radio station in his country.

If his invention works as he claims, the popularity of radio should double over night. The trouble with static-eliminating devices to date is that they cut down the signal strength.

MONEY.

Hypolite Chevalier arrested for vagrancy in Omaha, says the telegraph wire. If your memory is keen, you presently recall that he was "Lucky" Baldwin's famous jockey who cleaned up \$100,000 on one race in Chicago in 1894.

Men rise fast in America. And when they fall, the descent is even more rapid. Money talks, but not as loudly as its absence.

BUNKOED.

Americans have lost at least \$2,000,000,000 by the drop in marks since speculators began buying them. Paris bankers make the estimate. In other countries, similar losses.

The bankers figure that Germany has profited \$5,000,000,000 by depreciation of the paper marks sold to foreigners. The inflation of German currency apparently has been intentional, part of a shrewd money-making scheme.



Liane is the One Wolf

by Louis Joseph Vance

(Continued From Our Last Issue)

CHAPTER XVII THE CHAMPAGNE BOMBARDMENT.

The next morning Lanyard lay luxuriously bedded and with a single problem to nurse.

What had her pillow advised Liane Delorme? Liane was amply able to surprise him.

"Well, my dear friend!" she said gravely, halting by the bedside, "do you feel able to travel?"

"Travel?" Lanyard made a face of dismay. "Are you then in such haste to be rid of me, Liane?"

"Not at all," Liane found herself a chair and accepted a cigarette.

"And where do we go, mademoiselle?"

"To Cherbourg, there to take a steamer for New York."

"Fortunately it was Lanyard's cue to register shock."

"But my dear friend, why America?"

"You gave me credit for having some little influence in this world of Paris. I have used it. What I have learned enables me to assure you that the Montalais jewels are on their way to America."

"But if I am to sail for America today?"

"Tomorrow, from Cherbourg, at eight in the morning."

"How am I to get my passport visé?"

"I have seen to that. You are no longer Paul Martin alias Andre Duchemin, but Paul Delorme, my invalid brother, still suffering from honorable wounds sustained in the great war."

Liane Delorme threw away her cigarette and rose. "You understand, we leave as soon as you are dressed?"

"Perfectly. By what train?"

"By no train. We motor to Cherbourg."

She was at the door when Lanyard stayed her with. "One moment, Liane! What about Dupont?"

"Simple mention of the man was enough to make the woman wince and lose color."

"Have you realized that, since Dupont got in after you came home, his accomplice in your household is most probably one of those who were up at the hour. The footman, Leon, and Marthe, my maid."

Lanyard said, "Open that door!" in a tone sharp with such authority that Liane Delorme instinctively obeyed.

"What automobile whom Lanyard had seen that morning coming down the stairs with the lighted candle entered rather precipitately."

"Fardon, madame," she murmured, and paused. "I was about to knock."

Martha hinted at rather that executed a courtesy and withdrew. Liane shut the door behind her, and re-approached the bed, trembling with anger.

"You mean to take her with you?"

"I will until this happened."

"And now will you tell me that Dupont knows nothing of your intention to motor to Cherbourg today?"

"No," Liane said. "Disconsolate, Liane sank down into the chair. 'Now I dare not go!'"

"What am I to do?"

"Courage, little sister! It is I who have an idea." Liane lifted a gaze of mute inquiry.

first noticed the gray touring car. It stood inconspicuously round the corner, at the door of a wine shop; the fat-faced man of Lyons was lounging in the door, sucking at a cigar and watching the traffic.

Lanyard said nothing at the time, but later, when a long stretch of straight road gave him the chance, verified his suspicions by looking back to see the gray car lurking not less than a mile and a half astern, the Delorme touring car driven by Leon keeping a quarter of a mile in the rear of the limousine.

These relative positions remained approximately unchanged during most of the light hours of that long evening, despite the terrific pace which Jules set in the open country.

At about seven they dined from the hamper which, with Liane's jewel case in its leather disguise, of a simple traveling bag, constituted all the limousine's load of luggage.

Lanyard passed sandwiches through the front window to Jules, who munched them while driving like a speed maniac, and with the same appalling nonchalance washed them down with a tumbler of champagne.

A luminous lilac twilight vied with the street lamps of Caen when the limousine rolled through the city. Lanyard conferred with Jules through the window.

"Beyond the town," he said, "you will stop. I think it would be advisable to have a little engine trouble."

"Very good, sir," said Jules without looking round. Then he added in a voice of complete respect: "Quite so, sir. What's the idea?"

"I presume you set some value on your skin?"

"Plumb crazy about it!"

"Mademoiselle Delorme and I are afflicted with the same idiosyncrasy. We want to save our lives and we don't mind saving yours at the same time. In a gray car which has been following us ever since we left St. Germain, is the man who—I believe—murdered Monsieur le Comte de Lorges on the Lyons express, and who—I know—tried last night to murder Mademoiselle Delorme."

"And I suppose that, in his big-headed, whipsawer's way, he wouldn't mind making a bag of the lot of us tonight?"

"I'm afraid you are right. Our plan is to change cars with Leon and Marthe; the gray car will pass

wake up, Jules—give her all she's got!"

Jules released the brakes. They were making forty miles an hour when they struck the level and thundered past the group.

(Continued in our next issue)

IDAHO DELEGATION RETURNING HOME

MALAD, Idaho, Sept. 26.—Senator

F. R. Gooding will arrive in Idaho early part of this week, according to advices that reached here yesterday.

Senator Borah is scheduled to arrive the latter part of the week. Representatives T. Addison Smith and Burton L. French will leave Washington for Idaho this week. Mr. Smith will open his campaign on October 4 and will be on the stump continuously from then until the close of the campaign.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of Utah Relating to State Indebtedness.

A concurrent resolution providing an amendment to Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to state debt limitation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Section 1, Article 14, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1. To meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, and for necessary expenditures for public purposes, including the erection of public buildings, and for the payment of all territorial indebtedness assumed by the state, the state may contract debts, not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time, an amount equal to 2 per centum of the value of the taxable property of the state, as shown by the last assessment for state purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. But the state shall never contract any indebtedness, except as in the next section provided, in excess of such amount, and all moneys arising from loans herein authorized, shall be applied solely to the purposes for which they were obtained.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If adopted by the electors of the state, this amendment shall take effect January 1, 1923.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2

Proposing to Amend Sections 2 and 3, Article XIII, of the Constitution of Utah Relating to Property Subject to Taxation and Rates of Tax.

A resolution proposing amendment to Sections 2 and 3, Article 13, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to property subject to taxation and rates of tax.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Sections 2 and 3, of Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that such sections will read as follows:

Sec. 2. To the end that the burden of taxation may be equitable upon all property, the legislature is empowered to divide all property including money and credits as well as physical property, into classes and to determine what class or classes of property shall be subject to taxation and what property, if any, shall not be subject to taxation. Taxes shall be uniform upon all property of the same class and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. Taxes may be imposed upon any and all property, including privileges, franchises and licenses to do business in the state, but this shall not be so construed as to authorize the taxation of the stocks of any company or corporation when the property of such company or corporation represented by such stocks has been taxed. The legislature is empowered to impose taxes as upon incomes, which taxes may be graduated and progressive and reasonable exemptions may be provided, and

The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad System

STEADY JOBS

for QUALIFIED RAILROAD MECHANICS

To Take the Place of Strikers

STANDARD WAGES WITH SENIORITY RIGHTS DATING FROM TIME OF EMPLOYMENT AS PRESCRIBED BY THE

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Will Be Paid As Follows

Table listing wages for various railroad jobs: Machinists, 70 cents per hour; Blacksmiths, 70 cents per hour; Boiler Makers, 70 cents per hour; Pipe Fitters, 70 cents per hour; Tanners, 70 cents per hour; Sheet Metal Workers, 70 cents per hour; Car Repairers, 63 cents per hour; Machinists' Helpers, 51 to 59 cents per hour; Round House Service Men, 35 to 38 cents per hour; Coach Cleaners, 34 to 37 cents per hour; Apprentices, 27 to 51 cents per hour.

Differentials of 3 cents per hour over the foregoing rates are paid to mechanical craftsmen on night shifts, and differentials of 5 cents to 10 cents per hour in excess of the foregoing rates are paid to highly skilled positions in the mechanical crafts.

Overtime at Time and One-half

Applicants for work should apply at the office of the Superintendent of Motive Power, Shop Superintendent, Master Mechanic or Shop Foreman at Denver, Burnham, Pueblo, Salida, Minturn, Grand Junction, Montrose, Ridgway, Gunnison, Alamosa, Chama, Salt Lake City, Ogden, or any Local Agent.

JOSEPH H. YOUNG

Receiver

The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad System

wake up, Jules—give her all she's got!"

Jules released the brakes. They were making forty miles an hour when they struck the level and thundered past the group.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3

Proposing to Amend Section 9, of Article VI, of the Constitution of Utah, Relating to Compensation of the Members of the Legislature.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 9, of Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to compensation of the members of the legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Section 9, Article VI, of the constitution of the State of Utah so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 9. The members of the legislature shall receive each per diem and mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled going to and returning from the place of meeting on the most usual route, and they shall receive no other pay or perquisite.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If adopted by the electors of the state this amendment shall take effect January 1, 1923.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4

Proposing to Amend Section 9, of Article VI, of the Constitution of Utah, Relating to Compensation of the Members of the Legislature.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Section 9, of Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to compensation of the members of the legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Section 9, Article VI, of the constitution of the State of Utah so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 9. The members of the legislature shall receive each per diem and mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled going to and returning from the place of meeting on the most usual route, and they shall receive no other pay or perquisite.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If adopted by the electors of the state this amendment shall take effect January 1, 1923.

Approved March 17, 1921.

I, H. E. Crockett, Secretary of State, of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Constitutional Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 as proposed by the regular session of the legislature of 1