

PLANTING TREES ON FOREST IN THE OGDEN DISTRICT

With the total rainfall during the growing season considerable above the normal, and favorable spring weather, which permitted a large amount of early spring planting, the tree planting in District No. 4 of the forest service was more successful in 1913 than any previous year. At the end of the growing season reports were received from the supervisors of the thirteen forests on which planting was done as to the number of plants then living. This varied with different classes of stock, being relatively higher, 86 per cent, for the plants which had grown one year in the seed bed and two years transplanted than for any of the five other classes of planting stock used. For the plants grown two years in the seed bed but not transplanted, of which more was used than any other, 82 per cent survived the first season and the same percentage of the plants four years old, having been grown two years in the seed bed and two years as transplants. Of each, the two years in seed bed and one year transplanted, and also three years in the seed bed and two years transplanted, 76 per cent survived the first summer, while of the three year old not transplanted the number living at the end of the fall was 70 per cent.

Good Prospects for 1914.
Forest Examiner James M. Fetherolf, who has charge of the planting work in this district, states that the prospects are excellent this spring both as to moisture and weather conditions. At the Pocatello nursery, where a an altitude of 5200 feet it is possible to begin work from two to three weeks earlier than at the two Wasatch forest nurseries whose altitude is above 7000, distribution of planting stock has begun. From this nursery, of yellow pine, 46,000 are to be shipped to the Cache forest, at Logan, 25,000 to the Weiser, 10,000 to the Sawtooth at Hailey, and 5000 to the Minidoka at Oakley; of Douglas fir 42,600 are to be shipped to the Cache, making a total of 88,600 to that forest and a total spring distribution from the Pocatello of 128,600 plants.

From the Cottonwood nursery, 50,000 Douglas fir and 10,000 blue spruce plants will be taken for planting on the Wasatch forest. From the Beaver creek nursery, 10,000 lodgepole pine and 65,000 yellow pine plants will be taken for planting on the Wasatch. Five hundred and forty thousand yellow pine plants will be shipped from this nursery to the following forests: Cache, 75,000; Fishlake, 141,000; Manti, 124,000; Uinta, 100,000; Weiser, 50,000; Minidoka, 50,000.

Forty-five thousand yellow pine and 20,000 Douglas fir plants grown in the Flower nursery will be planted near by in the Sawtooth forest.

How the Trees Are Planted.
The favorite planting tool is a double-bitted mattock with blades 19 inches long and with this, by the common method, the hole is dug and the clods pulverized; the little tree is then inserted and the dirt firmed about it. An average of 700 trees, properly planted, is a good day's work for two men, and, when working in pairs, one man digs the holes while the other carries and plants the trees. They usually exchange work occasionally.

W.M. BRAYERS

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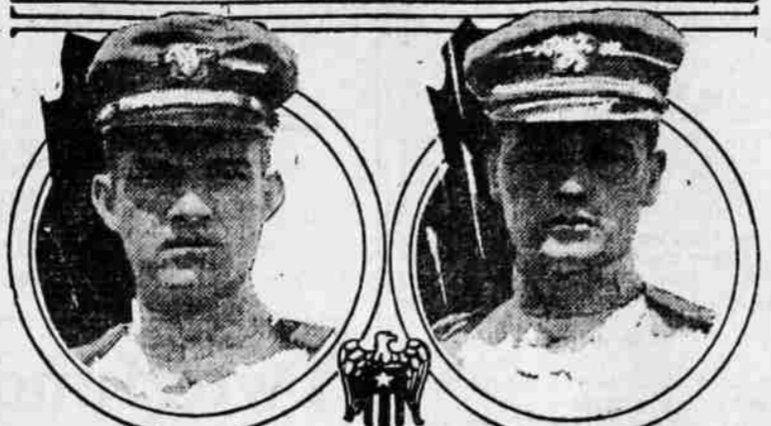
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4% ON SAVINGS COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

AEROPLANES MAY PLAY BIG PART IN WAR



Landing hydro-aeroplane at beach, Pensacola, to hoist it aboard cruiser Birmingham; Lieutenants Bellingier (left) and Chevalier, U. S. aviators in Mexico.

of this kind before a great while, as they return. When they departed the Americans put the mine and mill at Nacoari in charge of Mexicans, telling them they could operate the properties as long as they were able to do so. Mechanical difficulties beyond the power of the Mexicans to remedy threaten an early close down.

Had Tuberculosis, —Now Insured

When you know a man has been afflicted with Consumption, and lately obtained insurance, it means that he has recovered his health, as in this case:

237 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Gentlemen—I was troubled with night sweats, a severe cough and was very weak; having, in fact, absolutely no ambition whatever. I consulted a physician, who told me my lungs were affected. Not satisfied, I went to another doctor, who said that I was in the first stages of Consumption. At this point I started to take Eckman's Alternative. The night sweats stopped almost immediately, my cough became looser and gradually disappeared. My weight is now 142 pounds and my physician has pronounced me perfectly sound—which, together with the fact that I have just been accepted by two different insurance companies for insurance, makes me sure of my entire recovery."

(Affidavit) — W. E. GEE
Eckman's Alternative is most efficacious in bronchial catarrh and severe throat and lung affections and upbuilding the system. Contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs. Accept no substitutes. Sold by leading druggists. Write Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet of recoveries.—Advertisement.

Material Kept Separate.
During all these years what is known as the carbonate capping—that containing sufficient values to make profitable future treatment probable—has been kept separate from the waste, which over most of the area contains little or no copper, but usually a small amount of iron. The carbonate capping so far removed is on dumps in the main Bingham canyon, and this, it is said, indicates the lower portion of the canyon as the logical location for the new plant. Local officials of the company say there is ample room there for such a plant.

Concerning the stripping operations which are furnishing the material on which the new plant is to work, the 1913 report of the company, just issued, presents these facts:

The estimated average thickness of this capping over the entire known ore body is 114 feet. The total amount of capping removed from the property to the close of the year 1913 was 22,125,207 cubic yards. Of this amount, 14,946,276 cubic yards were removed from the Utah group and 7,178,931 cubic yards from the Boston group.

Prior to January 1, 1913, the total area upon which stripping operations had been conducted was 155.70 acres. During the year these operations were extended over an additional 15.43 acres, making the total area over which such work has been carried 171.13 acres. Previously to 1913 the actual area completely stripped was estimated at 44.53 acres. During the year this was increased by 15.94 acres, bringing the total to 59.57 acres.

The average thickness of capping over the entire ore body of 114 feet corresponds to 183,920 cubic yards of stripping per acre, and the total amount of capping removed is 22,125,207 cubic yards, which represents the equivalent of completely stripping 120.30 acres. As the area over which the stripping has been completed, or partially completed, contains an average of about 1,500,000 tons per acre, this work has resulted in removing a quantity of capping equivalent to the complete stripping of 180,000,000 tons of ore; of this quantity there have been mined and shipped to the mills 28,720,234 tons or about 16 per cent.

Big Operations Ahead.
The thickness of capping as compared with that of ore within the vertical boundaries of the developed area is about one to four; but, of course, vertical planes cannot be maintained in actual operation, as in order to mine with steam shovels it is necessary to preserve safe slopes above the working levels. Part of the material in these slopes is waste, and some is low-grade ore, but the ratio of waste to ore in the slopes themselves is considerably greater than one to four, and, therefore, the actual ratio of stripping to ore, as both must be removed from the ore-bearing area, will be somewhat higher than that given above.

It has been impossible to obtain an official statement of the copper content of this carbonate capping. When it is borne in mind that the area of the company's mining domain is 736 acres and that to date stripping operations have touched only 171 acres and that the capping so far removed represents the complete uncovering of only 120 acres, it can be seen what a gigantic job the new leaching plant has ahead of it.

Officers Hunt for Murder Suspects

Mount Union, Pa., April 28.—The authorities of Huntington county today began a search for the two unidentified men last seen coming from the home of Peter Vermer, in which Mrs. Mildred Vermer and his four children were burned to death last night. The Vermer home and another house adjoining it were destroyed by fire, which is believed to have been started by the men sought. From the condition of the bodies it could not be learned whether the victims had been killed before the house was fired.

Utah Copper to Build a Plant

The Utah Copper company is planning to build at Bingham a \$2,000,000 leaching plant. The purpose of its construction is to treat more than forty million tons of low grade ore and partially oxidized capping, from which Managing Director Jackling says he is convinced a substantial profit can be made.

Mr. Jackling, who is now in the east, further said that he expected the directors to authorize something

GOOD ORDER IN SONORA REPORTED

Douglas, Ariz., April 28.—Constitutionalists representatives here received a telegram yesterday from Colonel P. Elias Calles in command of the garrisons in Sonora, stating that good order is being maintained in all portions of Sonora and that the constitutionalist officials have the situation well in hand.

J. T. T. Paxton, British vice consul here has been assured by wire by Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs Fabella of Carranza's cabinet, that the lives and property of British subjects in Sonora will be protected.

It is reported here that the Mexican citizens of Nacoari have sent word to the American refugees urging

J. F. DUNN RESIGNS AS SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER

Salt Lake, April 28.—J. F. Dunn, superintendent of motive power and machinery for the Oregon Short Line since 1897 and an employe of the Harriman lines since he began his railway career in 1870, has resigned, the resignation to take effect May 1. This announcement was made yesterday at the office of E. E. Calvin, vice president and general manager of the Oregon Short Line. It was also announced that A. C. Hinckley, master mechanic of the western division of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Oakland, will succeed Mr. Dunn.

The offices of the superintendent of motive power and machinery, which during Mr. Dunn's administration have been in the local general offices, will be moved to Pocatello, Idaho, with the commencement of Mr. Hinckley's incumbency. The reason assigned for the change is the fact that the company has built large shops and yards at Pocatello, and it is thought that it will be a better location for the work of the motive power department.

The reason assigned by Mr. Dunn for resigning is ill health. Officials of the road say that his service has been a long and faithful one and he has wished for some time to be relieved of his duties. He has financial interests in Salt Lake, and it is understood that he will retire altogether from active work. His home is here and he plans to remain here, although he will probably take an extended vacation after May 1.

Born in New York.

Mr. Dunn was born November 27, 1854, at Skaneateles, N. Y. He entered railroad service in 1870 as a machinist helper for the Central Pacific in the Sacramento shops. From 1875 to July, 1890, he was in turn machinist, fireman, engineer, shop foreman and division foreman of the Union Pacific. From July, 1890, to August 1, 1895, he was master mechanic of the Idaho division of the Union Pacific, and from the latter date to March, 1897, master mechanic of the Idaho and Utah divisions of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern. This title was later changed to assistant general manager in charge of mechanics, but early this year his old title was given him back when the various assistant general manager titles were dispensed with.

Mr. Hinckley, who takes his place, was for many years traveling engineer for the Oregon Short Line, and was master mechanic of the road when he resigned, about ten years ago, to take the position which he now leaves to come to Salt Lake.

Mr. Dunn is now in Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been since April 7, seeking to recover his health. Mrs. Dunn said yesterday that his latest letters stated that he is feeling much better and will probably be back in Salt Lake by the middle of next month.

THIRTEEN WOUNDED MEN REPORTED

Washington, D. C., April 28.—Names of thirteen bluejackets wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz who had not been reported or who could not be identified in previous dispatches were cabled to the navy department by Rear Admiral Badger yesterday.

The list:

Alvin M. Johns, coal passer, Atlanta, Ga. Wounded in left foot; condition not serious.

William R. Schultz, ordinary seaman, Milwaukee, Wis. Flesh wound right shoulder; condition not serious.

Levator Benson, ordinary seaman, LaFollette, Tenn. Wounded in left calf; condition not serious.

Arthur Bernstein, seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Wounded in right forearm.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, of the intention of said Board to make the following described improvements, to-wit:

To lay out, establish and open a public street to be named Endion Avenue, north and south through block 39, plat C, Ogden City survey, said street to be 65 feet wide, being 33 feet east and 33 feet west of the lot line between lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, block 39, plat C, Ogden City survey, the whole distance between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and to defray the whole of the cost thereof, estimated at \$1,500.00, by a local assessment upon the lots or pieces of ground lying and being within the following district, being the district to be benefited and affected by said improvement, viz:

Part of the land lying between the outer boundary lines of said street when opened as proposed, and a line drawn 50 feet outward from and parallel to the said outer boundary lines, being part of lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10, block 39, plat C, Ogden City survey, being described as follows:

A strip of land 50 feet wide on the east side of Endion avenue when opened through said block 39, plat C, Ogden City survey, described as follows: Beginning at a point 33 feet east of the southwest corner of lot 10, in said block, on the east line of Endion avenue; running thence north along the east line of said avenue to the north line of lot 8 in said block; thence east 50 feet; thence south to the south line of lot 10 in said block; thence west 50 feet to the place of beginning. Also a strip of land 50 feet wide on the west side of Endion avenue when opened through said block, described as follows: Beginning at a point 33 feet west of the southeast corner of lot 3, in said block on the west line of Endion avenue; running thence north along the west line of said avenue to the north line of lot 5, in said block; thence east 50 feet; thence south to the south line of said lot 3; thence east 50 feet to the place of beginning.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing to the City Recorder on or before the 14th day of May, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., that being the time set by the Board of Commissioners when they will hear and consider such objections as may be made thereto, at the mayor's office at the City Hall, Ogden, Utah.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah.
Dated this 20th day of April, 1914.
FLORENCE O. STANFORD,
City Recorder.
WASHINGTON JENKINS,
City Engineer.

First publication April 21, 1914.
Last publication May 13, 1914.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing material and building sidewalks in Side-walk District No. 123, being both sides of Ogden avenue, between 7th and 8th streets, for a distance of 396 feet; and on Second street west from Washington avenue, beginning at a point on the south side of Second street, 344.40 feet west of Washington avenue, thence east to Washington avenue, and on the north side of the street from Washington avenue to Wall avenue, under plans and specifications prepared by the City Engineer and approved by the Board of Commissioners, will be received at the office of the City Engineer, in the City Hall, Ogden City, Utah, until 10 o'clock a. m., on the 2nd day of May, 1914, at which time all proposals received will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Plans and specifications can be obtained upon application at the office of the City Engineer after April 27, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
WASHINGTON JENKINS,
City Engineer.

First publication, April 9, 1914.
Last publication, May 1, 1914.

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condition not serious.

Basil D. Burnett, seaman, New Orleans. Flesh wound in back; condition favorable.

Patrick F. Cahill, seaman, Worcester, Mass. Flesh wound right thigh; condition not serious.

George H. Conrad, ordinary seaman, Donnellsville, Ohio. Received flesh wound right thigh; condition not serious.

Edward H. Geucke, ordinary seaman, South Vinland, Va. Shot through lower jaw; condition favorable.

Robert G. Hart, ordinary seaman, New Orleans, La. Flesh wound right thigh; condition not serious.

Frank J. Phillips, ordinary seaman, New York City. Shot in left knee; condition favorable.

Carl G. Smith, seaman, Tenants Harbor, Maine. Wounded on lip; condition not serious and has returned to duty.

Tony Vitaro, seaman, Lyons, N. Y. Flesh wound right heel; condition not serious.

Solomon Clay, ordinary seaman, News Ferry, Va.; slightly wounded.

Norma Phillips, Our Mutual Girl, at the Rex Theater. Every Thursday.—Advertisement.

Private S. Martin.

Here is the first American to lose his life in the Mexican war—Private S. Martin, a marine from the battleship Florida. He was killed in the first day's fighting at Vera Cruz. Martin's home was in Chicago.

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