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The Ogden Standard.

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WEATHER—Tonight and Tuesday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature; Frost Tonight.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1914.

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Nation Honors Naval Heroes Who Died In Occupation of Vera Cruz

MILLION PEOPLE REVERENTLY WATCH FUNERAL PROCESSION

Caissons Bearing Seventeen Flag-draped Coffins Borne From Battery to Navy Yard in Brooklyn—President, Secretary of Navy, Senators, Representatives, City Officials, Naval Officers, Bluejackets, and Marines in Mournful Cortège.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES ARE HELD

Chief Executive and Secretary of Navy Express Profound Grief for Loss of Brave Lads—Rabbi Stephen Wise and Chaplain of Maine Offer Prayers—Navy Bugler Sounds Taps Above Silent Crowd—Bodies to Be Sent With Escort to Their Homes.

New York, May 11.—To the men of the navy who died in the occupation of Vera Cruz, the city, the state and the nation paid tribute today in a demonstration chiefly remarkable for its silence and solemnity. For four miles through the city streets the funeral cortège passed, and behind it in an open carriage rode the president. He sat for the most part with head bowed, though the May sun beat down on him and the mercury climbed above seventy.

Perhaps a million persons saw the seventeen coffins, each on a caisson, borne from the Battery plaza in Lower Manhattan to the navy yard in Brooklyn. The procession was nearly two hours in passing.

Though there were but seventeen of the dead in the procession, Secretary of the Navy Daniels made it plain that the ceremonies were for all who had died at Vera Cruz, not only the seventeen, whose bodies were brought up by the cruiser Montana, but also for Clarence Hatzberger and Henry Pullam, who have since died.

The religious ceremony at the navy yard was more impressive, if possible, than was the sight of the slow moving cortège.

President Wilson had no formal address prepared for ceremonies at the Brooklyn navy yard today. Secretary Daniels read to him the names of the nineteen American dead in whose honor the services were held. The president's reply was delivered with slow impressiveness. His voice was low and reverent and his face was grave.

"Mr. Secretary," he said, "I know the feelings which characterize all who stand about me are not feelings that can be expressed in eloquence or oratory. For my part, I have a mixture of feelings.

"The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief, that these lads should have had to go to their death. But yet, I feel a profound pride and, if I may say it, out of my heart comes a touch of envy of those who were permitted so quietly, so nobly, to do their duty.

"Have you thought of it, men, here is the roster of the navy, the list of the men, officers and enlisted men, and marines, and suddenly these swim nineteen stars out of the list, men who have suddenly gone into the firmament of memory, where we shall always see their names shine, not because they were called on us to admire them, but because they served us without asking any questions, and in the performance of a duty which is laid on us as well as on them.

is a proud thing to die." The president referred then to the cosmopolitan personnel of the victims.

Personnel of List. "I listened to the list," he added with a profound feeling, "because they were not Irishmen, or Germans or Hebrews when they went to Vera Cruz. They were Americans, and, no matter where their people came from, they did the things that were American."

"War is only a sort of dramatic representation, a symbol of a thousand forms of duty. I never was in battle or under fire, but I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you, for when they shoot at you, they take your natural life and when they sneer at you, they can wound your heart. And men who are brave enough, steadfast just the same."

"These are men of whom a nation enough, steady in their principles enough to go about their duty with regard to their fellow men, no matter whether there are hisses or cheers—men who can do what Rudyard Kipling in one of his poems wrote: "Meet with triumph and disaster—And treat those two imposters may be proud."

Disaster and Triumph. "Morally speaking, disaster and triumph are imposters. The cheers of the moment are not what a man ought to think about, but the verdict of his conscience and of the consciences of mankind. So when I look at you I feel as if I also and we all were enlisted men—not enlisted in your particular branch of the service, but enlisted to serve the country no matter what may come, whether there may waste our lives in the arduous endeavor."

"We are expected to put the utmost energy of every power that we have into the service of our fellow men, never sparing ourselves, not condescending to think of what is going to happen to ourselves, but ready, if need be, to go to the utter length of complete self-sacrifice.

"As I stand and look at you today and think of those spirits that have gone from us, I know that the road is clearer for the future. These boys have shown us the way, and it is easier to walk on it because they have gone before and shown us how. "May God grant to all of us that vision of patriotic service which here in solemnity and grief and pride is borne in on our hearts and consciences."

CONFIDENCE IN NEW FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD; BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY COMPOSE PERSONNEL



Top, left to right: William G. McAdoo, and John Skelton Williams. Bottom, Harry A. Wheeler (left) and W. P. G. Harding.

While regret is expressed in many quarters that Richard Olney feels himself too old to assume the duties of chairman of the federal reserve board, there is general satisfaction with the new body's personnel. Paul Warburg of New York and Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago are well known bankers. Adolph Caspar Miller of San Francisco is an economist and writer on banking questions. W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala., is one of the leading bankers of the south. W. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, and John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, hold

their positions by virtue of their offices in the treasury department. The salary of the reserve board members has been fixed at \$12,000 a year.

such a scene as today's. Tugs nosed up to Pier A, and with a precision that is the navy's, the seventeen dead were landed, groned on the caissons. Immediately the bluejackets who were to march began to assemble. The men from the Texas came by tug from the navy yard, whence their ship was to sail late in the day for Mexican waters. The Wyoming's men came ashore in their own boats. It was the Wyoming that conveyed the funeral ship into the harbor yesterday and all night long, outlined in lights, she swung at anchor 300 yards ahead of the Montana's bow.

The cortège began to move at 9 o'clock, the ship's bands playing a funeral march, and the bluejackets with arms reversed. The crowd stood with bared heads. Through the skyscraper canon of Lower Broadway, past Old Trinity church and into the City Hall plaza, the procession passed.

At City hall, whose columns and portico were draped in black, the cortège halted while Mayor Mitchell placed on a caisson a wreath of orchids, the city's tribute. As he did so, the bluejackets stood at present arms, and 800 school children sang "Nearer My God to Thee."

Gathered at the City hall were perhaps 10,000 spectators. From there the route lay north, across Manhattan bridge to Brooklyn and the navy yard. There the ceremonies were simple and comparatively brief. A hymn by the battleship's bands, an invocation by Chaplain William G. Cassair of Annapolis, then President Wilson's address. Prayers by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Father John P. Childwick, Chaplain of the Maine, followed. Three volleys fired by a detachment of marines from the Texas and "taps" by a bugler completed the program.

After the invocation by Chaplain Cassair at the navy yard, Secretary Daniels turned to the president and said: "Secretary Daniels Reports. "Mr. President, I have the solemn honor to report to you, as commander-in-chief of the United States navy, the names of the fifteen sailors and four marines who recently at Vera Cruz, Mexico, sealed with their blood their devotion to the flag of their country. All were in the prime of vigorous young manhood. Of the nineteen who answered their last roll call with a cheerful 'aye, aye, sir,' thirteen were 22 or under. The oldest was 36, the youngest 19. Their average age was but a little over 23. They gave not only all they were, but all they hoped to be.

The first to make the noblest contribution that a man may give was George Poinsette of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was in his twentieth year and served as seaman on the United States steamship Florida. The others of the immortal nineteen, in whose honor this memorial is held today, were: No. 25 to 36, officers from Governor's Island and navy yard. Never had the Battery witnessed

sands of flags which flew at half mast. Silent Crowds Wear Black. Silent thousands, long before 8 o'clock, began making their way toward lower Manhattan; others massed about the city hall, where the procession was to halt briefly; still others lined the approaches to the Manhattan bridge, and finally a great throng gathered at the navy yard where eulogies were to be said. Many wore little bows of black; others wore bands of black on their sleeves.

President Wilson arrived in the city from Washington shortly after 7 o'clock almost unobserved. He was taken immediately to the home of his friend, Colonel E. M. House, and thence to the Battery, to take a place in the procession. It had afterwards been arranged that the president was to go to the navy yard to receive the nation's dead on government ground, but at the last moment Mr. Wilson changed his mind, and was driven to the Battery so as to participate in the ceremonies from beginning to end.

Twenty-four mounted policemen led the way. Behind them were the combined bands of the dreadnoughts Wyoming and Texas and besides the bands, 600 Bluejackets from these ships. Next came the coffins, in single file. At the side of each rode a policeman and at the corner of each caisson marched a national guardsman. The Stars and Stripes alone covered the caskets.

Carrriages Follow Caissons. Behind the last caisson came the carriages bearing the president, secretary of the navy, senators, congressmen and representatives of the state and city. They moved in the following order: No. 1, President of the United States, Dr. Grayson and Secretary Tumulty. No. 2, Secretary of the navy; Governor Glynn; Lieutenant Commander Jones, U. S. N. No. 3, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the Board of Aldermen George McAneny. No. 4, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt and other National Guard officers. No. 5, Collector of the Ports of New York Dudley Field Malone, Brigadier General George Barnett, U. S. M. C.; Captain William D. McDougal, U. S. N. No. 6, General Horace Porter, former Mayor Seth Low, Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U. S. N.; Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk. No. 7 to 9, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; Joseph H. Choate, A. Barton Hepburn, Dr. St. Clair McKelway and others. No. 10, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, committee named by mayor of Chicago. No. 10 to 20, congressional committee. No. 21 to 24, state legislative committee. No. 25 to 36, officers from Governor's Island and navy yard. Never had the Battery witnessed

COLORADO MINES TO STAY CLOSED

Secretary of War Will Not Permit Re-opening of Properties in Strike District.

TROUBLE MUST END

Nothing That Would Aggravate Situation to Be Allowed by Military Authorities.

Washington, May 11.—No mines will be permitted to reopen in the Colorado strike district for the present, Secretary of War Garrison announced today. He denied that orders had been issued forbidding the importation of strikebreakers, but explained that while the situation remained threatening the mines not already running probably would be kept closed until in his judgment their opening would precipitate no further trouble.

EXPERT IN BLACKMAIL CASE ASKING FOR HIS PAY

Douglas A. Swan, the Salt Lake expert on handwriting is before the county board this afternoon asking for expert witness fees for the testimony he gave in behalf of the state in the J. H. Martin case. While there is no provision in the state laws for expert fees, he contends that such fee might be paid as "other expenses" as provided for in the prosecution of criminal cases.

Commissioner Moroni Skeen, chairman of the board, states that in the absence of a law providing for expert witnesses fees, the board is at a loss to know just what to do. He considers it a state affair more than one for the county to grapple with and says the matter should be taken up with state officials. There were a number of expert witnesses in the case, Mr. Skeen says, and if one of them is entitled to extra compensation, he does not know where the charges will end. The expert Kytka has a claim of about \$2500 for the services he rendered.

HIGH SCHOOL HAS A MORNING DEVOTED TO ATHLETICS

A special assembly was held at the Ogden high school this morning to celebrate the good showing made by the athletes of the school in the State High School track meet in Salt Lake City, last Saturday. The local athletes won 17 points in the meet, tying with the Salt Lake high school for second place.

At the assembly a number of speeches were made by those who participated in the meet and the officers of the athletic association, all of which were received in an enthusiastic manner. Songs and school yells were interspersed with the speech-making and the assembly as a whole was noted a fine display of school spirit. The special hero of the occasion was Ralph Fuller who broke the state record for the 440-yard run; with Price and Hibbs, also point winners, coming in for a large share of the favors.

None of the athletes who participated in the tournament were forgotten and during the demonstration expressed themselves as having been proud to have represented such an enthusiastic body of fellow students.

Improve a Road—According to an announcement made today, the county road leading out of Ogden through Birch Creek to Weber canyon, is to be improved in the near future and will become a part of the Lincoln highway. The improvements are to be made by the county authorities at the suggestion of the Weber club and the club will also assist in making the undertaking a success.

CONTEMPT CASES ARE SET ASIDE

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Sentences Barred by Statute of Limitations.

TWO JUSTICES DISSENT

Charges Against Labor Leaders Made in 1907—Three Year Limit Long Past.

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The contempt sentences imposed by the district supreme court on Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, were set aside today by the supreme court for the second time as barred by the statute of limitations.

Justice Holmes said the case turned on the point that the contempt proceedings should have been started within three years from the date of the committing of the offenses. He said proceedings for contempt should be speedy and thus come within the purpose of the statute of limitations, which require prosecutions within three years. Justices Pitney and Vandevanter dissented.

ZAPATA NEAR MEXICO CITY

Washington Appeals to All Foreign Diplomats for Information—Rumors Thoroughly Alarming.

Washington, May 11.—Persistent reports from Mexican sources that the revolutionary leader, Zapata, in the southern part of the republic, is an immediate menace to Huerta and to foreigners in Mexico City, led the state department today to seek all possible information on the subject. Foreign ambassadors and ministers here, whose countries have diplomatic representatives in Mexico City, were appealed to by the department to investigate thoroughly alarming rumors concerning Zapata's threats and the actual movements of his forces. The department also asked the foreign diplomats for information as to actual conditions in Mexico City, particularly the rumors that Huerta's position is rapidly weakening.

WANT COUNTY BOARD TO HELP THE STATE FAIR

President J. G. McDonald and Secretary Horace Ensign of the state fair were before the Weber county commissioners this forenoon, urging the necessity of a tax levy for fair purposes. The gentlemen were advocating a tax for the fair and they were prevailing on the commissioners to plan a permanent fair building for Weber county on the Fair Grounds.

They stated to the county board that it is planned to have every county in Utah erect an exposition building and make it a regular annual affair to have a good exhibit of farm stuffs during the fair week. The gentlemen did not expect Weber county to erect a building this year but they were eager to get the matter before the board that it might receive favorable consideration at an early time. However, they want a tax levy for the year 1914. The commissioners looked it over but the members say something will be done this year toward helping the state fair. The matter has been taken under advisement.

BEET FIELDS BENEFIT BY THE STORM OF YESTERDAY

Field Superintendent Job Pingree of the Amalgamated Sugar company states that the good effects of the storm of yesterday afternoon and last night on the beet fields can hardly be estimated.

The fields were beginning to get dry, retarding the growth of the beet. The storm was quite general in the sugar beet zone and the ground received a good soaking. Mr. Pingree says he has learned of no district where the hail did any damage.