

# Will The Increased Price of Sugar Continue?

Europe and America are now engaged in a battle royal for sugar. That is the primary cause of the high price now prevailing.

Cut off by the war from her annual supply of 1,500,000 tons of sugar ordinarily secured from Germany and Austria, England turned to the nearest available sugar market, which happened to be New York.

Ready to assume all the war risks of transportation and willing to pay whatever price might be necessary to secure sugar, British buyers within a few days bid up the world's market by nearly three cents per pound, and purchased almost 200 million pounds of raw and refined sugar.

Without stopping either the buying or contracting for sugar, but finding it practically impossible to get prompt transportation across the Atlantic, the British government further reduced the world's available sugar supply by issuing orders to all her sugar growing colonies, forbidding the sale of sugars, except for imperial use.

At the outbreak of the war the visible supply of sugar available for American market was barely sufficient

to last until the new crop of American grown sugar should begin to become available in October. The withdrawal of 100,000 tons from this supply created a serious shortage, and inquiries received in the New York market indicating that England would seek to obtain several hundred thousand tons more of sugar here, threatened to make this shortage much more serious.

As a result, American purchasers in the sugar market, seeking to protect their own trade, entered into active competition with the foreign buyers in the scramble for sugar. To make the situation more acute, consumers in all parts of the country rushed to lay in supplies far in excess of their ordinary purchases, thus accentuating the scarcity. As illustrating the present dearth of sugar in the world's market, a few days ago a small lot of sugar was offered in New York for resale, when in addition to American brokers, representatives of the Chilean, Argentine, Peruvian, Greek, Swedish and Norwegian governments were found bidding for it, not for speculation, but for actual delivery. Greece got the sugar.

The prize for which the buyers of Great Britain and America are contending is the Cuban sugar crop. England and the United States each import annually about 2,000,000 long tons of sugar. The Cuban crop is about 2,500,000 tons, enough to supply one of these two big customers, but entirely inadequate to meet the needs of both. The prospect, therefore, is for a keen struggle on the part of these two countries to secure the bulk of the coming Cuban crop in case the war continues for any considerable length of time.

Great Britain, however, in its sugar accumulation, acts as if the war will last into next summer at least. Although she has already secured an over supply for the remainder of this year, yet she is now busy buying the output of the next Cuban crop. She has already secured from that island 250,000 tons for early deliveries from January to March, and is now bidding nearly double the normal Cuban price for next spring and summer deliveries. In some instances she has even offered to take the whole production of entire sugar estates at this price.

European nations which normally produce 8,000,000 tons of sugar annually, or 45 per cent of the entire world's supply, now are at war and the hope for anything like a normal crop of sugar in Europe is vanishing. A large part of their sugar crop will be sacrificed—how much remains to be seen. In Belgium, 58 factories have lost their crops, involving 200,000 tons of sugar. The fields of France, which supply her 213 factories and turn out nearly a million tons of sugar annually, practically all are within the active war zone. The Prussian sugar district of Germany already is the battling ground of German and Russian troops and the Russians are moving into the Silesian sugar district. In Poland, Podolia, and other sugar Provinces of western Russia there has been fighting between the Russian and the German and Austria-Hungarian troops, as well as in some of the sugar districts of Austria, while in all these countries the able bodied men have been called from the fields to the front. The 2,000,000 tons of export sugar which these nations annually supply the rest of the world is withdrawn from accustomed trade channels and this means a world wide scarcity of sugar while the war continues and probably for some time afterward.

When the present blockade of shipping shall have been relieved, it is possible that Great Britain and the United States may obtain some sugar from tropical cane growing countries other than Cuba, but even this will be offset by the fact that owing to the low price of sugar which has prevailed for several years past, Cuba has planted no new cane, and is relying solely upon ratoon. In the United States, because of the reduction in the duty on imported sugar, the Louisiana crop will be below normal and the domestic beet crop will drop about 20 per cent, 10 of the large plants having been closed down.

The one great lesson for the American people in the present situation is the necessity of encouraging and developing the production from American soil of all the sugar required by the American people, so that we may be independent of other nations and our consumers may be assured of a permanent and adequate supply of cheap sugar.—Exchanges.

It pays to advertise.

# Sugarhouse Bank Scene of Hold-up

Salt Lake, Sept. 28.—More than \$1,500 in currency was taken from the vault and cash drawers of the Sugar Banking Company Twelfth South near Eleventh East, at 12:30 o'clock today by a single bandit, who entered quietly and startled Cashier George A. Goff and Clifford I. Goff, bookkeeper, by a sharp "hands up" order.

An automatic pistol clutched in the hand of the bandit who was unmasked was poked into the faces of the two men and they were ordered to walk into the vault and stand with their hands up and their faces to the wall. The robber then took the currency from the till and the safe, amounting to \$1,525. No securities were touched.

Within a few moments after entering the bank the robbery had been completed. Keeping the pistol leveled at the backs of the Goff brothers, the holdup slammed shut the door of the vault upon them and left the building. No clue as to the further movements of the robber has been obtained other than the story of several persons that they saw two horsemen galloping east on Twelfth South street at about the same hour.

The men imprisoned in the vault hammered at the inside of the heavy doors until a half hour later, the raps were faintly heard by persons passing the bank. From the inside of the vault, the men told what had happened and shouted the combination to the vault. An attempt was made to open the doors by the use of the combination but the bolts and plungers had been jammed by the violence with which the doors were slammed shut and would not respond.

### Finally Get Out

At 1:10 o'clock, 40 minutes after they had been imprisoned George Goff succeeded in breaking the lock from the inside with a heavy iron screw driver. The police were notified by telephone and all available mounted officers, plain clothes men and detectives were assigned to the case. The sheriff's office was notified and deputies, with the detectives and patrolmen were rushed to head off the approaches to the canyons.

According to Cashier Goff this afternoon the bank was amply protected with insurance against robbery, with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty company, of Baltimore, Cashier Goff said that depositors would not lose a cent through the robbery.

### Search Being Made

At 2:30 p. m. pursuing officers were continuing the search south toward Holliday and the Cottonwoods, taking step to guard the entrances to those canyons. All the detectives and plain clothes men have returned to the city excepting Detective Cleveland, Patrolman Conyr and Chief-four Mallin who are still out. The sheriff's force is also scouring the country, and a party of deputies headed for Parley's canyon returned after meeting automobile parties from the canyon who reported that no characters answering the description of the holdups had been met or seen in that direction.

# It's Surprising

That So Many Logan People Fail To Recognize Kidney Weakness

Are you a bad back victim? Suffer twinges; headaches, dizzy spells?

Go to bed tired—get up tired? It's surprising how few suspect the kidneys.

It's surprising how few know what to do. Kidney trouble needs kidney treatment.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only. Have convinced Logan people of their merit.

Here's a Logan case; Logan testimony. Kidney sufferers hereabouts should read it.

Carl A. Torp, expressman, 153 North Third West street, Logan, Utah, says: "Heavy lifting and exposure brought on my kidney trouble. My back got so lame that I could hardly lift a pound. Mornings I was lame and sore and it was all I could do to straighten. I used two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they strengthened my back and helped me in every way. I cannot say too much in praise of this remedy."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Torp had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

It pays to advertise.

# Desperate Stand Made By French

Nancy, Behind the French Lines, Sept. 27.—In this corner of France war correspondents are still almost entirely out of the fighting, but there are other things besides the central engagements. For miles along the chief highways between Nancy and the frontier east and north the battle has raged backward and forward. Everywhere there are trenches, covered and uncovered. The German and French fighting has been so complicated and the positions changed so often that it is practically impossible to tell with any exactness by what troops they were occupied.

Only the general position is clear; only the general destruction remains. Broken telegraph poles, hanging wires, hop gardens scorched and shattered by sheets of fire, blackened corn stalks rotting where they stand, plows and farm carts twisted and smashed, festering bodies, dead horses in hideously ungainly attitudes, capecots, saddles, haversacks, socks, shirts—all kinds of things that men made and used and wore, all manner of rubbish that once had form and beauty—together make up a horrible tragedy of desolation, decay, of unutterable noise and fury and suffering, death and the dead, the pitiable little heaps of clothes, gray or red and blue, that once were men that helped make all this desolation.

Its victims, nearly all of them, have been buried, hidden away in the shelter of the brown old earth.

Taken by way of contrast, the story of the splendid stand at Ceregnil by the French chasseurs-a-pied makes splendid reading. Eight hundred of them were surrounded by the Germans and called upon to surrender. With one voice they refused. The order was given to fire upon them by volleys. After each volley the survivors shouted "Viva la France."

Finally by some unheard of effort 250 of those who were left managed to get the upper hand of the enemy. They retook the position, leaving more than 1000 dead Germans on the field.

Your wants will be filled speedily if you use this paper. You'll get what you want when you want it.

# CONSPIRACY CHARGE OF LABOR UNIONS Attempt to Blow Up Mill to Discredit Organization is Accusation

Martinez, Cal., Sept. 28.—Conspiracy to discredit labor unions by blowing up the plant of the Sperry flour mills, an open shop concern at Stockton, Cal., was charged before the grand jury today by Thomas J. Mooney, a witness. Mooney was being questioned regarding the recent theft of dynamite from a box car at Bay Point. Following his testimony a warrant was issued for J. C. Emerson, who says he is a private detective employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' association of Stockton. Emerson with a suitcase full of dynamite was arrested following the car robbery, but released. The warrant charges unlawful possession of high explosives. Mooney who has been tried three

times and acquitted each time, on charges of having high explosives illegally in his possession, told the grand jury that he represented the Inter-Defense association of the Stockton labor organizations. The Sperry flour mills have been involved in a bitter union campaign now in progress in Stockton.

A large bundle of old newspapers for 5c, at this office.

### New Paint Shop

Automobile, carriage and house painting.  
**SCHIRMMEISTER and SEREM**  
Proprietors  
Full line of Wallpaper and Paints  
151 South Main Phone 393w

## Arrival and Departure of Mails

Following is the new mail schedule at Logan, Utah, postoffice on account of the new time card of the Oregon Short Line, effective, August 20, 1914:

### CLOSING OF MAILES

East, West, North and South	7:50 a. m. 1:45 p. m.
Preston Branch, North	10:55 a. m. 7:45 p. m.
Branch Loop, South, Hyrum, Wellsville, etc.	1:45 p. m.
Providence and Millville, via R. F. D.	9:30 a. m.
Benson and King, (except Sunday)	9:30 a. m.
R. F. D. 1, College Ward, (except Sunday)	9:30 a. m.
R. F. D. 2, North Logan (except Sunday)	9:30 a. m.

### ARRIVAL OF MAILES

East, West, North and South	8:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 8:30 p. m.
Preston Branch	8:45 a. m. 3:00 p. m.
Branch Loop, Wellsville, Hyrum, etc.	11:45 a. m.
Providence and Millville	4:30 p. m.
Benson and King (except Sunday)	3:30 p. m.
R. F. D. 1, College Ward	4:30 p. m.
R. F. D. 2, Greenville, North Logan	1:00 p. m.

All windows at the postoffice are closed on Sundays the entire day. General delivery, stamp and carrier windows are open on holidays from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m. Only two dispatches are made on Sundays: Main line, all points, 7:50 a. m.; Preston branch, north, 7:45 p. m.

Very respectfully,  
**JOSEPH, ODELL, Postmaster.**



## BIG BATTLES

The big battleship is better managed, than the little rowboat that upsets on the pond

The big corporation is better able to serve the public than the little company

Your Company handles the telephone needs of three million people right here in the seven mountain states

It handles over a million telephone messages every day of the year

The present war in Europe is a war of waste and destruction

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Battles for good will, prosperity and fair dealing

### The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

"The Corporation Different"

## AN OPPORTUNITY

to get a farm from the

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situate 2 miles west of Smithfield. Will sell in tracts of 5 to 100 acres. Price from \$50.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

### 20% Down

This property is all open for sale and if interested arrange with me to go over the land. A half hour ride from Logan in an auto.

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