



American Fork Citizen

A PROGRESSIVE INDEPENDENT PUBLICATION

SUBSCRIPTION

One Year \$2.00 Six Months \$1.25

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L. W. Gaisford, Manager

Classified Ads

LOST

LOST—A 1918 high school debating pin—black A. set with seed pearls; initials E. F. on inside. Finder please leave at Alpine Pub. Co. office and be rewarded. 16-2t

FOR SALE

PULLMAN CAR FOR SALE CHEAP. Inquire of Bert Durrant, American Fork. 19-1f

WANTED

RUGS AND CARPETS—Mrs. Sarah Householder wishes to inform the public that she is prepared to weave rugs and carpets; have a new loom and does the best of work. Call at home, 4th North, half block west of Center street. 16-2t-p

WANTED—Contracts for plowing land. Address American Plowing Association, 812 Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. 19-1f

WANTED—Eggs, poultry. Highest cash prices. With call promptly. Martin Peterson Pleasant Grove. Phone 70-W. 28-1f

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR poultry of all kinds. You say when—we call. Mark Shaw, Lehi, Phone 47-J. 4-1f

MISCELLANEOUS

WARRY IF LONELY; for results, try me; best and most successful "Home Maker;" hundreds rich with marriage soon; strictly confidential; most reliable; years experience; descriptions free. "The Successful Club," Mrs. Ball, Box 556 Oakland, Calif. 9-2t-pd

NOTICE OF PRIVATE SALE

Estate of William E. Robinson, Deceased.

The undersigned will sell at private sale 85 acres more or less of hay land located in Sec. 27 twp. 5 South of Range 1 East, Salt Lake Meridian, and belonging to said estate, also 84 head of cattle and 2 horses; sale of said real estate and personal property will be made separately, on or after the 18th day of August, 1919 and written bids will be received at the residence of the undersigned at American Fork, Utah, terms of sale—At least one third of purchase price payable upon confirmation of sale and balance within two years, the unpaid balance to be secured by mortgage on property sold. Dated August 1, 1919.

JANE C. ROBINSON, Administratrix.

John H. Wootton, Attorney for Administratrix. First pub. Aug. 2—Last Aug. 16, 1919

Notice to Contractors

City Council.

American Fork, Aug. 16, 1919 Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 8 o'clock p. m. Friday, September 5th, 1919, for paving with seven inch reinforced concrete or two inch bituminous concrete wearing surface on a six inch concrete base, Main Street between Second East and Third West Streets, Paving District No. 1, also an 18 foot strip on the balance of the State Highway within the corporate limits of American Fork City, according to the plans on file in the City Recorder's office. Instructions to bidders, together with plans, specifications and form of contract and bond, when prepared, may be obtained in the City Recorder's office, or in the Engineer's office, 201 Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, on receipt of a deposit of five (\$5.00) dollars.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL, George F. Shelley, City Recorder. Huddleston and Fiero, Engineers. 16-3t.

WE PRINT BUTTER WRAPPERS.

NOTICE OF INTENTION

Notice is hereby given by the City Council of American Fork City, a municipal corporation of Utah, of the intention of said Council to make the following described improvements:

To grade, curb and gutter with cement concrete, construct covered culverts, drainage and irrigation inlets, clean out boxes and pave with seven inch reinforced cement concrete, or with 2 inch bituminous concrete wearing surface on a 6 inch concrete base, a roadway 59 feet between curbs with car tracks in center to be paved by the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad company a corporation, for a width of 9 feet of the aforesaid roadway, and the State of Utah to pave a strip for the width of 18 feet of the aforesaid roadway on Main Street in American Fork City, Utah County, State of Utah, from the east side of First East Street to the west side of Second West Street, and a roadway thirty-seven feet wide with car tracks in center to be paved by the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad Company, a corporation, for a width of 9 feet of the aforesaid roadway, and the State of Utah to pave a strip 18 feet wide of the aforesaid roadway on Main Street in American Fork City, Utah County, State of Utah, from the east side of First East Street to the East side of Second East Street, and from the west side of Second West Street to the west side of Third West Street, to be known as Street Paving District Number One, and defray the abutters' portion of the cost and expense thereof estimated at Thirty-five thousand, six hundred eighty-three and no-100 (\$35,683.00) or Seven and 80-100 (\$7.80) Dollars per front or linear foot of abutting property where the said roadway is paved for a distance of 59 feet wide between curbs, and (\$2.20) Two and 20-100 Dollars per front or linear foot where said roadway is paved for a distance of 37 feet wide, there being 3829.00 feet of frontage abutting said improvement where said roadway is 59 feet wide, and 2644.00 feet of frontage abutting said improvement where the said roadway is 37 feet wide, by local assessment upon the lots or pieces of ground within the following described Street paving district, being the district benefited by said improvement, namely:

59 foot roadway with curb and gutter. The North side of Blocks 9, 10, 11, and the south sides of Blocks 18, 19, 20, Plat "A," American Fork City Survey of Building Lots, fronting or abutting upon said improvement and for a depth of 100 feet back from the property line of said street on which said curb, gutter and pavement is to be constructed.

37 foot roadway without curb and gutter. The north side of Blocks 8 and 12, and the south side of Blocks 17 and 21, Plat "A," American Fork City Survey of Building Lots, fronting or abutting upon said improvement, and for a depth of 100 feet back from the property line of said street on which said pavement is to be constructed.

The total cost of said improvement in said Paving District is estimated at (\$70,183.00) Seventy Thousand, one hundred eighty three and no-100 dollars of which sum the City's portion is Nine Thousand, Five Hundred and no-100 dollars (\$9,500.00); the State of Utah will pay Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), leaving Thirty-five thousand six hundred eighty-three and no-100 dollars (\$35,683.00) to be raised by local assessment in said District.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing, stating there in Lot and Block, or description of property, to the City Recorder on or before the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1919 at ten o'clock p. m.

The City Council of American Fork City, Utah, at its first regular meeting thereafter, to-wit, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1919 at 8 o'clock p. m. will hear and consider such protests and objections to said improvement as shall have been made.

By order of the City Council of American Fork, Utah County, State of Utah.

Dated August 2nd, A. D., 1919.

JAMES T. GARDNER, Mayor.

Attest: GEORGE F. SHELLEY, City Recorder.

Salt Lake & Utah Railroad Company

(Orem Line)

FIRST PREFERRED STOCK

Dividends payable quarterly yields better than 7% annually on present price. An opportunity for safe investment in a local company.

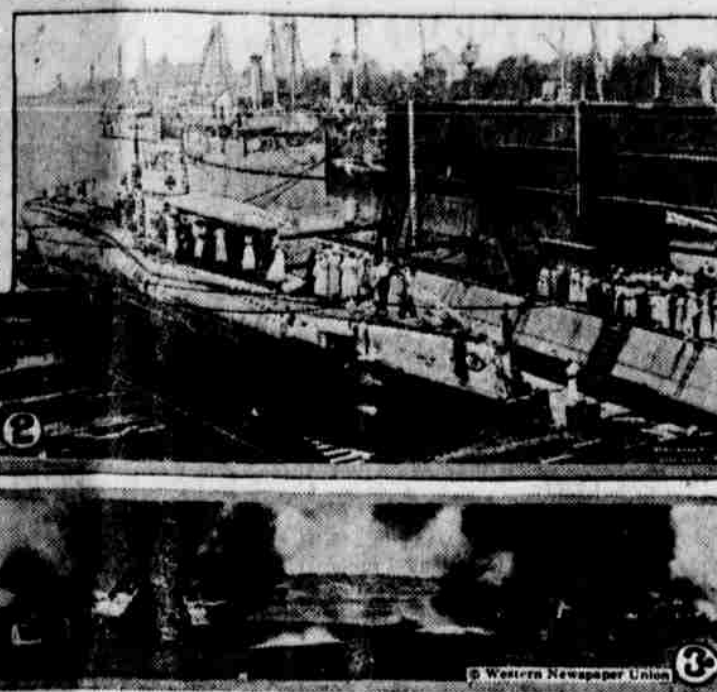
Descriptive circular on application address:

JOE R. BROWN, Asst. Secretary,

SALT LAKE & UTAH RAILROAD CO. Salt Lake City, Utah.



1—Mayor Gillen of Newark supervising the sale by the municipality to the public of provisions bought from the government. 2—The U. B. 88, first German submarine to enter the Mississippi, in dry dock at New Orleans for minor repairs. 3—First photograph of the "million dollar fire" at Colombry-les-Belles, France, when junked airplanes and other material were burned.



2—The U. B. 88, first German submarine to enter the Mississippi, in dry dock at New Orleans for minor repairs. 3—First photograph of the "million dollar fire" at Colombry-les-Belles, France, when junked airplanes and other material were burned.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Addresses Congress on Cost of Living and the Possible Remedies.

PACKERS TO BE PROSECUTED

General Campaign is Started Against Profiteers—Railway Unions Demand More Pay, Urge the Plumb Plan and Threaten to Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The open season for profiteers has come. If there is a bright spot in the world's sky, that is it. For the rest the clouds are black enough to suit the most confirmed pessimist.

Government officials, investigating bodies, individual economists—all have been earnestly seeking for the prime causes of the high cost of living. The cold-blooded, greedy profiteer who fattens on the misfortunes of the people is the most easily discerned of those causes and is going to be the first to be dealt with. All the sympathy he gets must come from himself.

President Wilson appeared before congress Friday and delivered a scholarly essay on the subject, which included various recommendations for legislative action, and told what the government already is doing in the way of curbing the operations of the profiteers. He urged the permanent extension of the food control act, a law regulating cold storage, a law requiring that all goods entering interstate shipment be marked with the producers' price, prompt enactment of the pending capital issues bill, and, what seems to the writer most important of all, the passage of a law requiring federal licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The president did not overlook the opportunity to push the immediate ratification of the peace treaty and league covenant. He devoted much of his message to assertions, in varied form, that until peace is established only provisional and makeshift results can be accomplished in the way of reducing living costs. There can be no settled conditions anywhere in the world, he declared, until the treaty is out of the way. Such views did not meet with the approval of most of the Republican congressmen, and their indignation was aroused by the fact that the president used the domestic issue as a weapon in the contest over the League of Nations.

Most prominent of the alleged profiteers are the Chicago packers, the "big five" who are reputed to control much of the world's food supplies. Some time ago they were investigated by the federal trade commission and that body made a report that was bitterly attacked by the defenders of the packers. Now with that report as a basis President Wilson has directed the department of justice to institute at once civil and criminal proceedings against the big five. The attorney general stated that he was satisfied the evidence developed indicated a clear violation of the anti-trust laws, and that Isador J. Kresel of New York was in charge of the prosecution. The packers are to be accused of unfairly and illegally using their power to manipulate live stock markets, to restrict interstate and international supplies of foods, to control the prices of dressed meats and other foods, to defraud both the producers and the consumers of foods, to crush competition, to secure special privileges from railroads, stock yards companies and municipalities, and to profiteer. The department of justice will proceed against them not only for violation of the anti-trust laws but also under the provisions of the food law of 1918 against the hoarding of food.

As for the heads of the big packing companies, some of them profess to welcome the legal action as giving them a chance to demonstrate to the public their innocence, harmlessness and helplessness, and all of them repeat their oft heard protestations that they are

the victims of economic conditions beyond anybody's control. Their assertions that they make an almost infinitesimal profit and often operate at a loss do not seem to make much impression on either the public or the agencies of justice. That their statements are not always ingenuous is instanced by the following assertion of the "commercial research department" of one of the big five:

"The general high price level is not due to manipulation. This is shown by a recent report of the war industries board, which proves that prices in other countries of the world have risen as much as or more than they have in the United States, and that this has been true even in countries relatively unaffected by war conditions, such as Japan and Australia."

The truth is that Australia is glutted with food products and its people are struggling to keep prices up to a profitable level. Also, while there was a big advance in the prices of Japan's chief food, rice, it was admittedly due to the manipulations of hoarders and profiteers and was the cause of riots and of government action.

The sugar situation is confusing and statements are as conflicting as those relating to the packing industry. However the government believes the sugar men also are profiteering and three officials of the Pittsburgh branch of a Chicago concern were arrested. It is asserted that scoundrels have vast quantities of sugar stored away and that dealers are forced to buy where they can and pay what is asked. In this, as in the case of other food products, the accused say the government is partly to blame for shipping vast supplies to Europe and thus creating a domestic shortage. The concerted attacks by federal and local authorities caused immediate and sharp declines in the wholesale prices of many foods, but there was little evidence that the consumer was profiting by the declines, which seemed to put some of the onus on the retailers.

The federal trade commission lately has been making an inquiry into the shoe business, and has informed congress that the high prices of shoes are due to the unprecedented and unjustified profits taken by the slaughterers, tanners, manufacturers and dealers. Here, again, the packers are hit, for they are charged with causing an unwarranted increase in the price of hides, the supply of which they are said to control.

Following up the memorandum of the locomotive engineers presented to the president, fourteen railroad unions acting as a unit handed to Director General Hines a demand for wage increases with a general program designed to meet the present crisis, involving the threat of a general railroad strike. They ask that congress appropriate the money to provide increased pay and that the proper rate-making body then determine what increases if any should be made in rates.

"Any permanent solution of the railroad problem must necessarily remove the element of returns to capital as the sole purpose of operation," say the unions, and so the director general is asked to recommend to President Wilson that he try to obtain the passage by congress of the so-called Plumb plan. This plan, in eliminating private capital from the railroads, not only proposes but demands that the present private owners be reimbursed with government bonds for "every honest dollar that they have invested"; that the public, the operating management, and labor share equally in corporations to take over the railroads, and that in all revenues in excess of the guarantee to private capital the operators and employees share one-half, "either by increasing the moneys for service without increasing fixed charges or by reducing the cost of the service which the machinery then in service."

The union leaders say that if the Plumb plan is rejected they will start a campaign both in and out of congress that will compel its adoption, and they declare frankly that it is their hope that it will lead to the nationalization of all other basic industries. Senator Thomas of Colorado denounced the demands of the rail workers as near-treason, and other members of congress shared his opinion, though they were less outspoken.

Already the railroads of the country are greatly hampered by the strike of the shop workers. This was not authorized by the national unions, and it began to collapse when the president told the men their demands would not be considered until they resumed work.

Both England and France are handling their tremendous labor difficulties fairly well. In the former the strike of city policemen seems to be a failure, though in Liverpool it was accompanied by serious rioting. In France the workers have sensibly agreed to postpone all strikes for six months and meantime they will join with the employers and the government in earnest efforts to solve the problems of wages and prices to stimulate greater production, which alone, it is believed, can save their country from economic disaster. It would be an unmeasurable blessing if some of the common sense that has moved the French laborers to keep up production could be instilled in the American workers so they might realize that in cutting off production they are cutting their own throats.

Chicago's race war, which at bottom was largely industrial and partly political, practically came to an end, and on Thursday more than 3,000 colored employees of the packing houses returned to work. As they walked in, a large number of white employees laid down their tools and quit, some of them because most of the colored workers are nonunion and others because they objected to laboring under police and military protection.

After Bela Kun and his communist government of Hungary quit and made way for the Socialists things moved rapidly in Budapest. The Romanian army, which had routed the Hungarian Red troops, advanced to the city and occupied it, and Roumania issued an ultimatum to Hungary which was not contemplated by the allied peace council. Therefore French and American troops were sent to Budapest and assumed control and the Romanians were told they must get out. Next the socialist government was overthrown and its members arrested and Archduke Joseph assumed power with the title of governor of the state. He was supported by the entente mission in the city and announced he would form a coalition cabinet with Stephen Friedrich as premier.

The Austrian peace delegates made their counter-proposals to the treaty terms submitted by the allies. These were unexpectedly mild and the complaints of the Austrians are almost pathetic. They assert that too much territory is taken from their country, citing especially the Tyrol and southern Bohemia, and say the war debt loaded on them is so heavy they are not sure the Austrian people can exist under such conditions.

Japan, through Foreign Minister Uchida, promises to restore Shantung to China on conclusion of arrangements with the Peking government to carry out the pledge given in the agreement of 1915. President Wilson, however, now reveals the fact that the Japanese peace delegates gave substantially the same promise in the inter-allied conference of April 30 without any reference to the agreement of 1915. The president believes the Japanese statement clears up the doubt about the Shantung affair. Secretary of State Lansing told the senate foreign relations committee that China had never protested to the president against the Shantung settlement by the allied peace council; that the clause was accepted by the decision of the president and that he, Mr. Lansing, did not believe it was needed to obtain Japan's adherence to the League of Nations.

Secretary of War Baker has presented to the house and senate committees on military affairs the administration bill for a permanent military policy. It calls for a regular army with a peace strength of 510,000 and a war strength of 1,250,000, the reserves to be provided through a modified form of the selective service act. Included is a system of military training of three months for all eligible youths in their nineteenth year. This feature may gain for the bill the support of the advocates of universal military training.



Distinction is never accidental—every effect has a cause

IMPERIALES MOUTHPIECE CIGARETTES

have their cause in this—the choice tobacco in them—the skill that blended it—the pure *maïs* paper that wraps it—and the mouthpiece that cools the smoke.

10 for 13c

The John Bullman Co. Branch Manufacturers

An Old Fault Finder

An irritable and fault finding disposition is often caused by indigestion. A man with good digestion and bowels that act regularly is usually good natured. When troubled with indigestion or constipation take Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels.

WE PRINT BUTTER WRAPPERS.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY across the street east from Grant's store, known as the old Spradley place. Will sell very reasonable. Particulars see Alpine Real Estate Co.

\$250.00 buys a good lot with small frame building on State St., in Pleasant Grove, a few blocks from business center. Here's a good investment.

1/2 acre lot on State Street, 1 1/2 block south of American Fork First Ward meeting house. 6 1/2 rods frontage and 8 rods back—a good building spot—now in alfalfa. Will sell reasonable and part on time.

Farms, etc.

A nice little farm, consisting of 5 acres of land, 6 shares of water; 8-room brick house, built two years ago and well finished all through. Orchard of 1 acre, all kinds of fruit, in full bearing trees, about 10-year old. Good log barn, with stable, chicken coop for 1000 chickens. Balance of land in lucern and grain, etc. \$4,000 takes this. Farm close in to American Fork City.

\$70 PER ACRE, INCLUDING WATER

Land and water for \$70.00 per acre—Here's one of the best buys in the state—160 acre farm, fenced and 50 acres broken up. This farm is located in Millard county, a few miles from county seat. If planted this fall and next spring will almost pay for itself. Reasonable terms. Come in and talk it over.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

Do you want a building spot on Main Street—27 foot front and 51 feet back, on south side of Main—right in center of town—\$700 is the price.

TO TRADE

Will trade for land in American Fork or Utah county—120 acres near Roosevelt, with 65 shares of water; 80 acres in alfalfa and 80 acres in grain.

WANTED—FARM LAND, 15 TO 20 acres, between American Fork and Pleasant Grove. Give us your best price—We have customers for this land if price is reasonable.

For further particulars concerning the above properties call on

ALPINE REAL ESTATE CO.

ALPINE PUB. CO. OFFICE American Fork, Utah

WE PRINT BUTTER WRAPPERS