

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Iron and lead unchanged. Spelter, quiet; East St. Louis delivery spot, 6.10@6.22 1/2c; March, 6.12 1/2@6.22 1/2c.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight with freezing temperature, warmer in west portion Tuesday.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 89. Price Five Cents. OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1919. LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

Weber Normal College Is to Build a Gymnasium Which Is to Cost \$200,000

BRITAIN ALARMS PREMIER

Council Persuaded to Revamp Financial Plan of Treaty.

BYE ELECTION RESULT Critics Not Satisfied and Peace Conference Must Act.

PARIS, April 14.—(Alarmed by the result of the bye election at Hull last week, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, according to the Echo de Paris, has persuaded the council of four to revamp completely the financial plan to be incorporated in the treaty of peace. Instead of a payment of 25,000,000,000 francs on account and annual payments to be fixed by a commission, it has been decided to fix at once the amount which Germany will have to pay within fifty years. This amount is kept secret, but it is indicated by the newspaper that a figure of 25,000,000,000 francs has been agreed upon, which includes all war damages, as well as the cost of pensions.

Fixing the total sum will have the merit of facilitating treasury operations and the carrying out of mutual measures for assistance among the allies. The fiscal statement of twenty-five billion francs must be paid within eighteen months, the newspaper declares.

Other newspapers, however, do not mention any such change in the terms, but all information in French quarters agree in regard to the Saar valley. It is said that it is settled the mines will become the absolute property of France who will police the region. The region, however, will be administered by a sort of directorate under the auspices of the league of nations. This directorate will consist of one inhabitant of the Saar region, one Frenchman and three nominees of the league.

The regime, it is said, will last for fifteen years, when a plebiscite will be held and in the event that the inhabitants elect to return to Germany that nation will be obliged to buy back the mines, paying in gold. To carry out this task would be no mean undertaking, say the commentators, especially those of the Echo de Paris and Le Journal, who declare it to be simply a repetition of the Tangier regime, which they say has been seen to be the equivalent of "most complete inertia."

Neither are the critics satisfied with the plan for military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, although the methods to be followed have not been finally decided upon. It is stated in French papers that this would be "entirely in the hands of French troops who will guard the bridgeheads and railroad junctions." In addition, there is to be a new thirty-mile neutral military zone on the right bank of the river, it is said. These two measures will be in force only fifteen years, French troops being successively withdrawn as installments of the debt are paid by Germany as was done by that country with France in 1875.

Pertinax, writing in the Echo de Paris, maintains that if France is left to "guard alone the common good of civilization she ought to be backed actively by a defensive alliance with England and America, which is clearly defined in detail."

Lloyd George to Hurry Back.
PARIS, April 14.—Premier Lloyd George's trip home to England will be brief, according to the Petit Journal today. He will be back in Paris Friday, to attend the peace conference proceedings, the newspaper says.

Conference Sets Date.
PARIS, April 14.—The peace conference leaders have come to an understanding regarding the date when the German delegates shall be called into conference, the Petit Parisien understands. That date, it declares, is before April 20.

362ND AND 364TH.
NEW YORK, April 14.—The 362nd infantry and the 364th machine gun battalions, vanguards of the 91st division which consists of Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming national army troops, arrived here today.

BRITISH WANT BIG INDEMNITY

Outlook Dark for Obtaining Reparation that People Think Germany Should Make.

PAPERS SCORE WILSON Amended League Draft But Very Little Improvement on the Original.

LONDON, Sunday, April 13. Via Montreal.—In commenting upon the result of the Hull bye election last week in which the coalition or government candidate was defeated, the Daily Express remarks:

"We have faith in David Lloyd George and Andrew Bonar Law as heads of the government but no belief whatever in the abilities of several of their colleagues nor in the policies these gentlemen are forcing on an unwilling people. The government is crying out against the men who want to carry the spirit and methods of the war administration into an era of peace."

The Daily News finds in the result a definite pronouncement against conscription.

The Manchester Guardian declares "the electors think they have been fooled and don't like it. There was a great deal of humbug and pure demagoguery at the general election and unhappily our versatile prime minister was in more ways than one responsible for these things. Germany, which was to pay all, will pay something, if we are lucky, and the German state holds together, but not a tithe of what the electors were encouraged to think she would be made to pay."

The Guardian also ascribes the defeat to the disillusionment over the punishment of the kaiser and the abolition of conscription.

Papers Score Wilson
LONDON, April 14.—The summary of the amended covenant of the league of nations evokes no enthusiasm in the London morning newspapers and it is declared by some commentators to be less satisfactory than the first draft. The Chronicle, for instance, points out certain points which it thinks make the new draft "distinctly and perhaps decisively inferior to the old."

The newspaper condemns the policy of requiring unanimity for the decisions of both the council and assembly and also condemns the terms upon which the covenant may be amended and permission given any nation to withdraw on two years' notice. It regards the covenant as unimproved by the Monroe doctrine amendment, which it believes should facilitate the admission of the United States to the covenant.

The Daily News, which is a warm champion of the principle of the league, objects to the legislation of the new council, which, it says, "will manifestly be controlled by prominent representatives of the five powers when they are in agreement," and it fails to see how the four representatives of other powers chosen for the assembly can have much independence. The newspaper does not express any great confidence in the efficacy of the league in any case.

New Little Improvement
The Labor newspaper, the Daily Herald, says the summary does not indicate much improvement on the original draft. It declares that from a democratic viewpoint "the league is still an alliance of states and not a union of peoples."

The Post, which is an opponent of the league and a severe critic of President Wilson, refers ironically to the "new garden of Eden," in which "the Monroe doctrine will take the place of the tree of knowledge of good and evil." * * * referring to "the fruits of the western hemisphere being forever forbidden as signatories of the league."

Attributing to President Wilson personally the features of the draft to which it objects the newspaper says "posterity will place him with Mather and Castlereagh as one who worked for the confusion of other nations and the greatness of his own."

It concludes by declaring it monstrous that such a covenant should be signed without first fairly being considered by the public and parliament.

Weather Forecast Against Oversea Airplane Flight

LONDON, April 14.—The air ministry reports, but little change in weather conditions over the Atlantic route. Variations in barometric pressure were very pronounced this morning with large areas of low clouds and heavy squalls of rain and no change in the present unfavorable condition is likely to occur at this end of the route during the next twenty-four hours.

Conditions over New Foundland are more stable and show no signs of becoming worse.

Fools often rush in where wise men would be afraid of the police.

KOREAN MISSION IN U. S.

Delegates Representing 3,000,000 Outside Korea Meet.

TELL OF JAPAN Methods of "Prussia of Asia" Should Be Exposed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—One hundred delegates, including several women and representing the three million Koreans outside Korea assembled in congress here today. Their mission is to assist the independence movement in Korea and secure freedom from Japanese rule.

"The facts of Japanese oppression of Korea," said Syngman Rhee, secretary of state of the Korean provisional government in Manchuria, who is a delegate to the congress, "are not known to the American people. America for her own sake as well as for the sake of the peace of the world and the principle of justice to strong and weak alike, should know the kind of ally she has in Japan."

"The Korean congress will do a great service to America by publishing the truth about Japan, whose clever publicity bureau on which millions spent a year, has camouflaged the imperialistic ambitions and underhand diplomacy employed by the 'Prussia of Asia.'"

"We hope the American public will take advantage of these sessions to be present at our meetings."

Noted Pioneer of West and Widow of Late George Hearst Dies at Advanced Age.
PLEASANTON, Cal., April 13.—Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, widow of the late George Hearst of California, and mother of William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, died at her home here today, after an illness of several weeks. She was 76 years old.

Mrs. Hearst was known throughout the country for her philanthropic work.

Mrs. Hearst was with her mother when the end came. When it became apparent some time ago that because of Mrs. Hearst's advanced age her illness probably would result fatally, she hurried from New York to be with her.

Mrs. Hearst's illness was caused by an attack of influenza, with pneumonia complications, contracted in New York several weeks ago. Following the attack she came to California to recuperate, but failed steadily until death came peacefully at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday, it was announced tonight. A private service will be held here in the morning and a public service at Grace Episcopal cathedral in the afternoon. Interment will be in Cypress Lawn cemetery, south of San Francisco, beside the body of the late Senator Hearst.

Phoebe Apperson Hearst, gently reared, was of those hardy American pioneers who went into the west of trackless deserts and dangerous mountains and endured hardships and fought life's battles until won. She shared the hardships and adventures of her husband, the late Senator Hearst, who won millions from mines.

Mrs. Hearst, educated under the care of a governess, gave to the unfortunate in rough mining camps something of her own courage and developed early the rule of "help the individual to help himself." This maxim she took as her guide in the life of philanthropic work to which she devoted herself. She gave much of her time and probably millions of her money to many institutions and individuals. She was a patron of the

CHADSEY'S \$18,000 PER COMES HARD



Chadsey left a pretty good job as superintendent of Detroit schools to take a better one in Chicago—at \$18,000 a year, the highest salary ever paid to a school superintendent—but he is going to have a hard time getting the money if Mayor Thompson can have his way. The mayor is in a fight with the board of education and determined the Chadsey appointment shall not stand.

Many of her gifts and loans to art institutions are considered of great value.

William Randolph, Only Child.
Her only child was William Randolph Hearst, born in San Francisco, April 29, 1887, whose career began when he took over the San Francisco Examiner, which his father bought in 1886.

Mrs. Hearst was 19 years old when she was married. Her husband then was beginning the career that made him one of the most noted figures in western financial and mining circles.

She was born December 2, 1842, on a large farm bordering the Merrimack river in Franklin county, Mo. Her ancestors were English and her father was of the Apperson family that settled in Culpepper county, Kentucky.

She taught school for a time in Crawford county, Mo., and then, leaving her home in St. Louis, and her many friends, "went west" with her husband. The route lay by way of the isthmus of Panama. Often she rode with her husband on his trips into the mountains. She came to know the excitement of holdups, land slides, run-aways and all the incidents of frontier life. She worked with her husband and was with him when he located some of his richest mines. The trips took them into Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and the Dakotas.

With the success of her husband's ventures and his election to the United States senate, Mrs. Hearst moved to Washington, where she became one of the leaders in the social life of the capital, beginning in 1886. Then followed various visits abroad, including a trip around the world.

She was living in Paris when the news of the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 reached her. She returned to California and since then had lived in Pleasanton, near San Francisco. Her home was filled with art treasures picked up in all parts of the world. So many were there that a specially constructed store room of reinforced concrete was built to hold such valuables as Mrs. Hearst had not loaned or given to museums both in California and the east.

Mrs. Hearst probably was best known for her interest in charitable and educational work. Her gifts to the University of California alone were in excess of \$1,000,000. These included the Hearst memorial mining building, erected at a cost of \$800,000, and twenty scholarships for women.

She established and maintained kindergarten schools in various cities and the National Cathedral school for girls at Washington was one of her gifts. She founded a number of libraries in mining towns with which her husband had been associated.

Mrs. Hearst also was actively interested in all manner of organizations having to do with women and their welfare. Hundreds of needy individuals and institutions annually were in receipt of her bounty at the Christmas season.

LEON TROTZKY ADMITS DEFEAT
Message Says All Efforts Must Be Directed Against East Where They Failed.

LONDON, April 14.—Leon Trotzky, the bolshevik minister of war and marine of Russia, admits defeat on the eastern front in a wireless message from Moscow which has been picked up here.

The message reads:

"All our efforts now must be directed to the eastern front which is the only front upon which we have suffered defeat. We must send old and experienced troops to that quarter. It is absolutely necessary for us to capture Ekaterinburg, Perm and Ufa."

PEACE COUNCIL AGREES

Main Items of Treaty Decided by Council of Four.

EARLY DATE IS SET President May Remain For the Versailles Meeting.

PARIS, April 14.—Germany, under the peace treaty, must pay \$5,000,000,000 in cash or the equivalent in commodities May, 1921. She must also issue immediately to the allied and associated governments twenty billion dollars of interest-bearing bonds.

The interest on the bonds until 1926 will be either two or three per cent and after that date will be five per cent, according to the present plan.

PARIS, April 14.—The status of the American, Japanese and French amendments to the covenant of the league of nations has been definitely established so far as the league of nations' commission is concerned, with the American amendment concerning the Monroe doctrine the only one to be given a place in the covenant by the commission. The French and Japanese, however, have both made reservations which entitle them to renew, at a plenary session of the peace conference, the questions involved in the amendments so that the final decision is still open.

As to the affairs of the peace conference as a whole, they are shaping themselves now with the league of nations' question and nearly all the main points in the peace treaty are virtually disposed of, so that the date when the enemy delegates shall be summoned to Versailles has been tentatively set.

The peace congress, as it will be called, instead of "peace conference," after the enemy delegates are admitted, will, according to the present understanding, occur between April 26 and May fifth, and it is considered not improbable that a definite date may be announced by Premier Lloyd George when he speaks before the British house of commons the coming Wednesday.

Wilson May Attend Congress
Indications are that the Germans will be given opportunity to discuss the peace terms before the congress, but that no extended discussion will be permitted, two weeks being suggested as the outside limit for the sessions to be held at Versailles. These sessions, it is expected now, will be attended by President Wilson who is said by those close to him to feel that the progress made toward concluding the peace is such that he will be able to remain for the Versailles meeting.

The chief question as regards the peace terms remaining to be settled, now that the Saar valley and reparations problems have been disposed of in virtually all their details, is that of the Rhine frontier. The council of four is likely mainly to occupy itself with this question during the present week, the debate probably centering upon the French contention for security from a military standpoint, the French attitude being indicated as determined one on this point.

It is indicated also to have largely allayed France's fears from a military standpoint of what might happen should there be another German attack that influenced her representatives in their sustained opposition to the league of nations' covenant. Their argument was, if the Monroe doctrine principle were given a European application, the effect might be that the United States might be kept from again coming to France's help in the event of a future German rebellion.

Main Items Agreed On
LONDON, Sunday, April 13. (British Wireless Service).—The main items of peace with Germany have been substantially agreed upon by the council of four, the Paris correspondent of the Sunday Observer understands. The only problem which they have not yet approached is that of the Bohemian border, he says. This problem, he points out, is intricate as it raises the question as to whether a considerable number of Germans must

CHURCH AUTHORITIES GIVE ASSURANCE THAT \$100,000 WILL COME FROM THE GENERAL FUNDS

Gymnasium Will Be Open to the General Public and Be an Annex to the Weber Academy Building—Structure Is to Be Built This Year as Another Big Institution to Add to Ogden's Importance.

The Weber Academy and Normal college is to have a gymnasium at last, after five years of effort to evolve a plan by which it could be secured. A meeting was held at the academy Saturday afternoon by the presidencies, high councils and the bishops of the Weber, North Weber and Ogden stakes, at which David O. McKay, chairman of the college board of education, presided.

After presentation of the proposition and a discussion of many of its phases, it was moved and unanimously carried that a gymnasium be built in connection with the college to cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and to be built this year. The general church authorities have given assurance that they will meet the contributions made in the three stakes, dollar for dollar. The amount was left with the board of education and if, on investigation of the needs and the approximate cost, the larger amount is decided upon, the general church contribution will be \$100,000, the balance to be raised by the people in the three stakes.

The plan of the campaign for the building, which will be open to the general public and be an annex to the Weber Academy Building—Structure Is to Be Built This Year as Another Big Institution to Add to Ogden's Importance.

While the gymnasium is planned primarily for the use of the Weber students, now numbering 700, the need of such a structure for the use of other students, business and professional men, was so fully recognized at the meeting that it was freely stated that arrangements would be made for the use of the institution by the general public to the limit of the capacity of the building and under its regulations. That this may be assured will doubtless weigh strongly with the board of education in determining the amount to be expended for the erection and equipment of a commodious up-to-date building.

The sentiment at the meeting was remarkable in its unanimity, not only that the need was imperative, but that the gymnasium should be made so large that Ogden's needs in this regard shall not overgrow its capacity.

According to the Petit Parisien. The newspaper does not give the terms of the solution reached but says that the decision respected the rights of each nation.

COMPLAINTS FROM POLAND
STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Fresh complaints from Poland regarding the treatment of Jews in parts of that country have been received by the Jewish press bureau here. The plundering of Jews by marching bands of robbers is reported and lack of protection by the authorities is complained of. Another report to the bureau is to the effect that the educational council in the Lodz district has abolished the Hebrew primary schools.

ALL AMERICANS IN ODESSA GET AWAY SAFELY
WASHINGTON, April 14.—Everett American in Odessa, members of all the foreign missions and about twenty thousand Russian refugees got away safely when the city was abandoned to the bolsheviks, according to a belated dispatch from Constantinople received today at the state department. Many of the inhabitants of the city accompanied the allied party which retired toward Akerman.

The dispatch said the city held out for a long time against the bolsheviks. The American consulate was closed April 5 and the exodus of civilians continued until April 6.

13-Year-Old Girl Shoots and Kills Her Stepfather
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—Ursula Broderick, 13 years old, shot and killed Joseph F. Woodcock, her stepfather, in their home here this morning after an alleged attempt by Woodcock to attack the child. The girl shot and killed her father, Thomas Broderick, 51 years old, October 6, 1916, according to the police. Broderick was alleged to have been abusing the girl's mother when she took the revolver from his pocket and fired twice, killing him.

FLIGHT IS POSTPONED.
ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 14.—Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Grier, the Sopwith team, went to the airfield today and in view of adverse conditions intimated that the start of the trans-Atlantic flight for the next hours at least was doubtful. Although the rain has stopped, the ground is still soft and the fog is dense.

Meanwhile Captain Raynham and Major Morgan, other contenders for the London Daily Mail's \$50,000 prize for an over the ocean flight, announced they might make a trial tomorrow.

BOUNDARY PROBLEM SETTLED.
PARIS, April 14.—The conference on territorial questions has settled the problem of the Banat district, south of Hungary proper, in which Serbian and Rumanian claims were involved, according to the Ottomani National bank.

PIONEER BANKER DIES.
OTUMWA, Ia., April 13.—J. T. Hackworth, aged 80, a pioneer banker and manufacturer, died today. He had been ill since Friday. He was president of the Ottumwa National bank.