

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS. New York, Jan. 5.—Silver, 48 3/4c; Lead, \$3.75@3.85; Spelter, \$5.70@5.80; Copper, 13@13 1/2c.

The Ogden Standard

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Germans Steadily Losing in Alsace

FRENCH ARMY LESS THAN THIRTY MILES FROM THE RIVER RHINE

Points Gained in Alsace After Most Stubborn Localized Fighting of War—French Progress in Upper Alsace Most Significant News in Weeks—Allies May Attempt to Break Through at Southern End—Heavy Fighting Expected on Eastern Slopes of Vosges Mountains.

BELGIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN FLANDERS

Germans Blow Up French Near Arras and Repulse Attacks in the Argonne—Fierce Bayonet Encounters Between Steinbach and Uffholz—Berlin Claims Advances East and South of the Bzura—Tuks Are Doing Some Fierce Fighting in the Caucasus.

Paris, Jan. 5, 4:55 a. m.—A Petrograd dispatch published in L'Information, reports that the Russians have occupied eight Hungarian townships and that several divisions of the Austrian army are surrounded in the Carpathians.

Paris, Jan. 5, 2:55 p. m.—The French statement given out by the war office this afternoon conveys the first intimation of another French advance into Alsace at a point near Orbe or Urbeis, which is some fourteen miles to the west of Colmar. It sets forth also that the French advances in the direction of Cernay (Sennheim) to the southeast of Steinbach have been maintained. There are six points on the battle front where artillery engagements have taken place, and the Belgian artillery is active in Flanders. Advances near St. Georges also are claimed. The text of the communication follows: "In Belgium in spite of the condition of ground, our infantry made advances in the sand dunes in front of Nieupoort. In the region of St. Georges our men advanced at different places 200, 300 and 500 yards, occupying houses and some trenches. At several points the Belgian artillery reduced to silence the artillery of the Germans.

"From the Lys to the Oise, in the region of Notre Dame de Loretta, to the west of Lens, we were successful, thanks to our mortars and our hand grenades, in completely stopping the sapping labors of the enemy. In the vicinity of the Lille highway the Germans blew up one of our trenches and then took possession of it, but an immediate counter attack again put us in possession of it. From the Oise to the Vosges no infantry action has been reported. In the region of Craonne and in the vicinity of khelms there have been artillery engagements. Our batteries effectively bombarded the positions of the enemy in the town of La Sulpe, as well as in the region of Perthes and in the vicinity of Beausejour. There was similar activity in the Argonne and on their heights of the Meuse.

"In Alsace to the southeast of the Col (Mount) Du Bonhomme, we have entered the hamlet of Creux d'Argent, two kilometers west of Orbe, where we are organizing our position. The gains realized by us on the road from Thann to Cernay have been maintained at a distance of one kilometer to the east of Old Thann. Furthermore the fire of our heavy artillery at a point two kilometers east of Purnhaupt-Le-Haut silenced the artillery of the enemy.

German Official War Statement. Berlin, Jan. 5.—By wireless to London, 2:55 p. m.—The German official statement on the progress of military operations gives out this afternoon declares that fighting at a point two miles to the east of Steinbach resulted in the French being driven back. French attacks were repulsed in the Argonne and near Arras. In northern Poland the situation is said to be unchanged, while to the east of the Bzura the German attacks are progressing.

The text of the communication follows: "In the western arena of the war at a point north of Arras, we have blown up a French trench 200 yards in length; we also took some prisoners. The counter attack of the enemy at this point failed.

"In the Argonne we repelled several French advances. "A French attack between Steinbach and Uffholz was repulsed after a bayonet encounter (Uffholz is two miles to the east of Steinbach and directly north of Sennheim, Cernay.) Germans Advance in East. "In the eastern theatre the situation in East Prussia and in northern Poland remains unchanged. Our attacks east of the Bzura near Kossow-Bin-Skupi, and south of this location, are progressing. We also advanced at a point northeast of Bolimow. There are no changes east of the Rawka nor east of the heights to the north of the Rawka.

"On the right bank of the Pilica the condition of the roads and the unfavorable weather are interfering with our movements. London, Jan. 5, 12:20 p. m.—The right wing of the French army is to-

LEADS GERMANS ON THE FRENCH BORDER



General von Luetzevitz, the former German military governor of Brussels, is now commander of the German army on the French border.

WIRELESS NEWS FROM GERMANY

Part of Russian Poland Is Placed Under German Civil Administration.

AIRMEN DROP BOMBS

British Ammunition Stores Blown Up—Hundred Killed and Injured—Village on Fire.

Berlin, Jan. 5, by wireless to London, 9:25 a. m.—Announcement is made here that the portion of Russian Poland occupied by the Germans has been provided with a civil administration under Herr von Brandenstein.

WAR BULLETINS

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 5.—The German steamer Holzer, having secretly left the harbor of Pernambuco, presumably with supplies for the German warships, still at large in South American waters, the federal government has removed from office the authorities who should have guarded against such a breach of neutrality. The responsible officials also have been ordered before a board of inquiry.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, via Paris, Jan. 5, 3 a. m.—The German steamship Otavi has landed here a hundred sailors transferred to her by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, representing the crews of four French and British vessels captured and sunk by the warship. The craft which fell into the hands of the Germans were the French steamer Mont Agel, which was sunk December 4; the British steamer Belvedere, sunk on the same day; the French sailing vessel Annie Marie, sunk on September 17, and the French ship Union, sunk on November 22.

Bartholdt Story Denied. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 5.—The Canadian state department denied today that there was any truth in the intimation made by Representative Bartholdt in congress that Canadian troops had been shipped across American territory in Maine on their way to war.

FRENCH OUTRAGE GERMAN TROOPS

Gain Summit of Steep Slope in Alsace—Germans Five Minutes Late Are Annihilated.

HOT BAYONET FIGHTING

Kaiser's Troops Make Stubborn Resistance But Positively Refuse to Surrender.

Thann, Alsace, Jan. 4, via Paris, Jan. 5, 11:35 a. m.—A race of three miles up the steep slope at Engelburg, through thickets, and up rocky steps between a battalion of French light infantry with mountain guns and a German battery, determined the result of the stubborn fight for the Alsatian town of Steinbach.

The French surprised a movement of the German battery ascending toward the summit of the mountain and taking a short cut accomplished what seemed to be the impossible.

French Outrage Germans.

The French battalion arrived five minutes before the Germans approached in an open space and had just time to put into position their mountain guns. Five minutes more and all was over. Too late, the Germans attempted to retire and the battery was annihilated.

Possession of this point permitted the French to cross the river Thur above the town of Thann and to reinforce the troops operating around Steinbach.

On the morning of December 31, the French occupied all the heights around the town and sent an envoy to the German commandant demanding the surrender of the place.

The German officer replied: "Kaiser's Troops Never Surrender. "The German commander in chief considers that our forces are in no wise cut off. The route to Cernay (Sennheim) still is open and retreat always is possible. In any case, the emperor's troops are ready to die; but to surrender, never!"

At noon on the same day, the French commenced an attack which was continued without intermission. The French successes began with the capture at the point of the bayonet of a farm commanding the road entering the town. The French then progressed, road by road, until the village was reached.

Germans Short of Ammunition. Charges and counter charges of infantry were made amid the continued booming of the French 3-inch guns from all the heights to which the Germans replied with ever diminishing violence, which indicated a shortage of ammunition.

The Germans made a stubborn defense with machine guns and cold steel at the outskirts of Steinbach, and the chasseurs also were met with a murderous fire from the church steeple.

One French company asked permission to charge. Many soldiers fell before they reached the German line, but nothing could stop the rest and the German force guarding the road was surrounded and annihilated.

In possession of the road and the farm, the chasseurs mounted quick-firing guns on a line of sheds connecting with the village, and sweeping along yard by yard, finally captured the first line of houses.

House to House Struggle. The struggle was then continued from house to house, the French losing one day the buildings captured on the preceding days, but always returning to the charge with greater violence and making a further advance. Every alley was an ambush and every house a little fortress.

The French finally succeeded in slipping around the enemy's right along the Steinbach brook and then commenced a fierce combat for the possession of Steinbach itself. The church and the cemetery twice were taken and twice were lost. Since hand-to-hand fighting was now going on night and day, and from door to door, the Germans, unable to longer to use their artillery, resorted to incendiary bombs and set fire to a number of barns and houses occupied by the French.

A changing wind, however, obliged the Germans themselves to quit the first line of trenches, being unable to control the fire the flames finally reached the ammunition reserves. The explosion which occurred when the ammunition caught fire made the little town tremble as though from an earthquake.

Courageous Resistance Made. Still the Germans held on till the morning of January 4, when the last courageous resistance of the defenders was worn out by the persistent and impetuous charge of the chasseurs and the whole town was occupied.

This point, the gateway to Cernay (Sennheim), which commands important routes to the south, to the north, and to the east, is no longer tenable for the Germans.

FRENCH COMMANDER PRAISED BY JOFFRE



General Foch. His distinguished services in the war have won for General Foch, the commander of the ninth French army corps, now operating in the north, the praise of his commander in chief, General Joffre. General Foch is decorated with the French Legion of Honor.

WAR EXPORTS ARE LEGITIMATE

Shipment of War Supplies to Belligerents Recognized as Right of Citizens.

BARTHOLDT OPPOSES

Argues That Americans Are Actually Waging War on Germany and Austria.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee today told proponents of legislation to prohibit exports of war materials, that the German government, through the German foreign office, had made it plain that it did not expect the United States to stop such exports.

Chairman Flood made his statement to Representative Bartholdt, who, at a public hearing today, was making a general argument for his resolution to stop exports.

"Suppose," he asked Bartholdt, "that you understood that the German government, through the German foreign office, had said that it did not expect this government to pass this legislation, would you support it?"

Representative Bartholdt asserted that he knew nothing of the attitude of the German government and that he and his associates opposed the exportation of arms on the grounds of "international immorality."

Chairman Flood repeated the statement in his question and added: "I said that they realize, and so state, that they do not expect this government to pass this legislation."

"The state department," said Chairman Flood to Representative Bartholdt, "has investigated your charge that dum-dum bullets were being shipped from this country to the allies. They have found that not more than 700 of these bullets have left this country and that none of them would fit modern military service rifles."

Neutrality of United States. Representative Bartholdt said he had heard that the neutrality of the United States had been violated by the shipments of Canadian troops over American territory in Maine, on their way to the war zone.

"I have never heard of that," said Chairman Flood.

Representative Bartholdt, said that he knew of the incident only as a matter of gossip.

Citizens Have Right to Ship. "The shipment of war supplies to belligerent nations," said Chairman Flood, "has been recognized for 100 years as a right of our citizens by the law of nations. When this war began that right was recognized. England, through her foresight and the expenditure of her treasure, had gained control of the seas. It would be to her disadvantage to change this situation now. Would it not be an unneutral act?"

Representative Bartholdt said that only "equality toward all" could morally justify the exercise of the right to ship arms to belligerents.

"Without that moral background," he said, "the right should not be exercised. Now we are actually waging war on Germany and Austria and the guns and bullets we ship are killing the kinsmen of 25,000,000 Americans."

Washington, Jan. 5.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered that class freight rates between New York City and upper Mississippi crossings, including Dubuque and other Iowa destinations, should be the same as contemporaneously are maintained between New York and St. Louis and other lower Mississippi river crossings.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS AWARD

Million Men to Be Under Arms During Present Month—Million More in Reserve.

NEW CANNON READY

Special Secret Committees Formed for Volunteers—Garibaldi to Command Force.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The supreme court today affirmed the \$252,000 judgment awarded by the New York Federal courts to D. E. Loewe and company, Danbury (Conn.) hatters against some 186 members of the United Hatters union under the Sherman anti-trust law as damages resulting from a boycott.

ENGINE OVERTURNS ON KATY LIMITED

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 5.—The engine of Katy Limited No. 9, southbound from St. Louis on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, overturned near Bells, Texas, today, injuring the fireman and engineer.

None of the coaches left the rails, according to the report at the railway's general headquarters here, and no passengers were injured.

AMERICAN SHIP REACHES BREMEN

Yankee Skipper Makes Daring Trip From Galveston to German Port.

AMAZES THE TEUTONS

Picks Course Through Dangerous Waters Without Pilot or Mine Charts.

Bremen, Jan. 5, via The Hague and London, 5:02 p. m.—Owing to the daring of an American skipper, the steamer El Monte, which sailed from Galveston, Texas, December 3, and New York, December 11, arrived at Bremen on January 1. The El Monte brought more than 6000 bales of cotton, the first to reach this port during the war. She was the first American merchantman to visit Bremen in forty years.

Captain Edward T. Pinchin of the El Monte, after the voyage across the Atlantic, took on a British pilot at Deal, as England now does not class cotton as contraband, but fearing that the pilot would be interned if he entered German waters, the captain dropped him at the Hook of Holland. At the Hook, Dutch pilots refused to assist the American skipper, saying that it was impossible on account of mines to make the trip.

Goos On With Pilot. Captain Pinchin was determined to go on, saying that he would take his reason why. Accordingly he proceeded without a pilot, picking his own course without mine charts or other aid. He made his way to Bremen, greatly to the amazement of the Germans, who were much interested in his adventure.

Captain Pinchin says the trip is comparatively easy, provided a skipper uses common sense. The El Monte is to return to America shortly with 1500 tons of mixed cargo.

ITALY WARNED OF ENEMIES' TRAP

Turks and Austrians Stir Up Strife in Albania to Blur Main Conflict.

Rome, Jan. 5, 11:50 a. m.—The revolution in Albania is extending. The assertion is made here that it is being fomented by Austrian and Turkish elements with the object of forcing Serbia and Montenegro to employ troops along the Albanian frontiers. Another object, it is said, is to engage Italy more deeply in Albania, thus distracting her attention from the main conflict.

Rome newspapers urge the government not to fall into the trap, as it is called, and to reserve all the energies of the country for the conservation of Italy's supreme interests as involved in the European war.

BRITISH GIVEN FORMAL NOTICE

Washington Authorities Announce Decision to Certify American Cargoes as to Exact Contents.

BRYAN SENDS MESSAGE

Notice to American Shippers Is Being Sent Throughout the Country.

London, Jan. 5, 2 p. m.—The British government was informed today of the decision of the Washington authorities to certify American cargoes as to their exact contents before they leave American ports. It is felt here that this action will assist appreciably in solving the difficulties which led to the presentation of the bill from Washington concerning British interference with American shipping.

Ambassador Page received today from Secretary Bryan a message outlining the circular to American shippers, the issuance of which was decided upon yesterday at a conference in Washington by Secretaries Bryan and Redfield and Acting Secretary Peters of the treasury department.

All Manifests Must Be Complete. The circular urges that all manifests be made complete and accurate as a protection against delays in American cargoes. It states that efforts to conceal the real nature of goods covered by the manifests may result in great delay and work decided hardships on American shipping. The offer is made by the treasury department to furnish, upon request of shippers, agents who will supervise the loading of cargoes and furnish certificates as to the completeness and accuracy of the manifests.

Ambassador Page expected to transmit Secretary Bryan's communication to the foreign office shortly. The note is regarded as an indication that the American government is making an effort to comply with the suggestion of Great Britain as to governmental inspection of cargoes before they leave America for Europe. The adoption of a measure of this nature is regarded here as an action which will make it possible for Great Britain to relax the searching and delaying of American cargoes as soon as the neutral countries of Europe indicate a similar willingness to guard against transshipment of prohibited goods to Germany, Austria and Turkey.

Secretary Bryan's message makes it clear that inspection of American cargoes by treasury officials is not obligatory.

Notice to Shippers. Washington, Jan. 5.—The notice to shippers, drawn by the state, treasury, and commerce departments, after being dispatched to Ambassador Page, was being sent throughout the country today.

"The government," says the notice "looks with confidence for co-operation from the American business public to prevent such action on the part of shippers as adds unnecessarily to the difficulties of business at this time. Whenever shippers desire such aid in carrying on their foreign business, the treasury department will furnish, upon application to the customs collector at any port, an official certificate to the completeness and accuracy of the manifests. As a further precaution it is suggested that the shippers accompany ship's manifests with an affidavit stating that the articles shipped are correctly shown by the manifest and that the packages contain nothing except that which is shown there."

AUSTRIAN SHIPS BADLY DAMAGED

Message From Geneva Confirms Despatch That Two Battleships Were Torpedoed at Pola.

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 5, via Paris, 3:30 p. m.—Recent reports that the Austrian battleships Viribus Unitis and Radetzke had been damaged during the attack by the Anglo-French fleet on Pola, were confirmed in a dispatch received by the Geneva Tribune today from Trieste.

The message says that both battleships were torpedoed and greatly damaged. They are now docked at Pola and will be useless for a long time.

A dispatch from Venice, December 31, said the Viribus Unitis, one of the largest ships of the Austrian navy, had been torpedoed by a French submarine. The Radetzke, a smaller battleship, was said at that time to have been damaged by fire from the Austrian forts at Pola, mistakenly directed against the Austro-warship.