

## Today's Metal Prices

### NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, March 9.—Silver, 50c;  
Lead, 3.80@3.90; Spelter, 11.50; Cop-  
per, 14.75@14.87.

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## OBSTINATE FIGHTING OF RUSSIANS CAUSING SLOW RETREAT OF GERMANS

Effectively Dislodge Right and Left Flanks of Kaiser's Forces in Northern Poland Bringing Success—German Center Holding Firm to Positions Gained in Advance From East Prussia—Right Wing Retreating Hastily Through Bogs and Forests—Turks Start New Movement to Draw Russian Attention From Turkish Armenia.

## BLACK SEA FLEET STRIKES SERIOUS BLOW

Russian Warships Bombard Turkish Port on South Shore of Black Sea, Destroy Naval Base of Coal Supply and Silence Batteries—Another Coaling Station Also Destroyed—Berlin Endorses Turks' Opinion That Dardanelles Are Impregnable—Turks Report Victory in Persian Gulf—400 British Killed, Officers and Great Quantity of War Material Captured.

## GERMANS REMOVE HEAVY GUNS FROM BEFORE FORT OSSOWETZ

London, March 9, 5:37 p. m.—The Central News' correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that fourteen men were killed and seventy injured today by an explosion in a German arsenal at Antwerp.

Petrograd, March 9.—An official communication from the general staff of the Russian Caucasian army says: "Our troops on March 7, occupied an important position in the region beyond the river Tchuruk (Turkish Armenia), throwing back the Turks to the southwest and inflicting upon them serious losses. On the other front there were no engagements."

Paris, March 9, 3:30 p. m.—The war office this afternoon gave out a report on the war as follows:

"The only events reported to this office since the issuance of the last communication was a violent bombardment by the enemy last night from the region to the east of Steenstraete, which is south of Dixmude, followed by an unsuccessful attempt at attack together with the several attacks made by the enemy at Reichackerkopf, all of which were easily repulsed."

### British Loss in Persian Gulf.

Amsterdam, March 9, via London, 2:16 p. m.—An official statement from the Turkish ministry, received here today from Constantinople, says that the British lost four hundred men in the recent battle at the head of the Persian gulf.

The statement follows: "Three battalions of three British infantry, with two quick firing field guns, two mountain guns, one machine gun section and one squadron of cavalry, attempted on March 3 to attack our positions in the region of Kharzistan. After a counter attack by our troops, the British fled in disorder to their ships, leaving four hundred dead or wounded. Among the dead were one British major and four other officers.

"We captured three guns, five hundred rifles, two hundred horses and a great quantity of Red Cross material. Our losses were insignificant."

### Berlin Official Statement.

Berlin, March 9, via London, 3 p. m.—The general staff of the German army today gave out a report on the progress of the war as follows:

"In the western area of the war: In the hills of Loreto our troops have captured two more trenches from the French. They took prisoner six officers and 240 men and became possessed of two machine guns and two small cannons.

"In the Champagne district the fighting at Souain has not yet come to an end. In the northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy who had prepared to make an advance was impeded by our artillery.

"In the Vosges the mist and snow render fighting difficult. The engagements to the west of Munster and to the north of Senneheim continue.

### Russian Attacks Fall.

"In the eastern theatre: East and south of Augustowo, Russian attacks have fallen with heavy losses to the enemy. At a point to the northeast of Lomza the enemy left eight hundred prisoners in our hands after an unsuccessful attack. To the northwest of Ostrolenko, a battle has developed which is still going on. In engagements to the west and northwest of Przasnysz, which ended favorably to us, we took three thousand prisoners. Russian attacks to the north of Rawa and to the northwest of Noweinstaw have proved ineffective. Seventeen hundred and fifty Russians were taken prisoner in these engagements."

### Serious Blow to Turkish Fleet.

Petrograd, March 9, 12 noon, via London, 2:20 p. m.—The bombardment by the Russians of Zungulidak, on the south shore of the Black sea, and the destruction of the docks there, as announced by the Russian naval authorities yesterday, constitutes a serious blow to the Turkish fleet, since it is from this point that the Turks hitherto have drawn their chief supplies of coal for the navy. It is reported semi-officially that in addition to silencing the batteries which defended the docks, the Rus-

## ALLIED FLEET EXPECTED SOON TO ANCHOR IN THESE WATERS



Freighters, ferries and ocean liners on Golden Horn; looking north to Constantinople. In these waters of the Bosphorus, which separate Constantinople from Asia, the allied fleet expects soon to anchor. Never before in history have the Turks permitted a hostile fleet to enter the Bosphorus in time of war.

cial statement that the officers and crew of the German undersea boat U.S. which fell a prey to a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers detailed to hunt for submarines, will be denied the usual privileges of prisoners of war.

Press comment appearing in Berlin indicates a feeling of optimism over the Near Eastern situation. The Turkish opinion that the Dardanelles are impregnable is being endorsed and papers express the belief that King Constantine will hold Greece to a course of neutrality.

Paris, March 9.—Evidence given by prisoners is cited in a semi-official note issued by the war office to prove that German losses in dead and wounded have been very heavy. The statement is made that one active regiment (3,000 men) lost 700 in an attack on February 16 while a regiment of chasseurs had all its officers killed or wounded on January 8.

The stretcher bearers of a field ambulance have stated that every night for three weeks they brought in from 250 to 400 seriously wounded Germans.

## FORMING NEW GREEK CABINET

Deputy Gounaris to Submit List of New Ministers to King Tomorrow.

## INTERVENTION OPPOSED

Greece Must Protect Positions on Bulgarian Frontier, Which Is Considered Dangerous.

Athens, March 9, via Paris, 4:45 a. m.—M. Gounaris, deputy for Patras, has consented at the request of King Constantine to undertake the task of forming a new cabinet. It is reported that M. Baltadjis, who was former minister in the Theotokis cabinet, has consented to take that portfolio under the leadership of M. Gounaris.

M. Gounaris will submit his list of ministers to the king tomorrow, it is understood, and obtain an agreement that the chamber shall be dissolved if the supporters of the ministry are in the minority, which is considered highly probable. The new premier is expected to favor the continued neutrality of Greece.

Greece has been facing a cabinet crisis since the end of last week when M. Venizelos, the premier who favors Greek participation in the war on the side of the allies, resigned because his policy did not meet with the approval of King Constantine, who desired that the country remain neutral. M. Zalmis was requested yesterday to form a cabinet, but he declined.

### Must Protect Frontier.

Paris, March 9, 4:50 a. m.—M. Rullys, a former prime minister of Greece in an interview at Athens printed in the Matin, says that King Constantine acted on the advice of his general staff in opposing the policy of intervention proposed by M. Venizelos. The statement was of the opinion that an expedition against Constantinople would weaken the military situation on the Bulgarian frontier which in Athens is regarded as dangerous in view of Bulgaria's doubtful attitude.

## FEAR MASSACRE IN JERUSALEM

Keen Apprehension Felt for Fate of Christians and Jews in Palestine.

## HATRED OF JEWS

Clamor for Infidel Blood Will Be Tremendous If Dardanelles Are Forced.

New York, March 9.—Keen apprehension for the fate of Christians and Jews in Turkey and fear that there will be a massacre in Jerusalem should the allied fleets force the Dardanelles, was expressed by five missionaries who arrived here from Palestine today aboard the Carpathia. The five were among the thousands of refugees who fled from Jerusalem and were taken from Jaffa to Alexandria by relief ships.

"There exists in Jerusalem a very strong feeling against Jews," said the spokesman of the missionaries. "On January 29 the Anglo-Palestine Bank at Jerusalem was raided by a mob of Turks. The situation was then regarded as being so critical that Ambassador Morgenthau sent telegraphic instructions to the commander of the Tennessee, then en route from Alexandria to Jaffa, requesting him to hurry to Jaffa to be ready for an emergency."

"If the allied fleets force the Dardanelles there probably will be a massacre of Christians and Jews at Jerusalem and its neighboring small villages. The clamor for infidel blood will be too strong for the authorities."

## GOULDS LOSE THEIR CONTROL

Are Eliminated From Missouri-Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railways.

## B. F. BUSH PRESIDENT

Principal Control of System Passes From New York to St. Louis—Finley J. Sheppard Retained.

St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—B. F. Bush of St. Louis today was elected chairman of the boards of directors of the Missouri Pacific and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railways, and also chairman of the executive committees of both roads.

In these offices he replaces George J. Gould, who was eliminated from official relationship to the Missouri-Pacific-Iron Mountain system at the annual meeting of the roads today. Mr. Bush was re-elected president of the combined system. The changes made today were considered as definitely marking the transfer of control of the principal part of the so-called Gould system from New York to St. Louis. Two vice pres-

idents, now in the New York office, were eliminated and the three vice presidents in St. Louis in active management of the road were re-elected.

The men re-elected vice presidents were E. J. Pearson in charge of operation; John G. Drew, accounts; J. M. Johnson, traffic; and Finley J. Sheppard, in charge of the New York office. Kingdon Gould and Frank J. Gould were not re-elected vice presidents.

H. L. Uter was elected secretary-treasurer and will have his headquarters in New York. E. T. Jeffery, chairman of the board of directors of the Denver & Rio Grande, was not re-elected to the Iron Mountain directorate.

G. B. Huntzman, one of the former vice presidents, was elected assistant treasurer and was appointed vice president to look after the validation of stock certificates in the New York office.

The old directors re-elected are: Benjamin F. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin G. Merrill, Finley J. Sheppard and R. Lancaster Williams.

The old directors who are not on the new board are: George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Kingdon Gould, James Speyer, E. O. Adams, J. G. Metcalfe, E. T. Jeffery and S. F. Pryor.

The new directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern are: Nicholas F. Brady, Newcomb Carlton, A. J. Hemsphill, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Williams and Festus J. Wade, a banker of St. Louis.

The directors of the Iron Mountain re-elected are: Benjamin F. Bush, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin G. Merrill, Finley J. Sheppard, Albert Wiggins and C. E. C. Simmons of St. Louis, and C. A. Pratt of Little Rock, Ark.

The old directors of the Iron Mountain, who were eliminated in the organization of the new board, are: George J. Gould, James Speyer, E. T. Jeffery, Jacob Metcalfe, Jay Gould and S. F. Pryor.

Control of the Missouri Pacific carries with it control of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, for the Missouri Pacific holds most of the stock of the latter.

New York, March 9.—Among the business matters to come up at the St. Louis meeting of the Missouri Pacific, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have announced, is making provision for the extension of the \$25,000,000 note, maturing June 1.

## AMERICAN NOTES ARE RECEIVED

Paris, March 9, 4:50 a. m.—The Journal today says it understands the American reply to the French and British notes concerning the blockade of Germany has been received in Paris and London.

Its contents follow very closely the lines already announced in American newspapers. It asks the French and British governments for detailed information as to their purposes and what measures they propose to adopt to carry them out.

## SECRETARY DANIELS ORDERS TWO MORE WARSHIPS TO VERA CRUZ

Armored Cruiser Washington and Battleship Georgia, Carrying Large Quota of Men, Start for Mexican Waters—President Wilson, in Name of United States Government, Calls on General Carranza to Protect Foreigners in Mexico City—Fears of Outrages in Mexico More Pressing Than at Any Time During Revolution.

## CARRANZA DENIES THE OBREGON CHARGES

Chief Makes General Refutation of Lack of Food in Capital or Danger to Diplomatic Corps of Foreign Nations—No Complaints Received as to Conditions in Territory Under Villa Control—U. S. Representative Confers With Villa and Subordinate Generals—Now En Route to Mexico City to Investigate.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEND MESSAGES EXPRESSING GREAT ANXIETY

Washington, March 9.—American Consul Silliman telegraphed from Vera Cruz today that he had been reliably informed that the evacuation of Mexico City by the forces of General Obregon began at 9 o'clock last night.

Washington, March 9.—While awaiting a reply to the presentations to General Carranza, asking immediate improvement of conditions in Mexico City, the administration today took steps to carry out what most of the foreign diplomatic corps here interpret as an entire change of attitude toward the Mexican situation.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, was ordered to send one cruiser and one battleship to Vera Cruz to strengthen the fleet of small craft already there. The admiral himself, who commanded the force which took the town from Huerta last fall, will not go but he was instructed to send a flag officer to take command.

President Wilson said today General Carranza had been called on by the United States to protect foreigners in Mexico City. The president reiterated that the government had presented its views on the situation in Mexico City. He added that in all such situations it was necessary to discount reports of a great deal because, he said, certain persons would like to have the United States intervene in Mexico, even if they had to manufacture the facts on which to base the intervention.

When the president was asked if the latest note to Carranza was an ultimatum he replied that the administration did not issue ultimatums but expressed its views and acted accordingly.

President Wilson referred to the fear of outrages in Mexico City, as being more pressing at present than anything that had already occurred. The fear was, he said, that the city would be left without protection.

No request had come from any foreign government, the president said, for action by the United States in Mexico, although diplomatic representatives of two foreign countries had expressed their anxiety over affairs in the southern republic.

Under the order dispatched to Rear Admiral Fletcher the ships going to Vera Cruz may be under command of Rear Admiral Mayo of the first division, whose flagships is the Arizona, Rear Admiral Bouslog of the second division, whose flag is on the Utah, Rear Admiral Coffman of the third division, whose flagship is the Virginia or Rear Admiral McLean, commanding the fourth division, whose flag is on the Connecticut.

No complaints against Villa as to conditions in the territory under control of Villa, the president said. Duval West, personal representative of the president who has been conferring with General Villa and his subordinate generals, is now in his way to Mexico City, where he will make an investigation of conditions there.

Carranza enters General Denial. General Carranza in an oral reply to American Consul Silliman, when the latter presented the note from the United States government on conditions in Mexico City, entered a general denial that General Obregon had prevented food from entering Mexico City or sent any supplies out of the city.

Carranza promised an early reply. Mr. Silliman reported, Elizeo Arredondo, hitherto Washington representative of Carranza and other advisors, were present during the conference, which was held in the conference room. Mr. Silliman reported at length but officials did not disclose the contents of his message. It was believed, however, that from the fact that Carranza denied the acts attributed to him by official reports to the United States, the Mexican chief would not approve any further inconvenience to foreigners.

Consul Silliman's dispatches from Vera Cruz, saying the American note was formally presented to General Carranza yesterday afternoon, arrived just before the cabinet meeting today and were laid before President Wilson as the cabinet officers assembled. Some of the cabinet members felt encouraged in the belief that Carranza would give assurances of protection to foreigners and permit supplies to reach the Mexican capital and prevent a crisis.

No further word has been received showing when Mexico City would be evacuated or whether Obregon would leave a small garrison there. Admiral Fletcher has selected the armored cruiser Washington, now in Haitian waters with Rear Admiral Caperton and the battleship Georgia, commanded by Captain Robert R. Coontz, now at Guantanamo, to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The selection of ships was left to Admiral Fletcher and shortly after noon today, he reported what orders had been given. The Washington is the flagship of the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet. She carries forty-one officers and 902 men and is commanded by Commander Edward L. Beach. The Georgia is one of the first line battleships of the third division. She carries forty-nine officers and 864 men. The Washington is a little faster than the Georgia and both ships starting today should be at Vera Cruz by Thursday night.

Relief For Starving Mexicans. Mobile, Ala., March 9.—Relief for the suffering people of Progreso, Mex., was sent from here in the schooner James W. Paul, Jr., which sailed today with 2000 barrels of flour, 2000 sacks of grain and some general merchandise.

Mobile, Ala., March 9.—Relief for the suffering people of Progreso, Mex., was sent from here in the schooner James W. Paul, Jr., which sailed today with 2000 barrels of flour, 2000 sacks of grain and some general merchandise.

## PRIESTS STILL HELD FOR RANSOM

General Obregon Holds 250 Catholic Clergy as Prisoners Pending Payment of \$500.00.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 9.—Answering an inquiry as to the present status of the Catholic priests held for ransom in Mexico City, General Alvaro Obregon, commanding the Carranza forces at the Mexican capital, telegraphed to Adolfo Carrillo, commander of the territory under control here, to hold and that they would be kept prisoners until they had paid him \$500,000.

"This is a church tax," Obregon's message read. "It is due to the constitutional government and must be paid. We need the money for food to relieve the suffering of the Mexican people here."

Obregon also telegraphed that foreigners in the Mexican capital were well protected, and that he would continue to "care for them."

## WAR BULLETINS

Rome, March 9, via Paris, 4:55 a. m.—A bill which would authorize the state railways to purchase or charter steamers for the transportation of coal and other commodities of first necessity was presented in parliament yesterday by the government. The measure is designed to counteract the effect of steadily increasing ocean freight rates.

Berlin, March 9, by wireless to Sayville.—Included in the news items given out by the Overseas Agency today is the following:

"Reports reaching here from Smyrna by way of Constantinople describe the recent bombardment of that seaport as unsuccessful. A hostile fleet was damaged and a vessel engaged in mine sweeping was sunk."