

New York, Nov. 3.—Silver, 49 5/8c; lead, \$4.90; spelter, not quoted; copper, steady, electrolytic, \$18.18 @ \$18.25.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Forecast: Utah, tonight and Thursday partly cloudy and unsettled; not much change in temperature.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 285.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

A. R. Heywood Elected Mayor and Miles L. Jones Commissioner

Italian Forces "Bottle Up" Center of Austrian System of Fortifications

AUSTRIANS OPEN VIOLENT FIRE ON LATIN ENEMY IN BEZZECA

Italian Troop Renew Attacks on Isonzo Front With Unabated Vigor—Many Positions Stormed Fiercely—Flank Attack by Austrians Hurdled Back With Heavy Losses—Russians Force Von Hindenburg to Withdraw—Supplies Sent to Serbia Through Montenegro.

Berlin, Nov. 3, via London, 3:40 p. m.—The city of Usitce (Uzice) in northwestern Serbia, has been captured by the Germans. This announcement was made by the war office today.

Udine, Nov. 2, via Paris, Nov. 3, 4:30 a. m.—Fort Hansel, center of the Austrian system of fortifications around Malborghetto dominating the road from Pontafel to Tarvis has been "bottled up," according to Italian official reports, as all surrounding heights have been occupied with Italian heavy guns rendering the fort powerless.

Paris, Nov. 3, 2:30 p. m.—Announcement was made by the war office today of the repulse of a Bulgarian attack on French troops in southern Serbia, near Krivolak. In the region of Strumitsa the French troops are advancing on the mountains near the frontier.

The statement follows: "There is nothing to add to the preceding communication (concerning the western front).

"Army of the east: Two battalions of Bulgarians with two batteries made an attack on October 30 against our position near Krivolak. They were easily repulsed.

French Troops Progressing. "Continuing their operations in the Strumitsa sector, our troops are making progress on the southern slopes of the frontier mountain chain.

"Expeditionary corps at the Dardanelles: The period from October 20 to November 1 has been marked with unusual calm.

"In the explosions of mines at various places we have had the advantage. The enemy appears to have given up renewal of the attacks against our lines which up to now have caused him very heavy losses.

Great Naval Activity. "On the sea there has been great activity. The coast of Bulgaria on the Aegean sea has been blockaded by an allied fleet since October 15. Dedeaghatz was bombarded on October 21 and on October 20 and 29 military establishments on the Gallipoli peninsula were bombarded by British monitors.

In spite of the protecting nets and the many fixed mines set up by the Turks, British and French submarines have succeeded in passing the narrows and operating in unison in the Sea of Marmora, where they render particularly difficult the movement of Turkish boats and the re-ventilating by way of the sea of the Turkish troops on the peninsula."

Hour for Action. Paris, Nov. 3.—Premier Briand's statement, included in the ministerial declaration of the new cabinet, which was read before the chamber of deputies and the senate is as follows:

"We are at war," said the premier. "The hour is for action. Only by close and incessant co-operation will victory be obtained. Everyone must be ready to sacrifice. On those responsible are established, every fault, every failure will be published. That is the program of the new government. The government, aided by parliament, must furnish all means to the army, whom we salute with emotion and pride."

Rome, Nov. 2, via Paris, Nov. 3, 4:40 a. m.—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Italian general staff.

"In the Ledro valley the enemy, powerless to drive us from the Bezecca basin, opened a violent and intense artillery fire on the villages, Bezecca and Bocca were damaged, and Mensulm was burned.

Fortified Positions Stormed. "Along the Isonzo front yesterday under a continuous rain, our troops renewed their attack with unabated vigor. In the Playa section we stormed the Zagora region, which was

will be able to connect speedily enough with the other troops aligned against the Bulgarians from Krivolak to Strumitsa to relieve the pressure there, and, by a possible flank attack, threaten the rear of the Bulgarian forces, is admittedly problematical.

The presence of these troops in the Balkans is regarded in London as a gratifying materialization of Premier Asquith's positive announcement yesterday that the independence of Serbia was one of the essential objects of the war and that Great Britain and France were in full agreement regarding the means whereby this end might be attained.

The Austro-German forces in northern and western Serbia and the Bulgarians in the east continue their attacks, against which the defense gradually yields ground, but the situation is not vitally changed.

The Austrians have officially admitted that they have been able to capture only twenty Serbian officers and 6600 men.

More Troops Sent South. Petrograd furnished the information that additional German troops have been sent from the Russian front to Serbia.

Formal denial that Prince Von Buelow, former German chancellor, who is now in Switzerland, intends to discuss possible peace terms in Madrid and in Washington was issued by the German embassy in Madrid.

Supplies for Serbians. A Paris dispatch declares that arrangements have been made to keep the Serbian army supplied with munitions through Montenegro.

All buildings of military importance in the stronghold of Kraguyevatz were blown up by the Serbians before they evacuated it, according to the correspondent of a Berlin newspaper.

Further gains on both the Isonzo and Carso fronts are claimed by Rome in the official report on the Italian offensive operations.

Compulsion if Necessary. Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 2, via London, 11:30 p. m.—Speaking at a recruiting meeting today, William Ferguson Massey, premier of New Zealand said that he did not want conscription, but that if there was a shortage of volunteers he would not hesitate to invoke compulsion for securing men.

FOREIGNERS FLEE FROM INVADERS Large Numbers, Including Families of French Engineers Take Refuge at Kralievo.

COPPER MINES FLOODED War Munitions Sent to Serbia Through Montenegro—Losses in Desperate Fighting Moderate.

Paris, Nov. 3, 4:35 a. m.—Large numbers of foreigners, fleeing before the Austro-German advance, have taken refuge at Kralievo, 35 miles west-northwest of Kraguyevatz, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Matin, filed yesterday.

They include the families of French engineers employed in the copper mines in the Bor region between the Danube and Timok. These mines are said to have been flooded in such a way that they will be useless to the Germans.

Arrangements are being made to keep Serbia supplied with munitions through Montenegro. While the Serbian losses are said to have been moderate in view of the desperate fighting, it has been necessary to destroy large quantities of war materials to prevent them from falling into the hands of the invaders.

Germans to Operate Copper Mines. Berlin, Nov. 3, via London, 3:35 a. m.—One of the secondary results of the Serbian campaign is to give Germany and Austria control of a good copper mine from which to replenish their supplies of the much needed metal.

The German troops reached the mine last week and their commander telegraphed to Berlin, asking that mining engineers be sent and also shipments of coke so that the operation of the mine might be resumed immediately. Berlin replied as follows:

"Engineers have been waiting for several days at Belgrade expecting your attainment of the mine. Car loads of coke already are moving from the coal mines in Hungary from which the mine has been previously obtaining supplies."

Paris, Nov. 2, 11:05 p. m.—The government has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor on Lieutenant General Cardona, chief of staff of the Italian army. General H. J. E. Gouraud, former commander of the French expeditionary force in the Dardanelles will take the insignia to the Italian headquarters and present it to General Cardona.

Udine, Italy, via Paris, Nov. 2, 10:55 p. m.—Officers and men who were engaged in the great Italian offensive against the Austrians and who have arrived here concur in the statement that definite results were obtained by the Italians. The Italians, they say, gained an average between one and two miles all along the extensive front, while the strategic line, especially in the neighborhood of Seibusi, Castellivo and Sarauissina was favorably straightened, the new line being solidly protected by the three important positions of San Michelle, San Martino del Carso and Poljana, where armored trenches cut into the bare rock, were taken inch by inch in hand to hand struggles after preparation by the Italian artillery.

An officer describes how a single shell from a 12-inch gun destroyed fifty yards of an Austrian trench lined with steel and concrete, enabling the Italian infantry to take it. From Sarauissina to Monfalco the Italians have obtained the long desired vertical line which is more easily defended than their previous positions. The officers and men command Lieutenant General Cardona's systematic plan of taking dominating positions one by one, which made the recent important advance possible.

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SERBIANS FIGHT TO LAST DITCH Tageblatt's Correspondent Describes Unexampled Bravery of Enemy—Important Military Buildings Blown Up.

STUBBORN RESISTANCE Sanguinary Rear Guard Fighting Continues With Courage of Despair—Defenders Fight to Last Man.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3, via London, 8:20 p. m.—"Before leaving Kraguyevatz the Serbians blew up all buildings of military importance," writes the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the front. "The Serbians fought with unexampled bravery, defending their flattened trenches to the last."

Kraguyevatz was the connecting point for the armies of General Von Koevess and General Von Gallwitz. From the north the left wing of General Von Koevess' forces approached, while from the northeast the German wing of General Von Gallwitz swung in near Batonica from the Morava valley into the Lepenitza valley, occupying positions on the heights, although deluged by enemy troops.

Sanguinary Rear Guard Fighting. "Austro-Hungarian troops advancing from Arandjelovac across the Topolai also met stubborn resistance from Serbian rear guards. Lack of barbed wire facilitated our approach to the enemy's trenches at Kraguyevatz and we took all these trenches at the point of the bayonet. One Austrian battalion captured 140 occupants of one trench, but in the other cases the defenders fought to the last man with the courage of despair. While these sanguinary rear guard fights were going on the main Serbian army and long columns of wagons loaded with war materials effected a safe retreat. The civil population evacuated the town some days before it was captured."

ITALIANS GAIN INCH BY INCH Average of Between One and Two Miles Gained All Along Extensive Front.

NEW LINE IS SOLID Dominating Positions Taken One by One—Cardona's Plan Commanded—French Confer Honors.

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HUNGER FORCES VILLA RETREAT Troops Without Food or Water and Scant Supply of Ammunition Abandon Assault.

Supplies en Route Firing Stops at Agua Prieta—General Mendes Guarding Entrance to Valley.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 3.—General Villa, forced by hunger, thirst and a scanty supply of ammunition to abandon his plan for an immediate assault on the strongly entrenched village of Agua Prieta, commenced withdrawing his army today, and shortly after 9 o'clock most of his force is moving toward Anavacachi Pass, twelve miles southwest.

It is his apparent intention to reach water, which is plentiful further southwest and provision his hungry men.

General Mendez with forces of about 1500 men has been occupying the pass for several days and will remain there guarding the entrance to the valley for the return of Villa. Meantime heavy supplies of ammunition will reach Villa from the east.

Villa's retreatment was saluted by occasional shells from the big guns but by 9:30 this firing had ceased.

Reinforcements for Villa. Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Reinforcements from the east reached Villa's army this morning at an early hour, according to reports from watchers east of Douglas. Dawn, however, showed that Villa's main forces had drawn to the southwest, leaving only rear guards, with a few quick fliers and three-inch guns to worry the garrison. Apparently, it is the intention of the Villa forces to thoroughly provision and equip his augmented forces before commencing the work of reducing the defenses of Agua Prieta, which Villa now realizes as a far more serious undertaking than he believed.

A Calles' reconnoitering party which ran into a Villa machine gun squad a mile southeast of Agua Prieta was said to have been cut to pieces.

Four Villa soldiers, part of a skirmish line that laid all day yesterday in the brush within three quarters of a mile of the wire entanglements guarding Agua Prieta, started toward Carranza lines at dawn waving white flags. One of them jumped the wire fence guarding the boundary line and was promptly arrested by American soldiers and taken to headquarters. The other three crawled into the Carranza trenches. When the intention of the deserters was made evident, Villa machine guns opened a vigorous fire on them and hundreds of Carranza soldiers standing on the trenches. There was a hurried ducking for cover and the bombardment ceased in about five minutes. Agua Prieta guns then took up firing and sent two or three dozen shrapnel shells toward the southwest where heavy bodies of Villa soldiers still are encamped.

The desperate need of the Villa army for provisions was told by a deserter taken prisoner by Americans. "For fifteen days this is all that many of us have had to eat," he said. He dug into his pocket in his dirty khaki coat and pulled out a handful of raw corn and wheat. Two or three Villa officers who came to the slaughter house on the international line, a short distance east of Douglas, yesterday to fill their canteens with their water were gnawing at pieces of black dried beef. A large supply of flour and corn is available for the Villa forces at Naco, Sonora. Some of the supply of provisions reached him last night, but not enough for all of his men now surrounding Agua Prieta. Until this supply reaches him and his men have been recuperated it is believed by American army officers that no attempt will be made to capture Agua Prieta.

This was shown this morning when orders issued yesterday by General Funston to keep spectators back nearly half a mile from the international line, were modified. They do not doubt that Villa, however, the movement his army is thoroughly provisioned and rested, will hurl it upon Agua Prieta. This may be tomorrow or it may be several days later.

American refugees ordered from the zone within a mile of the boundary yesterday crowded the homes north of Fifth street in this city today. Nobody was allowed to occupy their houses within the zone on account of the danger from Mexican fire.

Three troops of the Thirtieth cavalry left Columbus, N. M., for Douglas today.

TYPHOON SWEEPING SOUTHERN LUZON

Manila, Nov. 3.—A typhoon which is increasing in violence is again sweeping the section of southern Lu-

VOTE IS CLOSE BETWEEN BAGLEY AND BARKER FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE

Home Districts of Barker Overcome the Lead Gained by Bagley in Other Parts of the City—Arthur F. Larson Receives the Unprecedented Majority of 2946—Vote Is Heaviest Ever Polled in Ogden.

Mayor-Elect A. R. Heywood.

Mayor: A. R. Heywood 4722 J. S. Campbell 2987

Heywood's majority 1735

Commissioner: Miles L. Jones 4384 Edwin Williams 3271

Jones' majority 1113

Judge: Arthur F. Larson 5308 Mrs. Julia Van Dyke 2344

Larson's majority 2964

Geo. S. Barker 3928 John E. Bagley 2668

Barker's majority 260

CASTING A TOTAL OF 7824 VOTES, the citizens of Ogden yesterday elected Mayor A. R. Heywood by the largest vote ever given a local candidate for that office. The entire ticket named at the court house convention, with the exception of John E. Bagley, was elected, and Judge Bagley was defeated by the narrow margin of 260 votes, nearly all of which majority was obtained by George S. Barker, his

opponent, in the Eighth and Ninth districts, where the neighbors of the young man rolled up the unprecedented total of 742 votes to 300 for Judge Bagley, although Mr. Heywood carried the two districts by 68 majority.

Miles L. Jones received an excellent tribute, carrying the city by 1113 over Edwin Williams. The Eighth was a banner district for him. He (Continued on Page 6.)

Ogden City Election

DISTRICTS.

First 252 279 267 258 329 197 269 316

Second 155 277 215 216 317 110 204 227

Third 69 251 162 157 228 83 188 128

Fourth 215 329 268 256 290 249 208 303

Fifth 60 211 163 108 176 89 148 120

Sixth 35 121 71 72 105 36 103 38

Eighth 266 333 465 133 426 174 173 422

Ninth 225 226 332 129 300 159 127 320

Tenth 130 161 156 95 187 103 118 167

Eleventh 257 261 286 239 317 199 224 287

Twelfth 90 295 192 187 284 93 223 156

Thirteenth 212 332 297 242 392 149 303 235

Fourteenth 137 277 195 212 293 117 217 192

Fifteenth 315 517 455 369 647 181 475 353

Sixteenth 290 329 345 258 415 199 287 318

TOTALS 2987 4722 4384 3271 5308 2344 3668 3928

ALLEGED JAIL BREAKERS CAUGHT.

Pocatello, Idaho, Nov. 2.—Joe Reas and Juan Chavas, two Mexicans, were arrested today by the city authorities for the second time in two weeks.

Word was later received from Tooele, Utah, that the men were badly wanted there. Joe Reas was facing a charge of assault and attempted train robbery and Juan Chavas was serving time for shop lifting when they broke jail on September 12. When arrested here the first time they had large quantities of clothing on their persons, but as no store claimed the goods they were turned loose. They will be sent to Utah when the officer arrives tomorrow.



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