

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS. New York, Nov. 13.—Silver, 50 1/4c; Lead, 95.15; Spelter, 116.00@116.50; Copper, electrolytic, 118.50.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION TWENTY-SIX PAGES

UTAH—Tonight and Sunday generally fair; slightly colder tonight.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 294.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

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

Entire Bulgarian Force West of Vardar Imperiled by French

GERMAN INVADERS EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES IN SERB BATTLES

Von Mackensen Must Surmount Mountain Barrier Before Troops Can Completely Disorganize Serbian Army—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's Situation Becoming Desperate—Russians Continue Attacks and Are Forcing Germans Into Woods and Marshes—Teutons Bending Every Energy to Complete Railroad—More Steamers Sunk by Submarines.

London, Nov. 13, 1.55 p. m.—Unfavourable is being shown by the entire allied powers over the attitude of Greece and this feeling is not likely to be allayed by the latest news that a German military mission has arrived at Athens by way of Bulgaria and Saloniki.

Mountain Barrier Checks Germans. Field Marshal von Mackensen, commanding the German invasion, is now experiencing the most difficult phase of his campaign in front of a mountain barrier which he must surmount before he can hope completely to disorganize the Serbian army.

German Difficulties. News from the eastern front agrees that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's situation in the Riga district is becoming extremely difficult. The Russians, continuing their attacks between Olad and the west of Lake Babit, are reported to be forcing the Germans into the woods and marshes which greatly hamper the movements of the Teutons. In an effort to overcome these difficulties, the Germans are expending every energy to complete the railroad which they are building in Courland.

Along the western front artillery actions again have become the prominent feature of the operations but no infantry action is reported.

Submarines again figure in the news today with the British admitting the loss of the E-20, while an Austrian submarine has accounted for another Italian liner.

Simultaneous offensives undertaken by the French and the Serbians in southern Serbia have imperiled the entire Bulgarian forces west of the Vardar, a delayed dispatch reports from Saloniki. Heavy losses are said to have been inflicted upon the Bulgarians by the Serbians at Katchanik Pass.

The British admiralty announces the sinking of the British submarine E-20 which was operating in the Sea of Marmora. Nine members of the crew were taken prisoner by the Turks.

Constantinople declares that Turkish batteries on the Gallipoli peninsula have driven off allied monitors and other warships which were attempting to bombard the coast.

Six passengers and fifteen members of the crew of the Italian steamer Firenze, a 3,973 ton vessel, were missing after the steamer had been sunk (presumably in the Mediterranean) by a submarine, a dispatch from Rome states.

Artillery Battles in Belgium. Paris, Nov. 12.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the French war office: "Artillery battles of unusual violence in the region of Bus in the Artois district, in the sector of 'Posee-Caleonne' to the north of the Somme, near Dompierre between the Meuse and the Meuse and the re-embankment of Apremont. There were no infantry actions.

"Army of the East: From the 6th many reconnaissances without serious violent bombardment.

"Upon the left bank of the Carna, we have captured the villages of Prusavac and Sirkovo.

"In the region of Valandovo and Rabrevo no event of important took place.

Bulgaria to Be Catholic. Naples, Nov. 12, via Paris, Nov. 13, 6.20 a. m.—The Mattin asserts that it has been informed that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has communicated with Pope Benedict stating that after the war Bulgaria will become a Catholic country. The present national religion of Bulgaria is that of the orthodox church.

Italy to Use German Liners. Milan, Italy, Nov. 12, via Paris, Nov. 13, 5.45 a. m.—A Genoa despatch to the Secolo says the Italian government has decided to ferret out and use German liners which are interned in Italian ports. Three or four of the vessels at Genoa alone have a total tonnage of 43,000.

London, Nov. 13, 9.21 a. m.—The British steamer Den of Crombie has been sunk. The crew was saved. She was of 494 tons gross.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—By Wireless to Sarville.—A Turkish official report dated November 12 announces the

sinking in the Dardanelles on November 5 of the British submarine E-20 which is described as being an under-sea boat of the most improved type.

BULGARIAN FORCE IN GREAT DANGER

Entire Army West of Vardar Endangered by Serbian and French Troops.

SERBS TAKE OFFENSIVE

Defeat Invaders at Katchanik Pass, Demoralizing Enemy and Inflicting Heavy Losses.

Saloniki, Nov. 11, via Paris, Nov. 12, 5.25 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The entire Bulgarian force operating west of Vardar has been endangered by simultaneous offensives undertaken by Serbian and French troops, according to advices from the front received here.

The Serbs have re-taken the offensive in the Supozora district, and are reported to have defeated the Bulgars at Katchanik Pass, inflicting such heavy losses that the invaders were demoralized. Two French cavalry raids are said to have cleared the ground between Kivrolak and Velea.

British and French reinforcements are arriving at Saloniki in force and are being sent immediately into Serbia.

BERLIN REPORTS SERB DESERTIONS

Overseas News Agency Says Troops From New Serbia Are Deserting in Masses.

Berlin, Nov. 12.—By Wireless to Sayville.—"Wholesale desertions from the Serbian army on the part of troops from the districts of New Serbia, many of whom were Bulgarians, are reported by Serbian prisoners," says the Overseas News Agency. "Although they were intermingled with troops from the old Serbian districts, they deserted in masses. The desertions and the heavy losses by the Serbians in cannon and war materials are declared to have made their defensive fight a hopeless one."

JORDAN ISSUES A PEACE STATEMENT

Joint Peace Commission of Neutrals May Be Permanently Established at Some Future Time.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, who discussed peace prospects yesterday with President Wilson, issued a statement today making clear that he had definite idea that a joint peace commission of neutrals could be established before Christmas, or at any time definitely to be set. Dr. Jordan said today that his idea was that the Christmas period traditionally and historically devoted to the interests of peace "would be a good time for thinking it over."

"There is, however," he said, "an unofficial meeting of the leading advocates of friendly international relations will be present. This meeting doubtless will lead up to the establishment of a more formal and permanent commission of continuous mediation and conciliation."

"The commission, if established, might not be successful in its main purpose, though personally I feel sure that it will be. It might not shorten the war directly, but it would create a clearing house and center of peace discussions and for the hopeful feeling of millions of people who are sick

HELPING U. S. SECURE PAN-AMERICAN TRADE



William S. Culbertson.

William S. Culbertson has just been appointed as special counsel to the U. S. federal trade commission and has been directed to conduct an investigation of the tariff laws and customs regulations of all the Central and South American countries. This work is being done in the effort to promote a better commercial understanding and thus develop more trade between these countries and the United States.

and tired of collective murder in every nation of Europe. It would be nothing spectacular; its work would be done in quiet and patience and might even not be directly heard of by the public at large. Whether the United States takes part in it, in any official capacity or not, such a commission is certain to be established."

EIGHT PERSONS HURT IN WRECK

Four D. & R. G. Cars Derailed Six Miles West of Buena Vista, Colorado.

Salida, Colo., Nov. 13.—Eight passengers and five dining car employes were slightly injured when two sleeping cars and the dining car of Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 4, eastbound, was derailed early today about seven miles west of here.

The derailment was caused by a broken rail.

A relief train with doctors brought the injured here. They continued their journey to Pueblo after having their injuries dressed at the railroad hospital. Many of the passengers were returning from the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

The injured passengers are: Arthur Thorson, Aberdeen, S. D. Mrs. Arthur Thorson, Aberdeen, S. D. Ed. Schramm, Chicago. Mildred Clawson, Ravenna, Mich. Frieda Blankshire, Ravenna, Mich. Charles W. Cally, Childwood, Va. Henrietta Judd, Mitchell, S. D. Margaret H. Woodruff, Omaha. Mrs. W. E. Roberts, Denver.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 13.—Eight passengers were injured, one seriously early today when four cars of Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 4 were derailed about six miles west of Buena Vista, Colo. Reports to railroad headquarters and the state public utilities commission say the accident was caused by a broken rail.

One coach, a dining car, one tourist and one standard sleeper left the rails. A relief train with doctors and nurses from Salida left the scene of the wreck at 7 o'clock for Salida. The conductor reported to railroad headquarters that he had one person for the hospital at Salida and that four or five others were slightly injured.

VALANDOVO IN HANDS OF FRENCH

Reports of Capture by Bulgarians Declared Untrue—French Progress Beyond Cerna.

Saloniki, Nov. 11, via Paris, Nov. 12, 12.35 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Reports of the occupation of Valandovo by the Bulgarians are declared here to be untrue. The French are said to occupy strongly the region before Valandovo and Labrevo, particularly hills which command Costantino.

The French are reported to have progressed beyond the Cerna where they were violently but vainly counter attacked. French reconnoitering parties succeeded in advancing up the railroad as far as the Vardar bridge-head near Babuna pass. The bridge was destroyed.

ANCONA BOATS WERE CAPSIZED

Austrian Submarine Chases Fleeing Passengers During Night—Some Americans on Ill-Fated Steamer.

STORY OF TRAGEDY

New York Woman Doctor Tells of Attack, the Killing of Her Maid and Her Own Escape.

Naples, Nov. 12, via Paris, Nov. 13, 9.15 p. m.—Survivors of the Ancona interrogated by the authorities of Tunis testified, according to telegrams received today from Tunis, that a submarine during the night chased the boats containing the passengers and capsized some of them.

Rome, Nov. 12, 1 p. m., via Paris, Nov. 12, 11.42 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador at Rome, today received a report from the Italian foreign office stating that the fate of several native or naturalized Americans who were aboard the Italian liner Ancona still is in doubt.

"Giuseppe Torrisi has been rescued. The fate of Torrisi's wife, of the Patativo family of New York and of Pasquale Laurino is unknown."

Bizerta, Tunis, Nov. 12, via Paris, Nov. 12, 11.50 p. m.—The total number of survivors of the Ancona, who have been landed at various points on the Tunisian coast is 252. Four victims of the disaster, a man, a woman and two children, all Italians, who died in small boats before they were rescued, were buried here this morning.

Story of Tragedy.

Paris, Nov. 12, 5.35 p. m.—Passengers aboard the liner Ancona were compelled to seek safety in the boats while the steamer was subjected to a cannonade from an Austrian submarine, according to a story of the tragedy told by Dr. Cecile L. Griel of New York to the Havas correspondent at Ferryville. The American woman saved herself by dropping from the deck into a launch which already was in the sea. Her maid was killed in their cabin by a gunshot.

"I was in the dining room of the first class passengers," Dr. Griel is quoted as saying, "chatting with some of the voyagers when we heard the report of a cannon. There was great excitement on deck and men were shouting. A shell entered the ship's doctor what was happening and he replied that he didn't know."

American Sees Submarine. "Then I went on deck myself. I saw through a slight fog a submarine about a hundred yards distant. It was equipped with two cannon forward and aft which were being fired rapidly. I went down to my cabin to get my papers and there found my maid, who pleaded with me to save her. A cannon shot interrupted our conversation. A shell entered the vessel through the port hole and killed my maid. I went up to the deck with a lifebelt.

"Boats were being lowered, all completely filled. I sought to get into one of them but was told there was no more room. I went to another and received the same response. I then crossed the deck and saw a launch aloft. This contained the chief engineer, Carlo Lomberti, two doctors and other first class passengers, some of the women and members of the crew. I asked Lomberti to be allowed to get in.

"Come on," he said, at the same time grasping the side of the steamer to prevent the small boat from moving off.

"I gauged well the height which separated me from the boat, and being well trained in gymnastics, I didn't hesitate to let myself fall into the launch, landing at the place designated."

"During all this time the submarine had not ceased bombarding the Ancona, not paying the slightest attention to the women, children and men trying to get away. At this moment the submarine was very close to us. The fog lifted and we could clearly distinguish the Austrian flag which was new.

Austrians Torpedo Steamer. "The Ancona resisted the cannonade well. Many of the shots entered above the water line and the holes caused by others were too small to admit much water as the sea was very calm. To finish the work the submarine discharged a torpedo and the vessel began to sink.

"Some hours afterwards we encountered a heavily laden boat which was leaking. We took aboard five women and four children in order to lighten it. Lomberti then took it in tow, permitting more passengers to crowd into our boat.

"When the sun disappeared we saw a black spot on the horizon and all the survivors became greatly excited. It wasn't another submarine, but the steamer Pluton which had seen our signals and rescued us about 7 o'clock in the evening. Later it headed for Bizerta after having circled the vicinity of the spot where the Ancona was torpedoed and rescued other survivors who were in the boats. The Pluton's captain placed the crew at

REPUBLIC OF LABOR, ROCKEFELLER, JR.'S, PLAN TO PROMOTE INTERESTS OF ALL



John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has worked out a plan which he believes will promote the best interests of employees and employers in the Colorado mines. This plan provides that the workmen shall have a union not affiliated with any other, that it shall elect representatives to meet with the employers and that at these meetings the matter of wages, conditions of labor, etc., shall be worked out to the best interests of all concerned, and not according to the ideas of a walking delegate possibly not acquainted with the situation.

the disposal of the survivors to aid those who were suffering. "I did everything possible in the way of first aid to the wounded, whom we were bringing back on the Ancona. All those wounded men, except those saved by the Pluton, remained on board the Ancona and went down with her. Arrival at Bizerta.

"We arrived at Bizerta about 11 o'clock but remained aboard the Pluton, the officers placing their cabins at our disposal. At 8 o'clock the next morning we reached the arsenal at Sid Ab Ballas where a temporary hospital was erected for us."

Dr. Griel was on her way to her home in New York. She had been visiting the Russian consul and his family at Bari, Italy.

Among the Ancona passengers at Ferryville is Marquis Sterra, who was wounded in the foot by a projectile.

Shelling of the Ancona. Paris, Nov. 12, 11 p. m.—A connected story of the shelling and torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona was received by the Havas News Agency tonight from Ferryville where it was filed on November 11.

"The Ancona left Messina at 8 a. m. November 6. About 10.30 o'clock on the morning of November 7 she picked up a wireless distress signal from the steamship, France, reading: "S. O. S. We are being shelled."

"The message ended abruptly without the position of the France being given so that it was impossible for the Ancona to go to her aid. The Ancona continued on her route an hour afterwards, the sea being calm and the weather misty.

No Sort of Warning. "Without any sort of warning the report of a gun was heard and shells simultaneously struck the Ancona forward, causing considerable damage.

"The wireless operator without an instant's delay sent out a distress signal with the name of the ship and her position.

"The submarine approached nearer the Ancona, keeping up a continuous fire. First the wireless apparatus was demolished and the lifeboats were shot to pieces, a number of passengers being killed or wounded.

"Fifty shots at least were fired until the Ancona stopped.

"The submarine then hoisted the Austrian colors and her commander announced that he would allow ten minutes for all to quit the ship. The unsmashed boats at once were lowered and after the wounded had been placed in them the passengers and crew followed. This was going on for half an hour when the submarine fired a torpedo which struck the Ancona on the bow. The ship sank gradually and disappeared beneath the waves at 2.30 p. m.

"The submarine then proceeded away.

"Toward 6 o'clock in the evening the mine layer Pluton which had picked up the Ancona's distress message, arrived on the scene. Most of the survivors thus were rescued close to the place where the steamer sank."

GERMAN OFFICERS REACH SALONIKI

Spend Three Days Motoring in District and Noting Movements of Allied Troops.

ON SPECIAL MISSION

Visit Athens, Constantinople, Bucharest and Sofia—Assure King Constantine Rumania Will Remain Neutral.

Rome, Nov. 12, via Paris, Nov. 12, 11.55 p. m.—Four German officers arrived at Saloniki from Sofia on October 25 and spent three days motoring in that district, especially in the section where the allied troops were concentrated on the 28th, according to a story printed by the Mattin under a Saloniki date. They are said to have been taken to Piraeus on a Greek torpedo boat.

The Mattin correspondent asserts that the Germans constituted a special mission whose object was to establish relations between the governments at Athens, Constantinople, Bucharest and Sofia.

King Constantine was assured by the Germans, the Mattin's correspondent reports, that Rumania would remain neutral and that Bulgaria's pledges to Greece would be guaranteed by Germany.

CHURCHILL IS BITTERLY SCORED

Flood of Criticism Poured on Chancellor—Is Blamed for Failure of British Undertakings.

HAS BOASTFUL MANN

Will Review War Operations of Admiralty During His Term as First War Lord.

London, Nov. 13.—No figure in British politics has been the target of more criticism since the war started than Winston Spencer Churchill, who has resigned the post of the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the British cabinet, and is now about to join the army in France.

Mr. Churchill assumed the least important position in the cabinet, that of the chancellorship of Lancaster, when the coalition cabinet was formed in May last.

Incidentally, Mr. Churchill's change in office did not reduce the flood of criticism against him. He is 43 years of age but, according to his critics, he does not acquire discretion with years.

Blamed for Failures. Rightly or wrongly Churchill has been held solely responsible for the inadequacy of the British relief of Antwerp, a military movement that brought little relief to the Belgians and ended with the interment of a large part of the British marine expedition in Holland. Similarly he has had the brunt of the public censor for the attempt to force the Dardanelles without the help of the army, a failure which up to date has produced a British casualty list of approximately 100,000 men.

It is logically unreasonable to place upon his young shoulders the complete responsibility for both of these undertakings, which could not have been made without the approval of his older cabinet associates, but public criticism is the least of all things logical and he is termed with unrelenting cynicism "the duke of Antwerp and Gallipoli."

Boastful Way Brings Censure. Possibly he would not thus be forced to bear the full brunt of this disapproval, if he were not addicted to a rather boastful or overconfident method of public address. His propensity early in the war that if the German ships did not come out and fight "we would dig them out of their holes like rats," and his prediction that if Zeppelins came to England they would be surrounded by a swarm of "horns," are typical instances of this form of oratory.

Mr. Churchill intends to explain the reason for his resignation at the meeting of the house of commons, Monday. According to the Times parliamentary correspondent, Mr. Churchill will review the war operations of the admiralty during his term as first lord and will justify the expeditions to Antwerp and to the Dardanelles.

GERMANS MEETING FRENCH AT HAGUE

London, Nov. 13, 3.13 a. m.—The Times this morning calls attention to a "curious coincidence" which took place recently at The Hague. A visit of Joseph Caillaux, former premier of France, and Baron d'Estoumelles de Constant, the French peace advocate to The Hague, has aroused great interest in the diplomatic world, the paper says, by reason of the fact that certain members of the German Reichstag were at The Hague at the same time.

RECORD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK

Greatest Volume Ever Sent From Single Port Goes Out in Month of October.

Bulk Goes to Great Britain—Balance of Trade for Month One Hundred Million.

New York, Nov. 13.—The greatest volume of exports ever recorded at a single port in the history of the United States left New York harbor during October, mostly for the warring nations of Europe, according to estimates made today by customs' officials here.

The total based on tabulations that are nearly complete, will not be far short of \$175,000,000 or about \$7,000,000 a day for every work day of the month. In September, exports from the United States totalled \$126,000,000.

Three hundred and ninety-three ships, nearly every one laden with capacity cargo compared with 255 in September. The table shows that munitions and foodstuffs, mostly grain, filled the list of articles shipped abroad with clothing, shoes, cloth for uniforms, automobiles and automobile parts following in close order.

The bulk of the exports went to Great Britain.

UNITED STATES INVESTIGATING

Published Reports of Dr. Gorica to Be Probed by Department of Justice.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The department of justice today began its investigation of the published reports by Dr. Gorica, formerly in the Austrian consular service, that Austrian consulates in the United States working under the direction of Consul General von Nuber and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, were centers for a propaganda for fomenting strikes in munitions plants. The Austrian embassy denies all of Gorica's statements.

LIBERTY BELL IN SOUTH CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 12.—The Liberty bell, with its escort of Pennsylvanians, reached here at 8 o'clock this morning, three hours late, and was started on its journey to San Diego, half an hour later.

It was expected to arrive in San Diego shortly after noon. There were no ceremonies here.