Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Dec. 7.—Silver, 56 1-8c; lead, $5.25; spelter, $15.00@15.25; copper, quiet, electrolytic, $19.75@20.00.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION TEN PAGES

WEATHER—UTAH: Fair Tonight and Wednesday; Not Much Change in Temperature.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 314. Price: Five Cents. OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1915. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

President Loudly Cheered When He Refers to Foreigners Who Have Brought Disgrace Upon Us And Who Must Be Purged of Corrupt Distemper

AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO ENDANGER U. S. NEUTRALITY ARE ARRAIGNED

President Deeply Stirred—Country Has Never Before Witnessed Anything Like Present Situation—Outlines Plans for National Defense and Declares New and Broad Doctrine of Pan-Americanism Is Necessary—Neighbors Should Be Free From Domination and America Set Aside for Uses of Independent Nations and Political Freedom.

ADVOCATES GREAT MERCHANT MARINE

Says "It Is High Time We Resumed Our Commercial Independence on the High Seas"—Republicans Vigorously Applaud—Reviews Fiscal Situation—People of Country Do Not Approve Postponing of Payment of Bills—Should Pay as We Go.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson, in his annual address to congress today, laid down the administration plans for national defense and told his hearers it was necessary to have a new and broad doctrine for Pan-America.

With sharp words, he arraigned American citizens who, by their sympathy for the foreign belligerents, had endangered the neutrality of the United States.

"America never witnessed anything like this before," declared the president with deep feeling.

The president's outline of the plans for national defense and the need for them was received in silence by the senators and representatives, but with rapt attention. His declaration of a new Pan-American doctrine was received with the deepest interest.

"We insist on security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development," said he. "We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be as free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freedom."

Prolonged Applause.

This reference was greeted with prolonged applause and evidently was received with great interest by the Latin-American diplomats who were present.

Outside of the main points of national defense and his reference to Pan-Americanism, the president covered a broad range of subjects—the broadest he ever has included in an address to congress. They included the building of a merchant marine, the raising of revenue for the defense projects, a rural credit law, ultimate independence for the Philippines, construction bills and a variety of measures left over from the last congress.

When the president urged a merchant marine, he was loudly applauded. He was forced to stop when he said:

"It is high time we resumed our commercial independence on the high seas."

Republicans clapped their hands vigorously when he said that "the task of building up an adequate merchant marine, America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor."

Close attention was given while the president spoke of the fiscal situation and there was more applause when he said:

"I for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills."

Greatest Enthusiasm.

When he referred to foreigners within the United States borders who, while small in number, "have brought deep disgrace upon us, and necessitate use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers," the greatest enthusiasm was shown and loud applause interrupted.

Finally, at 1:42 o'clock, after having been reading steadily more than an hour, the president finished, and another outburst of cheering took place as he left the chamber, and started back to the White House.

The joint session dissolved, the senate filed back to its chamber, and the house resumed work where it had left off.

President's Message.

Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life an their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid the stand together.

New Pan-Americanism.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitiation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Munroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

Put to Test in Mexico.

We have been put to the test in Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set, and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere amongst us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community;" that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inaliénable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico, and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled Republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and be-

(Continued on Page 3.)

LANSING ANSWERS GERMAN DEMAND

Boy-ed and Von Papen Strictly Undesirable and Secretary's Decision Will Be Adhered To.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary Lansing has replied to Germany that the American government's request for the withdrawal of Captain Boy-ed and Captain Von Papen, the naval and military attaches, respectively, of the German embassy here, was entirely because of their military and naval activities.

Secretary Lansing's reply to the German government's inquiry, which indicated the Berlin foreign office intended to contest the withdrawal of the attaches under certain conditions, was delivered in a long communication which the German embassy immediately forwarded to Berlin. At the embassy all comment on it was refused.

Will Adhere to Decision.

President Wilson has fully approved Secretary Lansing's decision and, it was said authoritatively today, it will be adhered to no matter what Germany does.

Neither was there any indication of whether the reply would meet the contention of the German government that it should know the reasons for the request for the withdrawal of its officers.

Bernstorff Makes Broad Intimation.

It was broadly intimated to the state department that, unless the request was based on something else than the developments of the Hamburg-American line conspiracy trial, or the case of James F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent, who secretly carried dispatches for Captain Von Papen, Germany would decline to withdraw either of the men.

The general impression was that Secretary Lansing's reply at some length repeats that the two officers have become persona non grata because of their military and naval activities and that further, under diplomatic usages existing between nations, it is unnecessary for one government to do more than intimate to another that the presence of a diplomatic officer is distasteful.

Message From Berlin.

Over night advices from Berlin indicated that the German government would withdraw the officers as requested although it might press for a bill of particulars. The position of the state department is that it will not discuss the facts in the case, nor reveal the sources of its information which have led to the decision that the activities of the two German attaches make their presence in this country no longer desirable.

Message Sent to Gerard.

Secretary Lansing also sent a reply to Germany through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

While there is no indication today that the text of Secretary Lansing's communication would be made public, it can be said authoritatively that it declares that the American government's action was caused by the military and naval activities of the attaches, coupled with circumstances of an accumulative nature which are deemed sufficient for Secretary Lansing's action. These alone are responsible. No mention was made of Mexican affairs, nor did the name of General Huerta appear.

Accumulation of Evidence.

The German government was informed, however, that an accumulation of circumstances connected the attaches with attempts to violate the neutrality of the United States.

The Archibald incident, it was said, was mentioned in connection with the case of Captain von Papen and the trial of the Hamburg-American conspirators was mentioned in connection with the case of Captain Boy-ed.

Emphasis placed on the statement that military and naval activities alone were considered was taken to indicate that other German officials were not in any way concerned.

It was understood the secretary thought that, under the circumstances, the state department might well inform the German government of the principal causes of its action without, of course, going into a discussion of the facts of divulging the sources of its information. That is said to be precisely what was done.

In reply to Germany's intimation that it would contest the withdrawal, if it was asked on anything beyond the Hamburg-American trial and the Archibald incident, Secretary Lansing's reply is understood to strongly intimate that other things than those did enter the case.

Germany's Right to Question Denied.

As to diplomatic precedent for the request of Germany, it is said, Secretary Lansing's communication does not admit the right of the Berlin foreign office to inquire into facts and their sources. Consequently no specific details of any kind were discussed.

SALESMAN TELLS HORRIBLE STORY

Confesses That He Aided Frederick T. Price of Minneapolis in Hurling Wife Over Cliff.

Chicago, Dec. 7—Confession, according to George W. Armstrong, county prosecutor of Pennihen county, Minnesota, that he aided Frederick T. Price of Minneapolis in hurling Price's wife to death over a cliff, Charles D. Etchison, a traveling salesman of Washington, D. C., is due in Minneapolis today to face legal action. Mrs. Price was killed November 18, 1914, one day after she had been given $60,000 by her father.

Etchison was arrested in Washington, Sunday, by operatives of a private detective agency and was brought to Chicago last night. Accompanying him was Mr. Armstrong, who announced that the prisoner had confessed.

Etchison Confesses Crime.

"Mrs. Price was the daughter of David H. Fridley, member of one of the oldest Minneapolis families," Etchison is reported to have said in his confession, "and the day after she got the money she and Price and I went to a matinee. Later Price suggested an auto ride.

"She sat in the rear seat with her dog—Price and I in front. Price stopped the car near a steep embankment. He muttered something about tire trouble and asked his wife if she didn't want to get out and give the dog some exercise.

Threw Woman Over Cliff.

"As Mrs. Price stepped out, Price put one arm in front of her, and I put an arm in front, and we gave a fling. Down she went and Price picked up the dog and threw it after his wife."

When they climbed down the embankment, Etchison is reported to have said, they found the woman still alive and Price struck her head with a stone.

"We told everybody she fell over the cliff in trying to save her dog." The police said Etchison in his confession said, "Price cancelled my notes for $1,200 he held and gave me $3,500 to boot."

Price Denies Story.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 7.—"I deny it all. I swear it is not true," declared Frederick T. Price, when told in his cell at the county jail today of the confession of Charles D. Etchison that he aided Price in the murder of the latter's wife November 28, 1914. "I do not care to say anything further except to reiterate that the confession is not true."

Price was indicted by the county grand jury last week for bigamy and murder.

Was Married Three Times.

After his wife's death Price sued the city of Minneapolis for $7500 for leaving the river bank unprotected where he said his wife had fallen over. A detective took the stand for the defense and revealed that Price had been married twice before, his second wife having divorced him. Price then dismissed his suit.

Last Christmas Price married Miss Carrie Olsen, a Minneapolis bookkeeper. While his wife was living, it is said, he promised Miss Olsen to get a divorce. It is charged he did not get a divorce from one of his three wives.

PREPARING WAR ON BIG SCALE

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 7, via Paris, 4:20 a. m.—The Germans are preparing on a large scale for operations in Mesopotamia under Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von Der Goltz, who has just been made commander of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, according to private information received by the Journal De Genevieve. Although the Germans spoke ostensibly of Egypt, says the dispatch to the Journal, it is not impossible that they make their principal efforts this winter from Bagdad towards the Persian gulf.

FIRE DESTROYS CHICAGO ALHAMBRA

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The Alhambra, one of the oldest and best known of Chicago's theatres, was virtually destroyed by fire today.

Slight damage was done to the Carleton hotel adjoining. The guests, mostly theatrical people, were routed out by the flames.

GERMAN AGENT DOUBLE CROSSED

Came to United States With Large Corruption Fund But Failed to Accomplish Mission.

New York, Dec. 7.—United States Attorney Snowden Marshall declared today that Franz von Rintelen, the German agent, who is accused of coming to this country armed with a large corruption fund to incite strikers in munition factories, was "double-crossed" by the labor men he tried to corrupt.

Mr. Marshall said that despite the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, von Rintelen failed to accomplish his mission in any effective manner. He gave the major credit for Rintelen's failure to the stand taken by high officials in labor organizations.

"Rintelen only succeeded in corrupting some subordinates," Mr. Marshall said, "and he was beautifully double crossed. The real labor leaders took prompt steps to check his activities. Save for a few small strikes none of his efforts was successful, and all the strikes he did instigate were quickly killed by the good men at the head of the unions.

"I am not prepared to state just how much money Rintelen expended, but it ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. He had $500,000 to his credit in one bank."

Mr. Marshall refused to comment on David Lamar's activities in the scheme beyond saying emphatically that he would not be called as a witness before the grand jury, a proceeding which might give him immunity from prosecution.

If sufficient evidence is obtained, it is expected indictments will be sought against the labor men who accepted Rintelen's money. Mr. Marshall stated that these men could be prosecuted under the Sherman law on the ground that they had conspired to restrain the trade of the United States in munitions.

Rintelen is at present held a prisoner by the British authorities in the Tower of London. Mr. Marshall says his offense is not extraditable.

Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, who has made repeated statements in public that he knew strikes were being engineered by agents of a foreign power, may appear before the grand jury here. Mr. Gompers is said to be on his way to Washington from the west.

The arraignment of Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle and Paul Bronkhorst, who were indicted yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to commit murder in connection with plots to blow up munition ships, was today put over to Monday.

COUNTY TO BUILD A NEW HOSPITAL

Yesterday afternoon the county board of commissioners decided to erect a hospital for the poor and transients who are afflicted with contagious diseases and the county clerk will advertise for bids within a short time. It is planned to have the building constructed at an early date, without waiting for the opening of spring.

Last summer the board purchased a tract of land containing about 26 acres, a mile north of the city limits and about three-quarters of a mile east of Washington avenue with a view to establishing a county hospital there. However, the board could not see its way clear to build at the time of the purchase and did not conclude to build until recently.

The hospital will be a four-roomed structure, made of brick and completed under modern designs for such buildings. The hospital and the 26-acre farm will be placed in the hands of responsible persons who will look after the patients and develop the property. It is said that a person has been engaged to take charge of the hospital for the proceeds of the farm.

GERMANS TO JOIN BULGARS IN ATTEMPT TO CRUSH ALLIES

Troops Under Von Gallwitz to Move to Macedonia Before Franco-British Become Much Stronger—Two German Divisions Co-operating With Balkan Ally Near Strumitsa—French Still Bombarding Enemy Lines in France and Belgium—French Forced to Retreat in Balkans.

Paris, Dec. 7, 4:40 a. m.—Another meeting of the general war council of the entente allies will be held here today. At yesterday's meeting which was attended by representatives of France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia and was presided over by General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, not all the subjects under consideration were fully discussed making another conference necessary.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Word from the cruiser Des Moines was received today at the navy department that the American boat sending the S. O. S. call out last Saturday off Crete was the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite which was fired on, presumably by an Austrian submarine. One man was wounded, advices stated.

The Pretolite, an American vessel, sailed from New York, November 7, for Alexandria, Egypt. She passed Gibraltar, November 21.

The contents of the message were communication by the navy department to the state department. The message made no mention of damage to the steamer, nor did it give the nationality of the men injured, but said the injuries were slight.

The dispatch from the Des Moines came from Canea, Island of Crete, and reported that the following message had been picked up Sunday:

"American steamship Petrolite, Alexandria to New York, attacked by a submarine this (Sunday) morning at 6:20, longitude 32.25 north, latitude 36.8 west. One man, not seriously injured."

The commander of the cruiser said he had obtained from the commander of the Petrolite the additional information that the submarine which attacked the American steamer flew the Austrian flag and "looked like a big cruiser." The man who was wounded was struck by a fragment of an explosive shell fired from the submarine. The attack took place about 350 miles west of Alexandria and just off the western end of the island of Crete, distant about 120 miles.

Berlin, Dec. 7, via London, 3:05 p. m.—The war office announced today that the French forces in southwestern Serbia near the Vardar river, have been compelled to retreat.

The capture of Ipek, Montenegro, also is announced.

The official Balkan statement follows:

"The city of Ipek (Montenegro, about 15 miles from the Serbian border), has been reached. Some 1,250 prisoners were brought in.

"On account of a threatened enveloping movement of their positions in the Cerna-Karasu-Vaardar salient, the French have been compelled to give up their positions there."

The official statement says:

"Western theatre: Near Berry-au-Bac a large mine was successfully exploded. A French trench, with its occupants, was destroyed.

"East of Auberive, in the Champagne, about 250 meters of an advanced French trench was taken. More than sixty men fell into our hands.

"Eastern theatre: The situation is unchanged."

Review of War Situation.

London, Dec. 7, 11:51 a. m.—The campaign against the main Serbian armies having been closed, it is expected General Von Gallwitz with his German forces will join the Bulgarians in Macedonia in an effort to crush the French and British armies before they become much stronger. Information from Berlin indicates that the German forces engaged in the earlier movements in the Balkans have been detached for the purpose of sharing in the attack on the Franco-British forces along the southern Macedonian front. Dispatches from Athens partly corroborate this theory as it is reported two German divisions are co-operating with the Bulgarians near Strumitsa.

Frennch Bombarding in Champagne.

There is little to report from the other fronts save the usual minor operations. The French, however, are carrying on a particularly energetic bombardment of the German lines in Champagne. In Mesopotamia the Germans are beginning to show considerable interest in the campaign which is developing in favor of the Turkish allies. It is reported from Geneva that the Germans under Field Marshal Von Der Goltz are preparing an extensive campaign which will be directed toward the Persian Gulf by way of Bagdad.

Further impetus is is given to peace talk by the papal consistory at which Pope Benedict delivered an address calling upon the belligerents to make a just and immediate peace.

Germans Suppress News.

The effect of the dismissal of the German military and naval attaches at Washington on the German public is not ascertainable as yet, as the German newspapers have not been permitted to publish even the bare facts of the incident.

General War Council Continues.

The general war council of the entente allies is being continued in Paris under the presidency of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

Distrust of Greece continues to be expressed by the press of the entente powers, notably by French and Italian newspapers.

Germans Reinforce Lines.

According to reports through Holland, the German lines in France and Belgium have been heavily reinforced within the last fortnight.

The reassembling of the Russian duma set for December 18 has been indefinitely postponed by an imperial rescript.

Cannonading in Champagne.

Paris, Dec. 7, 2:30 p. m.—This afternoon's war office statement says:

"There was rather spirited cannonading in the Champagne last night and a local engagement near one of our advanced posts south of Saint Souplet."

Paris, Dec. 7, 11:50 a. m.—Defeat of the Bulgarians, December 5, in attacks on the French line at Abozarki, Demir-Kahu and Costmorino is reported in a dispatch from Athens to the Havas News Agency, under today's date.

The Serbian retreat into Albania, says the dispatch, is hampered by bad weather and roads and the presence in the Serbian ranks of more than 40,000 Austrian prisoners.

There are now 100,000 Serbian troops and 20,000 refugees gathered in Albania, the Athens dispatch states.

Through Service to Constantinople.

Berlin, Dec. 7, via London, 2:15 p. m.—A schedule for through passenger service to Constantinople, effective January 1, has been arranged at the conference of representatives of interested states which has been in progress at Temesvar, Hungary. Two express trains will be run in each direction each week between Berlin and Constantinople and two between Munich and Constantinople.

Opening of Duma Postponed.

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 7, 7:41 a. m.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a rescript postponing indefinitely the opening of the Duma and the Council of the empire. This action is taken on the ground that the budget committee of those bodies have not yet completed the preparation of the budget.

BRITISH PLAN TO BLOCK GERMANS

Intrigue in China and in British Colonies Generally Being Considered.

London, Dec. 7, 4:25 p. m.—Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, intimated in the house of commons today, that the British government earnestly was considering means for blocking "German intrigue" in China generally and in the British colonies in the Far East and in the foreign concessions in China.

Sir Edward said that the danger of German machinations was being anxiously considered.