

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS

New York, Jan. 28.—Silver, 57 1/2c; lead, \$6.05; spelter, not quoted; copper, firm; electrolytic, \$25.50.

The Ogden Standard

4 P. M. CITY EDITION TEN PAGES

FORECAST:—UTAH:—Snow to night or Saturday, colder Saturday.

HAS THE LARGEST PAID SUBSCRIPTION LIST IN OGDEN AND WEBER COUNTY.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1916.

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

Great Britain Calling Men To Colors; Eight Groups To Join Tomorrow

FRENCH REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS IN NEUVILLE ATTACKS

Hand Grenade Fight Fails—Repeated Bombardments Answered by German Attack on City of Rheims—Minor Engagements With Russians—Quiet on Montenegrin Front—Aerial Attack Made on Harbor and Town of Freiburg.

London, Jan. 28, 4:33 p. m.—Proclamations are being posted throughout the country calling to the colors eight more groups who attested for military service under the Earl of Derby's recruiting plan. The men, whose ages range from 27 to 35, are summoned to join on February 29.

Berlin, Jan. 28, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency says: "According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, reports from the Far East reports stating that special agreements have been reached between Japan and England conceding preponderance to Japan in the Far East are correct."

Paris, Jan. 28, 2:30 p. m.—Fresh anti-German demonstrations took place last night at Lausanne, a Swiss city on the north shore of Lake Geneva. Towards midnight the great crowds which surged through the streets were dispersed, but at the railway station a small group of persons surrounding a German flag was attacked with canes, stones and fists. The police were forced to use their swords before they could rescue the men attacked.

Berlin, Jan. 28, via London, 4:22 p. m.—The war office made public the following report today:

"Western front: In the sector of Neuville attacks with hand grenades made by the French were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. One of the craters made by a mine which we exploded remained in the hands of the enemy.

"The booty taken on January 26 has been increased by four machine guns and two bomb throwing machines. Repeated bombardments by the French of villages behind our front were answered by our artillery which bombarded the city of Rheims.

"Near Hill No. 235, northeast of La Chalade, our troops after an engagement, occupied the crater formed by the explosion of a mine by the enemy.

"No definite reports concerning the nocturnal aerial attack by the enemy

ADVERTISE NOW--AND NEVER LET UP

WHERE SALES REALLY TAKE PLACE—It is easier to make goods than to sell them. I know a man who has been in the manufacturing business all his life, and he says it took him some time to find this out. Any man with money can buy machinery and hire men to run it and make goods, but it does not follow because he can do that he can sell those goods. His money is of no use if he cannot sell those goods after they are made. He said it took him some time to find out that the making of the goods is the least.

When you are manufacturing goods you are dealing both with men and metals, and you can put a thousand more men to work and make more goods. But when you cross the line and attempt to sell those goods you will meet with a different proposition.

When you make a sale of anything, whether in a retail store or on the road, no matter what it may be, that sale does not first take place in the order book or over the counter—in the pocketbook or in the check book.

But every sale, whether it be a paper of pins or a grand piano, first takes place in the mind of the person who buys the goods. A lawyer is as much of a salesman as a business man, and should use the same tactics as any other man who is selling things, because he is always trying to sell the judge and jury his side of the case.

When you put this matter of influencing the human mind on such a broad plane you can see that in nearly all of our relations of life we are using the principles of advertising and salesmanship.

Read more about this matter in The Standard tomorrow. —H. F. S., The Master Salesman.

disposition is entirely friendly. "On the Italian front, there is a slack in activity. At Oslava 50 deserters arrived in the Austrian-Hungarian lines."

Review of War Situation. More than half a million casualties have been suffered by the British forces so far in the war. The official figures giving the total up to January 9, made public place at 549,467, the number being up of 24,122 officers and 525,345 men.

"The Austrians and Bulgarians appear to be attempting to overrun the country. Little effective opposition is apparent. The entente powers seem to be placing reliance on Essad Pasha to hold the forces of the Teutonic allies in check. The Greeks are said to be reinforcing their detachments at Albanian border points.

The British labor conference after yesterday adopting resolutions against the reprisal of the military service measure lest the government be embarrassed in its prosecution of the war, today placed itself on record for revision of the munitions act.

In the further effort to seek out submarine bases in the Mediterranean, the French have occupied the town of Antipillo, opposite Castorizzo on the Asiatic coast.

FRENCH CAPTURE TURKISH TOWN

Marines Land From Warships, Take Local Garrison, Seize Documents, Destroy Wires and Relieve Greeks.

Paris, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Matin says that French bluejackets have occupied the small town of Antipillo, on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Castorizzo.

A Havas dispatch from Saloniki says the French marines landed from a warship which was supported by two armed trawlers and took prisoner the local garrison consisting of a captain and 25 men. They destroyed the telegraph wires, seized a number of documents and permitted Greek families which had been driven away, to return to their dwellings.

GERMAN U-BOATS ARE NUMEROUS

Many Submarines Sighted Around British Isles—Sailing of California Delayed.

New York, Jan. 28.—Numerous German submarines have been sighted in the war zone around the British Isles during the last few weeks, according to passengers who arrived today on the steamship California from Liverpool and Glasgow. The sailing of the steamer was delayed one day, owing to the presence of U boats and the California was escorted by torpedo boats until safely outside the war zone.

The Russians "are waking up in every way," according to Dr. Frederick W. Eastman, a passenger on the California, who has been acting as a Red Cross surgeon in Russia and Serbia for more than a year. "Heretofore the Russians have fought solely as a duty," said Dr. Eastman, "but they are now strongly antagonistic to the Germans and Austrians and are entering the war with a vengeance."

ARMY MARCHING TOWARD DURAZZO

Advance Guards Try to Enlist Albanian Citizens, or Buy Their Arms.

Paris, Jan. 28, 5 a. m.—A dispatch from Milan says that several sections of the army of General Kovevski, having met no resistance at Giovanni di Medua and Alessio now are marching on Durazzo, according to the Athens correspondent of the Secolo. Their advance guards were reported on Wednesday near Kroia and it is stated that General Kovevski tries to enlist Albanian volunteers and, when they refuse to join, offers to buy their arms, thus hoping to disarm the population and protect his troops against attack. Few, however, consent to part with their weapons.

Bulgarians in southern Albania are said to be marching from Berat to join columns from Lake Ochrida. The Greeks, it is added, have sent reinforcements to Körtisa and Argyro-Castro and uneasiness is expressed in military circles, which are distrustful regarding the Bulgarian movements.

LABOR MEN MAKE STRONG DEMANDS

Bristol Conference Adopts Resolutions—Party Wants British Munitions Act Severely Revised.

Bristol, England, Jan. 28, 1:04 p. m.—The labor conference adopted by a show of hands with one dissenting vote, a resolution brought forward by the independent labor party demanding drastic revision of the munitions act, with a view to preventing "the pretext of the war being used for greater coercion and subjection of labor."

The labor conference today by a card vote of 1,674,000 against 269,000, confirmed the action of the executive committee of the labor party in parliament in allowing labor representatives to assume office in the coalition government.

Party to Stay With Government. The conference adopted another resolution proposed by Harry Goslin, as follows:

"This conference, in view of the unprecedented situation that exists, expresses the opinion that the best interests of the nation would be served by the labor party representation remaining in the coalition government."

The card vote for the resolution was 1,662,000 against 495,000.

W. E. Cross, seconding the resolution, drew attention to what he said was the danger of schism in the labor movement. He hoped that a united vote for the resolution would do much to prevent that.

SERB MUNITIONS GIVEN BULGARS

Emperor William Presents All War Materials Captured in Serbia by Germans to Ally.

Berlin, Jan. 28, via London, 12:50 p. m.—Emperor William has presented to the Bulgarians all war materials captured by German troops in Serbia, according to an interview with the former Bulgarian minister to Italy, H. Rizov, printed in the Dusseldorf General Anzeiger.

M. Rizov said the booty comprised more than 30 cannon, numerous machine guns, tens of thousands of rifles, quantities of ammunition, 172 baggage and hospital wagons and sanitary material, valued in all at "about between thirty and forty million marks."

TOTAL BRITISH LOSS ANNOUNCED

Casualties on All Fronts 549,467—Comparatively Light Losses Due to Winter Inactivity.

London, Jan. 28, 10:53 a. m.—Premier Asquith in a written reply to a request for information, says that the total British casualties in all fields of operation up to January 9 were 549,467, of which 24,122 were officers and 525,345 of other ranks.

The winter's inactivity on the fighting lines is reflected in the comparatively light losses of the British during the last few weeks. The previous official British report made by Premier Asquith on December 29 gave official casualties up to December 9 at 528,227, showing a loss in the intervening month of 21,240 or 685 daily.

The casualties were distributed as follows:

Table with columns: Flanders and France, Dardanelles, Other Fronts. Rows: Killed, Wounded, Missing, Total, Officers, Other ranks.

Trip Postponed.—Owing to the serious illness of Sterling Wheelwright, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Wheelwright have postponed their trip to California.

NOTE SENT ALL BELLIGERENTS

United States Asking All Warring European Nations to Make General Submarine Agreement.

ULTIMATUM ISSUED

Attitude of American Government Toward Undersea Warfare and Rights of Merchant Vessels Clearly Outlined.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Italian liners Americ and Verona will be permitted to sail from New York if the Italian government gives assurances. All did in the case of the Giuseppe Verdi, that their guns will be used only for defensive purposes.

1ST AD NOTE SENT.—Late today Secretary Lansing formally announced that such a note had been sent to the belligerents. He said it was purely in the interest of humanity and did not bind the United States to any new principles if it were not accepted.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The United States, in asking all European belligerents to make a general agreement to square their submarine warfare with the principles of humanity has taken the position that under changed conditions of naval warfare merchant ships should carry no armament whatever.

All the powers have been notified that unless they subscribe to such principles, armed merchantmen will be denied entry to American ports except under the conditions which apply to warships.

Proposal Now Before Nations. Such a proposal now in the hands of the belligerent governments has been transmitted in a note which is substantially as follows:

"It is assumed that all of the governments addressed are equally desirous of protecting their own subjects and citizens who are non-combatants from the hazards of submarine warfare.

"Realizing the appalling loss of life of non-combatants which results from the destruction of a merchant vessel without removing passengers and crew to places of safety, which is held to be violative of the principles of humanity and international law, the United States at the same time does not feel that a belligerent should be deprived of the right to use submarines in view of the usefulness that they have developed.

Just Formula Needed. "That a formula may be found completely within the rules of international law and humanity, which will require in its adoption only a trifling change in the practices which have obtained in the past and before the war, which formula would be just and fair to all belligerents, it is proposed that:

First, a non-combatant has the right to traverse the high seas in a merchant ship entitled to fly a belligerent flag and to rely upon the rules of international law and the principles of humanity if the vessel is approached by a belligerent war vessel.

Second, a merchant vessel of any nationality should not be subject to attack until the belligerent warship has warned her to stop.

Any Merchantman Should Obey. Third, any belligerent-owned merchant vessel should promptly obey any order from a belligerent warship to stop.

Fourth, no such merchant vessel should be fired on until she tries to flee or to resist by force and even in such case any attack upon her by the warship must stop as soon as the flight or resistance ceases. It should be impossible for military reasons for the warship to supply a prize crew or to convey the merchant ship into port until she is justified in sinking such merchant vessel and in that case passengers and crew must be removed to a place of safety.

U. S. Appreciates Difficulties. The state department is full appreciable of the obstacles which the adoption of these rules would place in the way of the operations of the submarines, because of their structural weakness, before the present war, maritime warfare on the high seas always has been conducted by battleships or cruisers carrying heavy guns. It is true that merchantmen were permitted to carry defensive armament, but they were light, compared with the warships, and did not change their nature as merchant vessels. This was based on the superior defensive strength of the warships and the limitation upon their armaments was for the purpose of limiting their power of resistance to contract with pirates and privateers.

Conditions All Changed.

The introduction of the submarine into naval warfare has changed all of this. This craft is almost without powers of defense beyond the ability to submerge to escape an enemy. A gun even of light caliber on a merchant ship successfully could defend herself against a submarine. There are now no pirates and the practice of privateering has been abandoned by civilized nations by general agreement. Therefore there can be now no rea-

son for the maintenance of even small caliber guns on merchant ships unless it is designed to make them superior to submarines and thereby deprive that class of warships of their undoubted right with safety to warn and search such merchantmen. In reality, therefore any such armament of a merchant vessel now can be regarded as offensive armament.

Unfair to Submarines. If submarines should be requested to stop and search merchant vessels before attacking them and to remove the passengers and crews to places of safety, it is not fair that the submarine should be compelled to expose themselves to destruction at the hands of merchantmen.

Therefore, by a general agreement among the belligerents, submarines should be requested to adhere strictly to the present provisions of international law to stop and search merchant ships to ascertain their belligerent character and to remove the passengers and crews to safety before sinking them.

On the other hand merchant vessels should not be permitted to carry any armament at all.

Legal Right Doubted. There is grave doubt of the legal right to carry armament on merchant ships, and it is submitted that all nations should be animated by a desire to save the lives of innocent people and therefore should not insist upon the exercise of any technical right.

Is your government willing to make such a declaration conditioned on a similar declaration by its enemies?

The United States has been very much impressed with the arguments that have been advanced in certain quarters that any merchant vessel which carries guns in any position capable of use against warships, has forfeited her non-combatant character and may be regarded as an auxiliary cruiser and is therefore seriously considering the announcement of a purpose to treat the vessels on that basis because of the changed conditions in maritime warfare resulting from the introduction of the submarine and its defenseless character.

The foregoing is substantially the note which Secretary Lansing announced yesterday had been transmitted to a "foreign power of powers." He refused to discuss the subject further.

U. S. Fails to Receive Note.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The United States has addressed another inquiry to Austria asking if any of its submarine commanders have knowledge of the destruction of the British liner Persia. A statement that they had none, reported to have been handed to Ambassador Penfield several days ago, never has been received here.

STAHL IDENTIFIES BANK ROBBERS

Former Manager of Boston-Americans Positive of Men He Faced in Washington Park National Bank.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Identification of Eddie Mack and four men arrested this morning as the robbers who raided the Washington Park National Bank yesterday and stole \$15,000 was made today by J. Garland Stahl, vice president of the bank, according to Captain Nicholas Hunt, chief of Chicago detectives.

The prisoners were confronted by Stahl in the office of Macley Hoyne, state's attorney. Stahl, who was formerly manager of the Boston American Baseball club, faced two revolvers in the hands of one of the robbers yesterday. He was positive in his identification.

Mack is said by the police to have a long record as a pickpocket. More than half of the stolen \$15,000 is now in possession of the police.

CAMPAIGN FUND SOLICITING BILL

Washington, Jan. 28.—The senate elections committee today recommended passage of bill to make it unlawful for any member of congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club or organization to limit the use of funds in presidential and congressional elections and prohibit the movement of outside funds into "doubtful" localities.

The ladies of Ogden are urged to be in their seats at Orpheum Theatre Monday afternoon at 2:30.

Great interest is being shown in The Standard's Second Annual Better Foods, Better Homes series of lectures, and a delightful treat is promised all who attend Mrs. Vaughn's demonstrations.

January 31st to February 5th, inclusive, 1916.

PRESIDENT NAMES SUPREME JUDGE

Louis D. Brandeis Selected to Succeed Late Associate Justice Lamar.

NOMINATION A SURPRISE

Will Be First Jew to Sit on Supreme Court Bench of United States.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Wilson today selected Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Justice Lamar.

Mr. Brandeis' nomination went to the senate today. It was a surprise everywhere in official circles. Mr. Brandeis had not been mentioned for the vacancy.

Mr. Brandeis is a lawyer, who has been much in public life during the last three years, not only in legal work, but in various movements for social betterment. He is a Kentuckian by birth and is 60 years old. He was born and educated in Louisville, and later at Harvard university and in 1878 began practicing law in Boston.

Opposed Secretary Ballinger. He came most notably before the public as a national figure six years ago through his participation in the celebrated Ballinger-Pinchot investigation in congress in which he was counsel for the forces which were opposed to Secretary Ballinger and sought his removal from office. Later, he was counsel for the shippers who opposed the general increase in freight rates before the interstate commerce commission and during the same period he was at the forefront of those who were demanding an investigation of the financial affairs of the New Haven railroad.

He appeared as counsel for those who fought for the validity of workingmen's hours of labor law in Oregon, Illinois and Ohio. He was in 1910 chairman of the board of arbitration which settled the New York Garment Workers' strike. He has written largely and is regarded as an authority on public franchises, life insurance, wage earners' insurance, scientific management, labor problems and the trust question. He also has been at the forefront of the Zionist movement in the United States and will be the first Jew to sit on the bench of the supreme court.

At the beginning of President Wilson's administration, Mr. Brandeis was expected to get a place in the cabinet. Many of the administration leaders expected him to be appointed attorney general.

Mrs. Mohr makes some admissions. Knew Chief of Police Crowley of Newport and Entertained Him at Her Home.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 28.—At the resumption today of the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Mohr and the two negroes, Cecil Brown and Henry Spellman, charged with the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, Attorney General Rice renewed cross-examination of Mrs. Mohr. She admitted she knew Chief of Police Crowley of Newport and had entertained him at her home.

The alleged confession of the negro co-defendants said Mrs. Mohr told them "she stood in" with the police.

First Serious Quarrel. The witness said that the first "serious quarrel with the doctor" occurred in February, 1909. It started, she said, when he began taking drugs and beating her.

"The attorney general tried to bring out that the marriage ceremony at Lynn, Mass., was performed for the purpose of permitting Mrs. Mohr to be able to testify as the wife of the doctor in a lawsuit against an insurance company, but this the witness denied.

"Didn't you take Dr. Mohr to Lynn to be married while he was under the influence of liquor?" "I did not."

"Didn't Dr. Mohr always say that if he ever did marry you it was while he was intoxicated?" "No, sir; because he was not intoxicated when he was married."