

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS
New York, April 21—Silver, 65 3/8c; lead, \$7.37@7.62; spelter, 45c; tin, \$19.19 asked; copper, firm; electrolytic, \$28.00@29.00.

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French Troops Wrest More Ground From Germans on Verdun Front

FIERCE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY FIGHTING RAGES ON THE MEUSE

General Pétain's Forces Capture Trenches and German Officers and Men—More Ground Gained in Haudremont Wood—Sanguinary Battle Still Continues—Germany Sends Another Neutral Ship to the Bottom—Five of Crew Drown.

Athens, April 21, via Paris, 1 p. m.—Italian forces have occupied Thanashi, Fagheon and Kiorka heights, in northern Epirus, near the Greek Albanian frontier. They are fortifying these positions with heavy artillery.

Offensive operations by the French on both banks of the Meuse in the Verdun region have resulted in the wresting of territory from the Germans.

Following up their successes of yesterday, in the region of Dead Man's hill, General Pétain's forces returned to the attack last night, and according to this afternoon's Paris bulletin, captured additional trenches and took four officers and 150 men prisoner.

In the Haudremont wood region east of the Meuse, the French report gained a night's fighting.

Another neutral ship has been sent to the bottom in the dangerous waters between the British and Dutch coasts the victim being the Dutch steamer Lodewijk Van Nassau. Five of her crew were drowned.

Paris, April 21, 12:20 p. m.—The French continued to make progress in the region of Dead Man's hill on the Verdun front in the fighting of last night. The war office announced this afternoon reports the capture of German trenches and of four officers and 150 men.

East of the Meuse, a fierce German attack was repulsed. In the sector south of Haudremont wood the French made gains.

The text of the statement follows: "West of the Meuse the attack undertaken yesterday by our troops in the region of Le Mort Homme progressed during the night. In addition we seized a trench on the northern outskirts of the Caurettes wood and made prisoner four officers and 150 soldiers.

Powerful Offensive Action. "East of the Meuse a violent bombardment of our positions was followed at the close of the day by a powerful offensive action by the enemy on a two kilometer front between the Tilmann farm and the Pond of Vaux. The Germans, who had gained a foothold in our lines south of Fort Douaumont and north of the pond, were completely thrown back by our counter-attacks during the night. Two machine guns and a number of prisoners fell into our hands.

West of Douaumont in the sector south of Haudremont wood, we likewise made progress. We received news of wounded French prisoners and captured a score of Germans.

The night was calm on the rest of the front, except in the region of Le Pretre wood, where our artillery was quite active.

Stubborn Fighting Continues. 4:10 Berlin, April 21, via London, 4:10 p. m.—The war office announcement of today says that on the Verdun front stubborn infantry fighting is still being carried on.

The statement follows: "Western front: In the Meuse region (Verdun front) stubborn infantry fighting developed in conjunction with a great increase of activity on the part of the artillery on both sides. West of the river the French made an attack with large forces against Le Mort Homme and to the east thereof. In general the attacks were repulsed with sanguinary enemy losses. The fighting is still going on for a small portion of a trench in the vicinity of Caurettes wood which the French penetrated.

French Efforts Fruitless. "To the right of the Meuse, efforts of the enemy to recapture the stone quarry south of the village of Haudremont were entirely fruitless. South of Fort Douaumont fighting developed at close quarters during the night around some French trenches, and is not yet ended. A repetition of the enemy's infantry attack against our lines at Callette wood failed at our strong very outset on account of our strong and concentrated artillery fire.

In the Vaux sector on the Meuse plain and on the heights southeast of Verdun very lively artillery activity was the rule of the day on both sides. An aeroplane of the enemy fell to the north in flames in Fumin wood, southwest of Vaux.

Eastern front: Near Garbunovka, northwest of Dvinsk the Russians in another val attack suffered severe losses amounting to about one regiment.

An aeroplane squadron of the army of Gen. von Bothmer dropped a number of bombs on railway buildings at Tarnopol.

Balkan front: Our airmen attacked places in the Vardar valley and to the west of the valley where French troops are situated.

German chancellor, to the headquarters of the general staff, will extend over the Easter holidays, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Havas agency. The chancellor left Berlin for headquarters Wednesday night.

Prince Submits to Germany. Paris, April 21, 10:51 a. m.—The Ha-

vas dispatch from Corfu says that prince William of Wied, recently reported to have been reinstated as ruler of Albania, has issued a proclamation at Elbasan, appealing to the people of the country to submit to the Teutonic allies and enroll in the army. The proclamation was signed by the prince and an Austrian officer, Ghlerelandin.

Germany to Cooperate With Holland. London, April 21, 10:21 a. m.—The Dutch foreign office comes from Reuters correspondent at The Hague: "The German government, acting in accordance with a request of The Netherlands government, has consented to collaborate with The Netherlands government in order to ascertain the identity of the torpedo which struck the Tubantia."

Another Dutch Ship Sunk. London, April 21, 12:18 p. m.—A Lloyds dispatch from Ymuiden, Holland, says the Dutch steamship Lodewijk Van Nassau was sunk yesterday afternoon. She went down in six minutes. Five of her crew were drowned. Thirty-six survivors have been landed at Lumiden.

The Van Nassau sailed from Chile in February with a cargo of saltpeper for Rotterdam. A Berlin wireless message of April 9 said she had been held up in The Downs by the British authorities since March 22 and that her detention had aroused public opinion in Holland, as the Dutch farmers feared the saltpeper would arrive too late for their use this spring.

The vessel was built in 1913 and owned in Amsterdam. She was 325 feet long. Her gross tonnage was 3597.

Ship Struck Mine. Washington, April 21.—The American consul at Lisbon reported today that the Norwegian steamer Terjeviken, which sank on April 18 off Lisbon, harbor, struck a floating mine and that all on board were saved, including two Americans.

American Attaché in Athens. Athens, April 21, via Paris, 4:40 p. m.—Captain Edward Davis of the 13th United States cavalry, the first military attaché to serve at the American legation in Greece, arrived at Athens today from the United States.

Paris, April 21, 1:30 p. m.—In line with the recent decision to regulate the prices of food and other commodities, a law was promulgated in the Official Journal today authorizing municipal and other authorities to establish maximum rates for oil, sugar, coffee, dried vegetables, potatoes, oleomargarine, salad oils and petroleum.

RUSSIA CLOSES ALL SEAPORTS Decree Broadened to Include All White Sea and Arctic Sea Cities.

New York, April 21.—The Russian government's decree closing the port of Archangel to all ship cargoes except those exclusively for use by the government, has been broadened to include all White sea and Arctic ports, it was made known today at the office of the Russian commercial attaché here.

No official explanation has been received in New York as to the reason for the decree. One interpretation advanced in marine circles is that the order has to do with the movement of Russian troops to France.

It was said here today that the Russian embassy in Washington will soon issue a statement indicating just what ship movements to Russia are to be permitted under the decree.

Only Government Carpoes. Washington, April 21.—The Russian embassy dispatches regarding the closing of the Arctic and White sea ports

BUSINESS LEADER TO VISIT FRANCE



James A. Farrell.

It was recently announced that an American industrial commission, composed of industrial leaders of the United States, will visit France in May for the purpose of bringing about closer commercial relations between the two countries.

offer no explanation. It was said at the embassy that the suspension of traffic will be complete except in the case of vessels carrying government cargoes and even in that case they can secure admission to the ports only by special permit from Petrograd.

It is assumed by the officials here that the closure is a purely military measure incident to the use of the ports for embarkation for the heavy Russian reinforcements going forward to France.

AMERICAN NOTE A GOOD MOVE South American Countries Will Rally to Side of United States in Case of War.

Rio Janeiro April 21.—The publication of the American note to Germany created a deep impression on public opinion and the press. The Journal De Commercio says:

"The United States profoundly impressed by the responsibility assumed in the American continent by the proclamation of adoption and preservation of the Monroe doctrine, feels clearly that if Germany is victorious, sooner or later, she will turn against the United States the powerful weapons which will have conquered the great strength of the allies.

The expected action of President Wilson yesterday will be a forward march signal to the mighty American nation."

The Gazette De Noticias says: "North America, by her diplomatic attitude makes herself the leader of the neutral nations against piracy."

The Epoca holds that Germany's war methods placed her in political circles outside the human pale and expresses no doubt that in case of war the United States will rally all the south American countries.

Champion of Neutrals. Buenos Aires, April 21.—In commenting on the American note to Germany, La Nacion says that the United States in taking up the defense of all neutrals places itself in a position with which neutrals are in extreme sympathy. "The United States is the one great neutral power," says the paper. "Consequently its voice must carry the greatest weight, not because of the nation's army and navy, but because of its civilization, its democracy and its economic capacity. All American republics participate in the same sentiments and greet with profound political sympathy the constant desire of President Wilson to render less grievous the effects of the war and enforce respect for neutrals.

"The work makes for the solidarity of civilization and Christian brotherhood."

RUSSIAN COMING LONG EXPECTED

Plan to Bring Quarter Million Soldiers to Western Front—Allies to Equip Them.

PLENTY LEFT BEHIND Russian Problem Not Men, But Munitions—Hundreds of Thousands in Training.

Marseilles, April 20.—The coming of Russian troops to the western front has been talked of by military people for two or three months. The reason, as now explained, is that it is easier for Russia to arm and supply fighting material to Russian troops on the western front than on the eastern.

Russia still has many hundred thousand more men under training than she can use on her fighting lines, because the Russian problem continues to be not how to get the men, but munitions. The allies can obviously provide complete equipment for Russians more easily in France than by shipping to Russia. Possibly a quarter of a million men will be sent into France this spring.

Delayed By Storm. Marseilles, April 20, 4:30 p. m.—The arrivals of the transport which brought the Russian troops sent to join the entente forces on the western front had been expected since Tuesday, but a heavy storm in the Mediterranean delayed their reaching here until today.

Every precaution for their protection had been taken owing to reports that hostile submarines were operating in the Mediterranean, but the voyage was concluded without untoward incident.

Crowds Cheer Russians. Marseilles, April 21, 1:05 p. m.—The Russian troops which reached Marseilles yesterday continue to be the center of enthusiastic demonstrations from crowds in the approaches to camp Mirabeau, where the newly arrived force is quartered. The Russians show no ill effects of their long journey.

The authorities decline to permit mention of the number of men who arrived or of the route the transports followed.

MORE EVIDENCE SENT TO LANSING

Von der Goltz's Confession Did Not Contain All in Regard to German Conspiracy Activities.

VON IGEL HAS LEASE Offices in New York Held in His Name—Not For German Embassy.

New York, April 21.—The revelations in the confession of Horst von der Goltz as published today in dispatches from London, do not contain all the evidence in regard to German activities that is now in the possession of federal authorities it became known today. All that von der Goltz wrote in his confession was presented to the jury by him, as a witness, some time ago and a great deal more, it is understood, which has fitted in with evidence obtained by federal agents from other sources.

The grand jury will resume its investigation on Monday and Assistant District Attorney Wood said he expected new indictments would be returned soon.

Mr. Marshall forwarded to Washington today the evidence collected by federal agents in regard to the lease of the premises at No. 80 Wall street, occupied by von Igel, which is understood to show that the lease was taken in von Igel's name. This evidence was destroyed in connection with the settlement of the question as to whether the offices were rented by the German embassy and therefore were to be considered German territory.

District Attorney Marshall announced that he had been directed to forward the originals of the von Igel papers to the state department and that the request would be complied with. Photographic copies already have been sent to Washington.

Wide Field Opens. Washington, April 21.—Additional indictments of German sympathizers in this country will be asked by the department of justice as a result of revelations made by Horst von der Goltz, alleged German spy, brought to justice here today. Von der Goltz's statement was said by department officials to have opened a "field practically without limits" for investigation. The government will follow every clue. It was understood today

MOBILIZATION OF INDUSTRIES IS AIM OF BIG COMMITTEE



W. S. Gifford.

W. S. Gifford is supervising director of the committee on industrial preparedness of the naval consulting board. He will take direct charge of the two hundred state directors throughout the nation who will mobilize every industry, including mines and factories of every description. Tabulations will be made showing the total output of all the plants, so that it will be known exactly where and how can be procured the 50,000 odd articles required in naval and land warfare.

the number of men involved in von der Goltz's activities in the United States is much larger than had been thought heretofore.

The pending New York indictments against five of von der Goltz's assistants were said to embrace the alleged leaders in the conspiracy to blow up the Welland canal but indictments of men involved in minor ways in the alleged conspiracy probably will be sought soon. It was understood indictments will be asked also in connection with von der Goltz's other activities.

Chemist Denies Conspiracy Charge. Roseburg, Ore., April 21.—George Schudmacher, a German chemist, living at Edinbower River farm, near here, named in a sworn statement by Horst von der Goltz, German soldier of fortune and secret agent now held at the Ellis Island immigration station, as being one of several alleged to be implicated in bomb plots in this country, made light today of the idea of his having any connection with a conspiracy. The von der Goltz statement was made public last night by the British government in London.

Schudmacher said his name probably is on the list of Germans in America who are subject to military duty.

This and the fact that he is an expert chemist, he asserted, may have resulted in attempts to implicate him.

During the last three years, Schudmacher has been in the country business at Edinbower River farm, he said, had been devoted to chemical experiments with the hope of discovering a cheap poultry feed. He recently gave up chicken raising because, he said, he had found it unprofitable.

TURKISH ARMY LOSES MANY MEN

Attack Against British in Mesopotamia Proves a Costly Move for Mohammedans.

London, April 21, 5:02 p. m.—The recent attack of the Turks on the British forces along the Tigris in Mesopotamia was made by about 10,000 men and cost them heavy losses. An official account of the battle, supplementing earlier reports from the British commander, was given out today as follows:

"The enemy made his attack on the 17th and 18th with some 10,000 men, comprising one whole division and portions of two others. They came on in dense formation and penetrated part of our front. Within 500 yards of the front of one of our brigades alone, 1,200 to 1,500 dead Turks were counted.

"It is reported they are lying thick farther out before the front on other portions of our line. They killed, alone, on the night of April 17-18 are estimated at more than 3,000. In several instances attacks were led by Germans, some of whom were killed.

"Apparently the enemy supposed that part of our troops were isolated by floods and that they had a chance of overwhelming it. As a matter of fact, supports were moving up at the time.

AMERICAN TROOPS ALONG BORDER MOVING TO COLUMBUS ARMY BASE

Forces Held Ready to Reinforce Pershing—Army in Mexico Awaiting Word From Washington—Uprisings Not Imminent—Public Interest Eagerly Watching for Result of General Scott's Conference With Funston.

Field Headquarters of General Pershing, April 21, by wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 21.—American military authorities detailed to investigate the report that the body recently disinterred at San Francisco Borja was that of Pancho Villa, reported today they were unable to obtain confirmation. No details were given which would tend to throw light on the situation.

Washington, April 21.—All data at hand bearing on the Mexican situation was assembled at the state and war departments ready for submission to the cabinet today. President Wilson and his official advisers were expected to review the Mexican problem fully for the first time since General Carranza urged that the American expeditionary forces be withdrawn.

A border report that Gen. Herrera had granted use of the Mexican railways to Col. Brown and the Tenth cavalry to "withdraw from Parral" was explained today by army officials as merely a movement of the American field base near Parral. Secretary Baker insisted there were no orders of information upon which to base a withdrawal rumor. The department had been previously officially advised that Mexican authorities would not object to a base somewhat nearer Parral.

No dispatches came to the war department overnight from Gen. Funston and all information indicated the Villa hunt was practically at a standstill. Secretary Baker said there were no new orders.

Moving American Troops. El Paso, April 21.—Movements of American troops from points along the border to the army base at Columbus where they will be held in readiness to reinforce General Pershing's army in case of necessity, still continued today. Dispatches from the front indicated that everything was quiet and that American troops in Mexico were awaiting developments at Washington before making any further effort to capture Francisco Villa.

Officials of the de facto government said there was no basis for the reports that uprisings were imminent in northern Durango and lower Chihuahua. It was explained at Juarez that the movement of Carranza troops into the Parral district was not intended as a threat to bar the further advance of the American forces but that the de facto soldiers had been sent there to preserve order and prevent destruction of private property.

Work of Expedition Concluded. Andreas Garcia, Mexican consul, said today the work of the American expedition was concluded, and that he hoped that in a few days the order would come from Washington for the troops to be withdrawn.

"We have the situation in hand," said Mr. Garcia, "and the few remaining bands of Villistas are no more than stragglers. The Villista cause is broken and if Villa still lives his prestige is destroyed."

Mr. Garcia said he expected that the economic situation would soon improve in Mexico, the government on the first of next month will demand that all import and export duties be paid in gold. The Mexican consul did not credit the reports that the law demanding gold for such duties would create trouble.

San Antonio, April 21.—Public interest is centered in the conference on the Mexican situation which will be held here between Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, and Gen. Funston, General Scott will arrive tonight.

The 17th infantry left Eagle Pass for Columbus last night. This is one of the regiments taken from Border patrol duty to strengthen Gen. Pershing's command. The Sixth cavalry is expected to get under way from Harlingen tomorrow.

NEW CROP OF BANDIT RUMORS Little Credence Placed in Stories Locating Francisco Villa—Believe Bandit Is North of Parral.

El Paso, Texas, April 21.—The continued absence of any confirmation of the report of the death of Francisco Villa has revived again the popular industry in El Paso of locating the bandit. During the last two days he has been successively reported from "reliable Mexican sources" as in Durango, Zacatecas and Coahuila. His last location to date was given by a Mexican railroad as at San Isidro, a little town about thirty miles south of Parral in Durango.

Little credence is placed in these stories here by Americans and Mexicans who are in the best position to secure reliable news from the interior. There is a very strong belief here that Villa has never been as far south as Parral and that the real reason for the outbreak against the American troops at that town was that the Mexicans knew Villa was in the north and concluded that the American sol-

diers were not pursuing the bandit but were engaged in a veritable invasion of Mexico.

Border Nervousness Increases. With the troops making time awaiting the decision from Washington which will either withdraw them from Mexico or send them forward reinforced on their quest, there has been a decided increase in the nervousness which has existed on the border since the expedition crossed the international line.

Both Mexican army officers and officials admit the uncertainty has caused a delicate situation, but there has not been the slightest indication in Juarez that the Mexicans in that town have changed their attitude of restraint. General Gavia renewed today his repeated statements that the Carranza leaders had no hostile intention toward the American columns, while they felt the time had come for the recall of the expedition.

No news has been received in Juarez regarding the party headed by General Carranza and Colonel Carlos Carranza which set out last Sunday to search for the supposed grave of Villa. In reply to a query sent by General Gavia, General Gutierrez, military commander in Chihuahua, replied today that he had heard nothing of the party since it left.

Pershing's Camp at the Front in Mexico, April 15, by aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 21.—After the Parral fight, Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth United States cavalry, obtained fairly reliable evidence that Villa, wounded, was being carried by an escort southward toward Durango. Villa himself, with an escort of 150 men, was said to have passed through El Valle, a small place about twenty miles west of Parral, bound south. Three miles west of Parral another band of one hundred Villa bandits was reported passing south two or three days ahead of the American columns.

General Ismael Lozano, at Parral, said he had engaged this command near Parral killing 42 of them. He said he fought them when they were split into two detachments, defeating each in turn. General Lozano also claimed that the presence of American troops near Parral had the effect of increasing Villa's ranks.

SUBMARINE NOTE IS DELIVERED Ambassador Gerard Places Latest American Document in Hands of Berlin Foreign Office.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the submarine note to Germany was delivered to the Berlin foreign office by Ambassador Gerard at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Berlin, April 20, via London, April 21, 4:35 p. m.—The American note in regard to submarine warfare is now in the hands of the German government. It was delivered this evening to Foreign Minister von Jagow in the usual manner, with attendant circumstances to mark the unusual importance of the occasion.

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Washington, April 21.—Much of the 1915 apple crop has not been sold, said a statement issued today by the department of agriculture which also declared the condition of the apple market was giving growers and dealers grave concern. Thirty per cent of the apples put in cold storage by December 1, 1915, it is said, are still waiting to be consumed.

A backward spring alone, the department explains, can start a free movement of the remainder of the crop.

RUSS OFFICIALS GIVEN PROMOTION Washington, April 21.—Joseph Morris-Melkoff, first secretary of the Russian embassy here, today received notice of his promotion to be Russian minister to Siam.

A. Soberatsky, counselor of the embassy, who is leaving here to become minister to Brazil, probably will be succeeded by Constantine Onou, now a member of the Russian legation at The Hague.