

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS. New York, June 5.—Silver, 66 1-2c; lead, \$7.00; spelter, \$13.00; copper, \$28.00 @ 29.25.

The Ogden Standard

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WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Tuesday; Cooler Tonight With Local Frost; Warmer in Northwest Portion.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

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Russians Gain a Great Victory

GREAT OFFENSIVE TO RELIEVE FRENCH AND ITALIANS BEGUN

Czar's Forces Win Great Successes Along Front From Pripet Marshes to Rumanian Frontier—Thirteen Thousand Prisoners Taken—Fight on Verdun Front Continues With Unabated Violence—Germans Bring Up Infantry in Solid Masses to Be Mowed Down by French.

Vienna, Sunday, June 4, via Berlin and wireless to Sayville, June 5.—Notwithstanding staunch resistance by the Italians, the Austro-Hungarian troops have made further gains in their offensive, the war office announced today. Yesterday 5,600 prisoners were taken.

Petrograd, June 5, via London, 6:05 p. m.—Russian forces have won great successes along the front from the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, according to an official announcement issued here today. It is stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners.

Latest reports received by the British admiralty are declared to show that the German losses in the Jutland naval battle comprised two battle cruisers, one at least, and probably two battleships, four light cruisers, eight destroyers and a submarine. British officers identify the two battle cruisers as the Hindenburg and the Lutzow, of the latest type. What apparently is the expected Russian offensive on the eastern front, calculated to relieve the pressure on the Italians and French, has begun along the line from the Pripet to the Rumanian border.

There is virtually no letup in the German effort to push back the French lines on the Verdun front northeast of the fortress. The crown prince's troops returned to the attack last night, driving against the French between the fort and the village of Damloup. They were unsuccessful, Paris declares.

The Turkish war office claims further successes against the Russians operating west of Erzerum. The Russians, who recently were compelled to evacuate Mamakhatum, 50 miles west of Erzerum, have been forced to retreat some twenty-five miles altogether, according to Constantinople, sustaining large losses.

German Drednought Badly Damaged. The battle cruiser Seydlitz was one of the German vessels which suffered heavily in the Jutland engagement, according to reports received in Denmark. These reports state that the dreadnought was damaged to such an extent that it was unable to return to the Jutland coast, in a badly damaged condition and pursued by British warships.

An Edinburgh dispatch says that survivors of British destroyers engaged in the Jutland fight, declare they are convinced that in a massed attack of torpedo craft they sent the German dreadnought Hindenburg to the bottom.

A list issued by the British admiralty shows that 333 British officers were lost in the naval battle. Paris, June 5, 12:01 p. m.—With undiminished violence the Germans continued their attacks last night along the Verdun front east of the Meuse. The war office report of this afternoon says these assaults were successful.

The Germans attacked French positions in the region of Vaux and Damloup. Between the fort and the village of Damloup the German offensive was particularly severe. The French are still in possession of Fort Vaux.

In the vicinity of Douaumont there was heavy artillery fighting. Unsuccessful German raids were undertaken in the Vosges. The text of the statement says: "On the left bank of the Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment. East of the river artillery fighting has continued with extreme violence in the region of Thil and Douaumont. The Germans continued their attacks upon our positions at Vaux and Damloup last night. To the northward of Fort Vaux on the slope of the Fumin wood, repeated German advances were checked by our fire. The assaults between the fort and the village of Damloup also were broken.

Ferocious Fighting at Fort Vaux. There was ferocious fighting between the garrison of Vaux fort and the detachment of the enemy attempting to penetrate this position. Although the enemy used flaming shells, our troops prevented them from making any progress.

In the Vosges an attack by the enemy at a point west of Carspach resulted in their becoming possessed of three trenches. Shortly after we delivered a counter attack and drove the Germans from all positions they occupied.

Berlin War Report. Berlin, June 5, wireless to Sayville.—Repeated attacks by masses of French infantry against German positions on the Verdun front east of the Meuse broke down with heavy losses, the war office announced today. The statement given out at army headquarters says: "Western front: The British yesterday evening again attacked the positions captured by us southeast of Ypres. The attack broke down under our artillery fire.

MASSED ATTACK ON NAVY'S PRIDE

British Officer Tells Graphic Story of Jutland Fight—Positive Hindenburg Sank.

GRAND FLEET IN ACTION

Din of Battle Stunning, Stupendous, Deafening—Many Sad Incidents Occur.

Edinburgh, June 5, 5:09 a. m.—Survivors arriving here from British destroyers which made a massed attack on a German battleship in the Jutland battle were convinced that they sent to the bottom the dreadnought Hindenburg, the pride of the German navy.

These sailors say that the Hindenburg was struck successively by four torpedoes while the destroyers dashed in alongside of her hull tearing her to pieces until the mighty ship reeled and sank.

An officer from one of the destroyers gave the following graphic account of the battle.

"A feeble attack undertaken by the French after gas preparation near Prunag, in the Champagne, failed. Artillery Fire Successful. "On the Verdun front, west of the Meuse our artillery fired on the enemy's batteries and trenches with good success. French infantry attempted an advance on our trenches west of the Haucourt-Esnes road and was repulsed.

"East of the river fighting continued with undiminished violence between Callette wood and Damloup. The enemy's infantry in mass formation attempted to regain positions captured by us during the last few days. The greatest efforts were made by the enemy on Fumin ridge, south-west of the village of Vaux, and in the district southeastward. All French counter attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Germans Defeat British. German reconnoitering detachments entered positions of the enemy along the Yser, north of Arras, east of Albert and near Aitkirch. They captured unwounded, thirty French, twenty Belgian and thirty-five British soldiers, as well as one mine thrower.

"Aviation: Aerial combats in the Meuse valley were very successful for us. The enemy in aerial combats lost 36 aeroplanes. In addition nine were shot down from earth and two landed involuntarily within our lines, making the total enemy losses 47 aeroplanes. We lost eleven in aerial combats and five which did not return, a total of sixteen aeroplanes.

Germans Hurling to Certain Death. Paris, June 5, 12:20 p. m.—In their attacks on Fort Vaux, one of the outlying defenses of Verdun along the front east of the Meuse, the Germans are hurling their infantry in masses so compact that the first ranks are obliged to advance to certain death.

The assaulting columns debouch from the village of Damloup, below the fort and separated from it by a ravine, which they are obliged to cross to attain the slopes near the fort. For three days this spot has been the scene of carnage which has saturated the ground with blood.

Front Ranks Fall at Dead Line. One German column advanced no further than the bottom of the ravine. The front ranks, pushed on by those behind fell as fast as they reached the dead line swept by the French quick fire. As they toppled over others came on to take their places and fell in turn.

French officers, although hardened to the worst sights of war, declare the butchery there surpasses imagination.

Constantinople June 5.—Via London, 1:06 p. m.—The reinforced Turkish army in the Caucasus which late last month began an offensive campaign, has driven the Russians further back, the war office announced today. The statement follows: "On the Caucasus front in the center our troops drove back the enemy's left wing some forty kilometers (about 25 miles) notwithstanding unfavorable weather. All attempts of the enemy to cover his retreat or regain his positions collapsed with heavy losses under our bayonet attacks. We captured fifty soldiers, two machine guns and other arms and engineering material."

Berlin, June 5, wireless to Sayville.—A dispatch from The Hague says the Holland-America steamship Noord which arrived at Rotterdam on May 28 from New York was compelled by the British authorities to leave her mail at Falmouth.

HINDRANCES TO MARRIAGE. Vienna, June 5.—To protest against the legal prohibitions and hindrances to marriage in Austria, the Austrian Women's union is organizing a series of demonstrations. In a manifesto issued to the public the Union declares that it is surprising that at a moment when there is a general desire for an increase of population the state itself prevents whole categories of persons, especially women, from marriages.

BERLIN STORY OF SEA FIGHT

Admiral Jellicoe's Most Powerful Battleships and Entire Flying Wing Were Engaged.

BRITISH DEFEAT

Germans Far Superior in Rapidity of Fire—Were Able to Shower Enemy With Shots.

Berlin, June 5.—Wireless to Associated Press from staff correspondent via Sayville.—Twenty-six of Admiral Jellicoe's most powerful battleships, including six of the most modern Queen Elizabeth class, and the entire British flying wing, composed of battle cruisers, equal in every respect except armor protection, to dreadnoughts, were engaged in all save the early stages of the day battle in the North sea, according to an authoritative account. The account meets clearly what is characterized as the British attempt to explain defeat by the statement that the German forces in action were much larger than the British. Many details however, are suppressed for strategic reasons.

The fleet thus assembled, says the account, surpassed the tonnage and weight of broadsides of the German force engaged, and was far speedier than the squadron of German dreadnoughts, which lumbering along at 18 or 19 knots were soon left far to the rear by their swifter consorts, out of the main action.

Brilliant Battle Tactics. The recital leaves until the tale of damages sustained by German units and the losses in personnel. It says nothing of the brilliancy in battle tactics displayed by Admirals Scheer and Hipper, the smoothness and precision with which the German ships maneuvered and the deadly sureness of the German marksmanship, although it is an open secret that these three factors were largely responsible for the achievement of the Germans.

It is shown that the Germans, on this occasion, unlike the Doggerbank engagement of cruiser squadrons, were unable to choose their distance and fought considerable portions of the battle at ranges of about eight miles—now ranked as a moderate distance—at which the German 11 and 12-inch guns were virtually as effective in penetrating power as the big mouthed 13 1/2, 14 and 15 inch which the modern British giants are armed.

Furthermore, they are far superior in rapidity of fire. Naval experts have intimated to The Associated Press that this was one of the most decisive factors in the struggle.

British Showed With Shells. German battleships and battle cruisers were able to shower the British with a hail of shells, which at a range of eight miles and sometimes even closer, smashed and riddled British armor belts and wrought havoc to ships' vitals. The ponderous British projectiles naturally were no less effective, but the Armstrong and Whitehead monsters could land scarcely one punch to each two from the vicious Krupp 11-inchers.

The hazy weather was Germany's friend as it necessitated action at closer range.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS MADE

Washington, June 5.—The supreme court today interpreted the Harrison federal drug act of 1914, making it unlawful for any person not registered under the law to have opium in his possession as applying only to those who use it in the drug and not to those who use it.

Seattle Bank Wins. Washington, June 5.—The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle today won its case in the supreme court against the Russo-Chinese bank of Petrograd for payment on a shipload of flour delivered to a consignee at Port Arthur, a few days before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war without receiving payment, contrary to the American bank's instructions.

Electric Lines Amenable to State. Washington, June 5.—The supreme court today held that interurban electric cars, crossing state lines, are amenable to the safety appliance act, although they move for a part of the route in a city service. Conviction of the Spokane and International and Empire Railroad company, operating from Spokane to Cour d'Alene, Idaho, for failure to comply with the act was upheld and a \$1500 fine imposed.

Counting plots and observers there are more than 50,000 men now in Europe in daily flights above the ground.

GEN. PERSHING AT COLUMBUS

Commander of Expedition in Mexico Inspecting Motor Supply, Roads and Camp Sites.

LOPEZ TO BE EXECUTED

Villista Leader Who Caused Massacre of Eighteen Americans to Pay Penalty.

Columbus, N. M., June 5.—General J. J. Pershing, commanding the American punitive expedition in Mexico, arrived here today after a trip north to inspect the motor supply roads, the camp sites along the line of communication and the base here.

Pablo Lopez to Be Executed. El Paso, Texas, June 5.—Orders issued yesterday by General Jacinto Trevino in Chihuahua City, declared that Pablo Lopez, the Villista leader said to have been responsible for the massacre of 18 Americans at Santa Ysabel in January, should be executed today, according to private advices here. No official confirmation of the report was available at military headquarters in Juarez today.

Vice Consul in Toils. Del Rio, Texas, June 5.—Before departing for Mexico City today Ishman Vasquez, Mexican vice consul here, denied the truth of statements in recent Washington dispatches that he had authorized the American forces to cross the border at Boquillas to pursue the Glenn Springs raiders.

He has been summoned to Mexico City presumably to explain his connection with the American bandit chafe.

PROGRESSIVES TO WITHHOLD ACTION

Will Not Nominate Candidate Until Saturday—Awaiting Action of Republicans.

Chicago, June 5.—The Progressive national committee decided to withhold nominating a candidate in the Progressive convention until next Saturday, awaiting the action of the Republican convention.

The decision of the Progressive committee followed a speech by Chairman Murdock in which he declared he was for Colonel Roosevelt's nomination and would not be "for any non-committal candidate at this time."

The national committee appointed a "steering committee" with broad general powers to treat with Republican leaders and also carry on a newspaper publicity campaign. The committee consists of George W. Perkins of New York, Governor Hiram Johnson of California, and Horace Wilkinson of New York.

The executive committee of which Mr. Perkins is chairman presented the plan which was adopted by the national committee to delay action upon nominating a candidate until Saturday. It was decided to warn all delegates against leaving Chicago. The "steering committee," it was stated by Progressive leaders will have discretion to treat with Republican leaders or a similar committee from the Republican committee or convention regarding possible joint action on a nominee.

The position of the Progressives regarding the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt and its reception by the Republicans was outlined after the Progressive meeting today by William Allen White, committeeman from Kansas as follows: "We take the position that we are unanimous on one first choice candidate—and only one—Colonel Roosevelt. If the Republicans can't agree upon Colonel Roosevelt we expect them to come to us and we will then be able to tell them our second choice. But in the meantime we are standing upon our first choice."

The national committee adopted a motion by Mr. Perkins appointing Dean Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania to make a preliminary draft of the Progressive platform. Led by Chairman Murdock, various committeemen spoke in favor of keeping the Progressive party as a distinct political entity, even should the Republicans endorse the Progressive nominee. "I am not a Republican and didn't intend to be," Mr. Murdock was quoted as declaring.

In addition to outlining the general plan of campaign, the committee approved the credentials of delegates and alternates submitted by state chairmen and ordered the temporary roll printed. There were no contests.

GERMANS LOSE EIGHTEEN SHIPS IN BATTLE AND BRITISH FOURTEEN

Result of Great Sea Fight Now Claimed as British Victory—Pride of German Navy Sent to Bottom—Teutonic Ships Badly Damaged—Great Britain Still in Control of High Seas and German Ambition to Break Blockade Destroyed—Naval Situation Practically Unchanged.

London, June 5.—12 noon.—In view of the latest report of the admiralty on the naval battle of last week, the press and public are devoting their attention to computing the losses of the two navies and the effect the engagement is likely to have on future naval warfare. The British estimate of eighteen German ships lost as compared with fourteen British is accepted by the majority and the result is now claimed as a complete victory for the British fleet.

So far as the German denial of the British claim is concerned, it is pointed out that the Germans did not admit the loss of the cruiser Eibing until the arrival of some survivors from her in Holland and this is cited as confirmation that the Germans conceal their losses until forced by circumstances to reveal them. This is made possible, it is argued, by the fact that the British losses occurred in daylight and are known to the Germans while the German losses took place in twilight or after dark.

Should the British estimate of the German losses prove correct, naval writers say it will be many a long day before the German fleet shows itself again in the North sea, and even should the estimate prove excessive, the damage done to the German battle cruisers will put an end to raids on English coasts. After the Doggerbank battle, the Derfflinger and Moltke were five months in dock and it is believed that the German ships of this class engaged in last week's battle were even more severely damaged.

The Derfflinger and her sister ship the Lutzow, are believed to be the battle cruisers which the British have included in the list of supposed German losses while another battle cruiser, the Seydlitz, is reported from a neutral source to have been seen on Thursday morning badly damaged and being pursued by British warships.

Cannot Force Blockade. The battle, it is also suggested, puts an end to the German ambition of forcing a way through the British blockade to raid allied shipping in the Atlantic. Germany, it is argued, now has not the ships suitable for this undertaking.

Another advantage claimed from the outcome of the battle is that it relieves the pressure on the Russian army will in Courland to which the German fleet was giving valuable support. It is already reported from Copenhagen that German cruisers have been withdrawn from the Courland coast, while German destroyers have not been seen for a week in the southern Baltic.

London, June 5, 3:30 p. m.—The latest reports received by the British admiralty enabled the Associated Press to give the following review of the naval engagement off the Jutland coast as viewed from the British side.

The British fleet remained in possession of the scene of battle during the morning of June 1 and traversed the field four times, finding no enemy to fire upon. The commander-in-chief took his fleet back to its base camp and five hours after his arrival reported the battle fleet ready for action.

As regards the German losses definite evidence, it is declared, has now been obtained that they were deliberately falsified and that the following were destroyed: Two battle cruisers; one at least, and probably two battleships; four light cruisers, eight destroyers and one submarine.

All Ships Severely Damaged. The remainder of the German battle cruiser squadron may have reached home ports but the ships were all severely damaged, as also were ships of the Koenig class which came under the fire of a portion of the British battle fleet.

Besides the above, the Associated Press has obtained information from returned officers of the fleet that they were able to identify the lost German battle cruisers as the Hindenburg and the Lutzow.

Tablet Dedicated to Joaquin Miller. Washington, June 5.—Ceremonies were held here yesterday by the California State Association of Washington commemorating Joaquin Miller "poet of the Sierras." The principal feature was the dedication of a tablet on a long cabin in which the poet lived near Washington in the eighties. The cabin has been moved and now stands in a city park. Addresses were made by Senator Phelan of California, Senator Lane and Chamberlain of Oregon, and Representative Baker of California.

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TWO BIG GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK

Hindenburg and Lutzow Sent to Bottom by British in Wednesday Fight.

SHIPS ARE IDENTIFIED

Hindenburg One of Largest and Most Powerful of Dreadnought Type—Launched in 1915.

London, June 5, 3:27 p. m.—British officers of the fleet, which participated in the Jutland battle and have returned here, identify two big German warships sunk as the Hindenburg and the Lutzow. The Lutzow, a battle cruiser of 26,000 tons, was completed in 1915. She was armed with eight 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, and twelve 24-pounder guns and equipped with five torpedo tubes. Her armor belt was about 13 inches in thickness amidships. She was 689 feet long, 95 feet beam and drew 27 1/2 feet. She was of the latest and most powerful battle cruiser type.

The Hindenburg is not listed in the latest naval records. It has been reported, however, that she was a battleship of the largest and most powerful dreadnought type, launched in the fall of 1915.

Seydlitz Was Sunk

Copenhagen, June 5, via London, 2:48 p. m.—The Sifits-Tidende of Aalborg, which yesterday published a report that the 25,000 ton German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted on Thursday off Fano island, pursued by British warships and badly damaged, says it is now believed the Seydlitz was sunk. A dispatch to this newspaper from Ribe, Jutland, reports that persons living in Schleswig have received word that relatives on board the Seydlitz were killed.

COLONEL URGED TO HEAD PARTY

Wisconsin German Writes Letter to Roosevelt to Be Independent Standard Bearer.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made public today a letter he received from W. F. Zierath, councillor of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin in which the latter, who said he was of German descent and a Democrat, urged the colonel, if not nominated by the Republicans "to be standard bearer of an independent party—an American party."

Zierath said he had never voted for Colonel Roosevelt, but he hoped to have that pleasure, adding: "Your firm stand against the hyphen is going to lose you votes."

"You will observe my name is German," Zierath's letter read in part. "I have Teuton blood in my veins and am glad and proud of it. But for all that I am an American."

"If you, or any else believes that American born Germans of this country, acting through any German-American Alliance are the spokesmen of the Americans of German descent in this country, I want to say that they are sadly misinformed or malicious liars."

"Americans of German descent are going to vote for you and, take it from me, even they will be surprised at the vote for you in their own communities."