

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Silver, 82 1/2¢; gold, 5 1/8¢; spelter, 7 7/8¢@8 1/8¢; copper, 15 1/2¢.

# The Ogden Standard

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UTAH—Fair in the south, unsettled in the northern portion tonight and Thursday; colder tonight and Thursday in north portion.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1917.

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# FRENCH SMASHING GERMANS

## General Petain's Masterly Stroke Weakens Enemy

### CROWN PRINCE LOSES EIGHT THOUSAND MEN

## AUSTRO-GERMANS START DRIVE FOR BAINSIZZA PLATEAU

BERLIN, Oct. 24, via London.—An Austro-German offensive has been instituted on the Italian front, army headquarters announced today. German and Austrian infantry this morning captured the foremost Italian positions near Fitch and Tolmino and in the northern portion of the Bainsizza.

### Big Forces Concentrate.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The Austrians have concentrated strong forces on the Italian front for offensive purposes, army headquarters announced today. A large proportion of these troops are Germans.

### German Troops Withdraw.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, via London.—On a wide front between the Gulf of Riga and the Dvina the German troops have been withdrawn without interruption from the enemy, army headquarters announced today. The withdrawal took place Sunday night.

### Review of War Situation.

Smashing against the German lines along a six-mile front northeast of Soissons, the French have made important gains from the German crown prince. This sudden blow also brought the French 8,000 prisoners and 25 heavy and field guns.

General Petain completed an effective step towards Laon, the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line and an important railroad center which lies ten miles northeast of Chateaugny, where the French advance attained its greatest depth—two and one-fifth miles. The heights dominating Pargenylivain, at the extreme right, were seized and French guns now batter the Germans on the hills on the opposite side of the Ailette river from Chavignon. More important still, they pour an enfilade fire into the forces of the German crown prince still clinging to the northern slopes of the plateau paralleling the Chemin des Dames.

### Severe Blow to Crown Prince.

To the German crown prince the blow may prove the most severe he has suffered since Verdun. He has lost several divisions of his best troops, including Prussian Guards who were rushed forward to hold the line at all costs.

General Petain's masterly stroke weakens the German line northwest to the forest of St. Gobain. A retirement from this line would probably cause the Germans to give up their present front from Chavignon to St. Quentin. The French had no easy task going uphill against fortified defenses, concreted caverns and massed troops. But the artillery fire was very effective and there was no stopping the impetuous men of France.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The number of prisoners taken by the French in their attack northeast of Soissons has reached eight thousand, the war office announces.

## All American Destroyers and Men Ready for Winter Work

BASE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 8.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—All American destroyers and men are now prepared for the winter. Both have been equipped for the cold days ahead. The issue of winter clothing to the men has been taken place and the fast little ships have been thoroughly overhauled and have had several "gadgets" added to their equipment, such as gun shields for the men operating the guns, non-breakable glass windows for the bridges, more crew's nests and extra life rafts.

Thanks to the busy women at home who knit, many of the men have been provided with excellent sweaters, jerseys and socks. Now, however, an entirely new issue of extra heavy garments, designed by the British from their long experience on torpedo boats in the terrible weather off this coast, has been made.

Men Look Like Explorers. Here are some of the things which, when donned, will make the men look more like Arctic explorers than blue-jackets: Helmets, made of wool and covering

all but the eyes, nose and mouth; light coat sweaters, jerseys and cardigan jackets, knitted mittens and gloves; extra heavy coarse underclothing; light weight woolen socks and knee-length knitted stockings, besides heavy thick woolen socks for boots; leather sea boots; windproof khaki-colored trousers; great coats lined with lamb's wool and knitted mufflers. Over this clothing officers and men will continue to wear their Kapok life jackets made in nest form. These vests, in addition to their lifesaving properties, are very warm. Pillows and mattresses on board their ships are made of the same material. The men also had oilskins when they came over.

Men Face Hardships Cheerfully. The men face the coming hardships cheerfully. All they ask is that the folks at home do not forget them while they are facing the perils of fighting the submarine under the vast new conditions of winter. Few of them have cruised in the gales that are peculiar to this coast when steel squalls are hourly affairs. As to whether winter aids or hinders

## GERMANS SHOOT OWN OFFICER

British Find Body, with Hands Tied Behind, in Captured Redoubt.

MANY STORIES TOLD Much Dissatisfaction Indicated Among Hun Soldiers in Various Regiments.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Tuesday, Oct. 23.—By The Associated Press.—One of the redoubts captured from the Germans Monday northeast of Ypres, according to reliable information, British troops found a German officer who had been executed by his own soldiers. His hands had been bound behind him and he had been shot. Many tales are going the rounds among the British soldiers indicating much dissatisfaction among the various bodies of German troops. Very often soldiers charged with desertion and other violations of military law escape with slight punishment. According to prisoners, this is something new for Prussian militarism.

## OPEN LETTER TO GEN. PERSHING

National Committee of Patriotic Societies Conveys Liberty Loan Day Greetings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Confidence in an ultimate "glorious victory" for American arms over German autocracy is expressed in an open letter addressed to General John J. Pershing, commander of the United States expeditionary force, by the national committee of patriotic societies, conveying liberty loan day greetings and pledges of material assistance to the American commander and his men.

In part the letter reads: "You are fighting our battles for us. We therefore regard with contempt those who refuse to lend their money to the government and thus support you, when you and your men so freely offer your lives upon the altar of the nation's needs. You are fighting in a noble cause, not only for the safety of democracy but for the safety of every man, woman and child in the United States. We pledge ourselves to give you that material assistance which you so urgently require and so richly deserve. Americans will be forever grateful for the victory you achieve for the world."

SWISS USING BRONZE. BERNE, Oct. 24.—The Swiss federal council has decided to issue 2,000,000 ten centime pieces and 3,000,000 five centime pieces in bronze owing to the shortage of nickel and copper. The pieces will be withdrawn as soon as the present shortage of other money is relieved.

## KAISER HEARS OF GRAVE CRISIS

Returns to Berlin and Prepares to Deal With Disturbing Political Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Dr. George Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, has placed his portfolio in the hands of Emperor William, according to an Amsterdam dispatch given out by the Wireless Press.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—Emperor William returned to Berlin last night prepared to begin dealing immediately with the political crisis, particularly that which affects the imperial chancellorship. Rudolf von Valentini, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, made a report to the emperor on the train on the various developments of the internal political situation during the emperor's absence in the Balkans.

Valentini is known jokingly as "the carrier of the bowstring" on account of the part he plays in the political demise of the highest imperial and Prussian civil officials. He acts as the emperor's eyes and ears in ascertaining public and political opinion.

It is credited popularly to von Valentini for the selection of Dr. Michaelis when it was decided to drop Prince Von Buelow as a candidate, owing to the Socialist announcement that they would make open war on the government if the prince were reinstated as chancellor. It is said that Michaelis was not even considered three hours before his appointment was made.

Prince Von Buelow again is being advocated strongly for the chancellorship by the Conservatives. Socialists, though the party news say if the emperor asks the opinion of the reichstag, they will not hesitate to tell him their unfavorable opinion of Von Buelow.

## U. S. OFFICERS WATCH FIGHT

Americans See Successful Drive of Petain's Forces and Crowds of Prisoners.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Oct. 23.—Several American intelligence officers watched the successful attack made by French troops yesterday on the front northeast of Soissons. The Americans saw crowds of German prisoners passing to the rear. The garrison of Malmaison, the fort captured by the French, was composed of First Grenadier Guards.

At the village of Allamite it is said that 1,400 prisoners were taken, most of them belonging to the youngest classes.

## FIRST WAR RATION IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The first war ration since the United States went into war went into effect here today when retail stores throughout the city restricted the sale of sugar to from two to five pounds for each customer between ten and eleven cents a pound, the lower price prevailing only in those stores where patriotism ranks above avarice. The present famine conditions in the sugar trade are not expected to be relieved before January 1 when the first of the new crop arrives.

## MANY NATIONALITIES AID LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Thirty-four nationalities throughout the country today are pouring their money into the second Liberty loan melting pot in an effort to make the campaign a success. During the first campaign the different races subscribed less than \$250,000,000, but war's true meaning has been brought home to them during the present loan and greatly increased sales have resulted. A table showing officially reported subscriptions by races and amounts in the New York federal reserve district up to October 20 follows:

Japanese, \$75,000; Chinese, \$32,000;

## Germany's Acts Direct Blow At U. S. Farms and Business

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—Germany's efforts to keep American ships off the high seas through her ruthless submarine warfare was a direct blow aimed at the prosperity of American farms and of American business, Secretary McAdoo declared in his Liberty day address here today.

After reminding his hearers that America went to war in 1812 to vindicate her right to the freedom of the seas and had steadfastly maintained it since then, he continued: "Why is that right so essential to America's life and security? It is because we have always produced more than we can consume at home. And the very prosperity of our people, their very life in fact depends upon their ability at all times to sell that surplus in the open markets of the world."

"The German emperor had led disloyal people in this country to believe that America never would fight," Secretary McAdoo continued. "And that any transgression of our rights would be met simply by protests."

Emperor Aimed Heavy Blow Had America submitted and kept her ships off the seas, discord and disunity among American people would have followed, Mr. McAdoo said, and the German emperor by one stroke of his pen would have accomplished more destruction upon American farms, in

American factories and business houses and to American interests all over this land than he could accomplish with all the armies and navies of the German empire.

The secretary then turned to ruthless submarine warfare and recited the stories of helpless men and women being drowned at sea.

Men With Yellow Blood "Some man has said or is alleged to have said, that America had no justification for this war with Germany," he declared. "If there be an American or any man in this land, whether he is an American or not, who knowing this record, says that we did not have justification for war with Germany, then yellow blood flows in his veins—he hasn't any red blood in him."

Mr. McAdoo denounced those individuals who would make peace with the Kaiser's government and the "alleged peace societies in this country." The latter are merely "German wolves masquerading in the hides of American traitors," he declared, while some of the former are deluded and sippy people and some are in the pay of the Kaiser.

America is Awake The secretary, who has completed a tour through the west and southwest in the interest of the Liberty loan, said his trip had convinced him that Amer-

ica is awake to the fact that this country is waging the war for self-preservation and knows that when the struggle is carried to a successful conclusion, the liberty of the United States will never be imperilled again.

After describing the liberty bond which the government is selling as having the entire country's guarantee of the safety of the principal—the money invested in it, the secretary added "but America cannot assure her soldiers of their principal—their lives."

"The soldier does not have the government's guarantee of safety," said Mr. McAdoo. "He expects to die, if necessary, but he does have a right to ask the civilian population to do this much for him—to arm him with the best gun that American money and American ingenuity can devise, a gun that will shoot faster and further than any gun yet made, and give him the best bayonet that can be forged by America's skill and brain."

"It is the only chance he has for his life. That is all we can do for him. Isn't he entitled to it?"

The \$5,000,000,000 raised through the second Liberty loan will be devoted chiefly to this, the secretary said in closing, and "we shall end this war and end war forever and America's liberties will never be imperilled again."

Swiss, \$55,000; and Slovenian, \$80,000. Total, \$23,210,100.

## OFFICIAL IMPERIAL DECREE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—A Berlin telegram says an official imperial decree has been issued transferring social, economic and political tasks from the ministry of the interior to the new imperial department of economics.

Vice Chancellor Helfferich is relieved of the administration of the ministry of the interior. Under-Secretary of the Interior and Under-Secretary of State (name missing)—has been ap-

pointed minister of the interior. Minister Secretary of State Rudolf Schwaner has been appointed under-secretary for the imperial department of economics.

## COAST CONSERVING SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Cooperation of Pacific coast candy manufacturers with the food administration's sugar conservation campaign was pledged in a telegram received today by the food administration from W. B. Ayre, federal food administrator for Oregon.

## Close Contest For Mayor With Vote Well Divided

A. R. Heywood and T. Samuel Browning Qualify in the Race, But Frank Francis Makes Good Showing, Leading Heywood in Eight Districts—Light Vote Cast—Browning Strong North of Ogden River—Flygare and Weatherly Nominated.

Yesterday in one of the closest primary elections ever held in Ogden, A. R. Heywood, T. Samuel Browning and Frank Francis were not separated by more than 96 votes in the contest for the mayoralty nomination.

Heywood led Browning, by 96 and Browning was 94 votes above Francis. The vote was light. The total was: Heywood, 1176; Browning, 1080; Francis, 986.

The Socialist candidate, S. A. Israelson, polled 331.

Francis led Heywood in the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Seventeenth and tied the mayor in the Ninth, in the other eight districts the mayor headed Francis. The mayor received his

largest vote in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth.

Samuel Browning obtained his big boost in the districts north of Ogden river to Five Points, where he led Francis by 117.

In the Seventh district, which includes part of lower Twenty-fifth street, only 54 votes were cast, but Heywood received 31 of them. This was Heywood's banner district, the size of the vote considered.

In several of the districts counting of the votes took but a few minutes. In the Fourth, Mr. Francis' home district, where he led by a good margin, there were but three colored people who voted. This is the heaviest colored voting district of the city, over 200 qualified voters being resident

there. In the commissioner's race, Chris Flygare, incumbent, and A. F. Weatherly finished ahead of their two opponents with Flygare leading Weatherly by a considerable plurality.

For municipal judge George S. Barker had a large majority early in the evening and piled it up considerably.

Arling Larson and Leroy Farley qualified for the race for auditor. Mr. Larson had a large vote over Farley.

Following is the total vote cast in the seventeen districts of the city:

For mayor—A. R. Heywood, incumbent, 1176; T. S. Browning, 1080; Frank Francis, 986; S. A. Israelson, Socialist, 331.

For commissioner, four-year term—Chris Flygare, incumbent, 1622; A. E. Weatherly, 1085; Job Pingree, Jr., 453; George Ranson, Socialist, 287.

Four auditor—A. F. Larson, incumbent, 2274; Leroy Farley, 581; John W. Reeve, 438; George L. Malan, Socialist, 294.

For municipal judge—George S. Barker, incumbent, 2640; W. S. Stone, Socialist, 768.

## Vote at Ogden Municipal Primary October 23, 1917

DISTRICTS	MAYOR		COMMISSIONER		AUDITOR		JUDGE		
	Heywood	Francis	Flygare	Pingree	Larson	Malan	Barker	Stone	
First	78	60	39	31	90	27	29	58	37
Second	69	68	51	29	79	61	10	50	28
Third	36	59	84	17	73	37	19	64	21
Fourth	26	39	29	16	38	23	16	26	19
Fifth	34	50	44	39	76	11	24	19	89
Sixth	32	26	33	13	40	12	17	34	15
Seventh	8	9	31	6	32	3	6	12	2
Eighth	66	56	65	24	93	26	20	70	21
Ninth	82	32	32	27	81	15	19	57	23
Tenth	79	22	13	31	64	14	25	43	34
Eleventh	62	68	66	27	93	26	27	27	51
Twelfth	34	60	103	9	115	4	8	75	29
Thirteenth	85	72	116	13	142	24	10	104	48
Fourteenth	66	87	85	19	118	11	12	107	36
Fifteenth	97	56	120	10	106	68	14	92	28
Sixteenth	151	128	182	12	254	36	13	167	135
Seventeenth	85	94	73	21	128	65	18	53	35
TOTALS	1080	986	1176	331	1622	453	287	1085	681