

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
 NEW YORK—Copper strong; spot electrolytic 22 1/2c;
 July 22c; August 22c; September 23c. Iron steady.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
 Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
 Tonight and Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

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Great American Armada Sails West; Pershing Heads Marching Hosts; Great Forest Fires Baffle Fighters

PACIFIC FLEET SAILS

Vanguard Leaves Old Point Comfort for Western Coast.
EPOCH IN HISTORY
Over 200 War Craft to Go Through Panama Canal.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., July 19.—The vanguard of the Pacific fleet sailed from its anchorage here at 8:30 o'clock this morning bound for the western coast via the Panama canal. No unusual ceremonies marked the departure of the six super-dreadnaughts and 20 destroyers and tenders which are leading the way for the 200 naval craft now assigned to Pacific waters.

Epoch in Naval History.
 The beginning of the voyage marks an epoch in American naval history. For the first time the fleet has been divided, with exactly half its power assigned to guard the western seaboard. For the first time also the strategic value of the canal is to be fully tested when Admiral Hugh Rodman moves his armada through to Pacific waters. And for the first time Americans are to see with their own eyes the full pomp and power of the navy that has been their pride for years.

Through the night the great fleet lay blinking and winking its countless messages across the silent roadstead. The big, dim battle craft and the slim destroyers, vague shapes with brilliant eyes of light under a cloud-streaked sky, seemed to be talking among themselves in the dark.

Daybreak brought a colorful sunrise poking long crimson fingers of light past the capes to wake the ships for the eventful hour. In from the Atlantic also came the last tide to serve them, swinging them bow on for the start.

Admiral Issues Stern Order.
 Admiral Rodman had set 8:30 for the sailing hour. He would tolerate no delay; wait for no stragglers, his captains were told with characteristic force. The first submarine saw barges, gigs and motor sailors hurrying on last minute errands. The roadstead was busy with them. Below decks stokers gazed and black smoke clouds rose over the fleet.

Gradually the stir died away. Boat after boat was hoisted dripping to its checks on deck. Nimble, barefooted jacksies hastened to their tasks of lashing and making all ship-shape aboard for the voyage. The white jackets of officers and men stood out plainly against the grim grey war paint.

Women Wave Goodspeed.
 Ashore little groups of wet-eyed women, sailors' wives or sweethearts, crowded the dockheads to wave Goodspeed.

At 8 o'clock the bugles called softly from the fleet. The hurrying white figures on each wide deck were suddenly still. It was "colors" and as the strains of the distant bands rose and fell on the breeze, aloft and ashore, men in the white of the navy or in army khaki stood rigidly at attention facing the bright flags flung from every staff in the grey fleet.

In a moment all was busy again. The sun picked out the brass work of the ships to set it glowing. It caught and colored strings of flags from yard arms, showed clear the gesturing boards of semaphores on high bridge ends, helped jacksies with waving arms send jerky greetings to comrades on other ships.

The blinding blue flicker of the dry-light "blinkers" joined in here and there. The men of the fleet were talking now and messages criss-crossed each other all up and down the long line under the shifting smoke pall. Promptly at 8:30 a destroyer sailed slowly out from its place in line behind the battleships. A double string of signal flags on the New Mexico, where Admiral Rodman's four starred flag flapped lazily above the hooded top of the tall cage mast, showed that

WEATHER FORECAST
 WASHINGTON, July 19.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the weather bureau today are:
 Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Generally fair and moderate or normal temperature.
 Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Generally fair and normal but comparatively low temperature.
 Pacific states: Generally fair and normal temperature.

the order had been given to begin the voyage. The destroyer swung toward the sea, slipping smoothly down the channel. Another followed and then another spaced at perfect intervals. They formed a lane toward the sea, drawn up in two columns.

New Mexico Is Flagship.
 First to leave her anchorage, the flagship New Mexico circled slowly and swung to keep them out at a 15-knot pace. In the water lane between the destroyers.

On her heels came the Mississippi. In order, the Wyoming, Arkansas, New York and Texas steamed down the moving lane, the tenders closed in behind and the whole fleet moved off across the bay to the open.

Once at sea, the destroyers will form a triangle about the battleship divisions which will remain in double columns inside this protection at a 15-knot pace. At sea, also, somewhere along the line the great dreadnaughts Idaho and Arizona will join as will the scout cruiser Birmingham, flagship of the active Pacific destroyer force. It had been expected these ships could have been assembled here today for the fleet's departure, but crowded yards and lack of personnel combined to keep them out of the long line now pushing southward.

Many Destroyers Not Ready.
 Formidable as the fleet looked steaming out on the voyage that will end for some of the ships only after a call at Honolulu in mid-Pacific, it represented only part of Admiral Rodman's force. The destroyers he took out with him were but a quarter of those he commands. In reserve at Atlantic City the others await crews to man them.

The main base of the Pacific fleet will be Puget Sound, Washington. That is the destination of a majority of the craft that sailed today and also of the submarines, repair and mother ships, of the six pre-dreadnaughts, four big armored cruisers and seven light cruisers, the mine planters and mine layers and all the rest of the 200 vessels assigned to Pacific waters. Other elements of the fleet are moving individually, day by day, toward their new posts. Some will join the fleet en route. After the main fleet has passed through the canal there will be a steady procession through the great waterway until all have assembled in the Pacific.

Defeat of Germany Makes Change Possible.
 The sailing of the great fleet today marks a complete change in naval policy, a change growing out of the defeat of Germany in the great war. Not white German eyes were leveled covetously at the rich and undeveloped resources of South and Central America could American naval strength have been divided.

The composition of the Pacific fleet tells its own story. The three most modern ships of the line in the navy, the New Mexico, Idaho and Mississippi are headed west. The people of the western coast are to see for the first time ships of this type and size.

Not since President Roosevelt sent the Atlantic fleet to girdle the globe have the people of California, Oregon and Washington seen in their harbors a more powerful and modern fighting craft than the old hero ship, Oregon, long out of date and holding her place on the navy list only because of her valiant record. Beside the 30,000 ton flagship of the Pacific fleet, the Oregon will be almost a pigmy; and against the even speed of more than 17 knots which made the old ship queen of the navy for years, Rodman's main fleet, his eight big ships, can maintain 21 knots for hours at a time, while his destroyers can turn up 35.

First Dreadnaught to Go to Coast.
 The folks of these eastern coasts have never seen even a dreadnaught, and now a fleet of super-dreadnaughts said by navy officers to be unsurpassed by any foreign craft, is steaming toward them. Leading the fleet is the New Mexico, in some respects surpassing any fighting ship ever built for she is electrically driven, the only battleship in active commission thus equipped. The only vessel of this size previously launched carrying this innovation is the collier Jupiter, built at the Mare island yard in California.

Arrival of the Pacific fleet at the eastern entrance of the canal will mark the most spectacular day the people of this zone have witnessed. During the war many ships hastened mysteriously through the path that had been torn for them, cutting two continents apart, but other missions were secret. There was no advance notice of their coming and no record of their going.

Daniels Goes to Coast
 WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Daniels announced today that he would leave Washington for the Pacific coast

19,000 MEN IN PARADE

Picked Soldiers From Combat Divisions March in London.
ALL NATIONS IN LINE
Magnificent Reception Given Marching Hosts in Celebration.

LONDON, July 19.—Nineteen thousand allied soldiers—picked men from famous combat divisions—marched through London's streets today in celebration of the return of peace. The line of parade was more than six miles in length.

The procession began at Albert Gate and terminated at Hyde Park.

King George, with other members of the royal family, army and navy officers and leaders of both houses of parliament stood on the steps of the Victoria memorial, in front of Buckingham palace, to receive the salutes of the warriors.

A magnificent reception was given the marching hosts. The streets were bright with allied colors. Eager spectators jammed every coign of vantage, even the roofs being black with cheering thousands. Large numbers of people camped on the streets all night to hold places from which the parade could be witnessed. Huge grandstands accommodating thousands were erected for demobilized soldiers, an effort being made to arrange that every soldier home on leave from France should see the procession.

Among those who witnessed the parade from these stands were four thousand wives, mothers and children of officers and men killed during the war.

City Overcrowded With Visitors.
 London for the past week has been overflowing with those who came to the city for the celebration. Many were forced to seek shelter in police stations and churches and large numbers slept on park and embankment benches.

The nineteen thousand paraders camped at Kensington gardens yesterday and last night. They were drawn from the British, American, French, Italian, Belgian, Japanese, Polish, Rumanian, Portuguese, Serbian, Siamese and Czech-Slovakian armies.

Americans Lead Parade.
 In the line of march the contingents were arranged in alphabetical order the Americans leading the parade. The Americans, led by General John J. Pershing, marched in three battalions of 33 officers and 1100 men. Belgium had in line 440 officers and men, led by General Millan; France was represented by 300 men, and Italy by 255.

There were five officers and fifty men for each of the other allied nations.

Behind the allied section came Vice Admirals Beatty and Keys and other high officers of the grand fleet, with a naval contingent of 4000 men. Then came 1000 men from the mercantile marine and 500 women from various war services.

Next came Field Marshal Haig and his staff, leading 5000 British troops of every branch of the service. All the dominions had forces in line. It had been feared that Canada would not be represented because so few Canadian troops were left in London. At the last moment, however, a detachment was collected and it took part in the parade.

Day Given Up to Merrymaking.
 Following the parade, London, which August 1 and would meet the Pacific fleet at San Diego about August 7. Besides his personal aid, Commander P. W. Foote, Secretary Daniels will be accompanied by Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, assistant chief of naval operations; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts; and Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks, chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

DRY LEADERS PUSHING BILL

May Hold Night Session in House to Pass Measure With Drastic Provisions.
QUART FOR SICK MEN
Radicals Against Monthly Allowance for Parties Having Physician's Certificate.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Before the house resumed consideration today of the prohibition enforcement bill, one part of which already has been perfected, dry leaders announced they would insist on a night session in the hope of letting the country know, through the Sunday morning papers, that the measure with its drastic provisions had been passed and was ready for the senate.

There are three parts to the bill. The first, relating to enforcement of the war time act, stood its ground against amendments and debate today was expected to be confined to the second part, which deals with enforcement of the law during the long dry period to begin next January. The third part relating to the manufacture and sale of industrial alcohol is not expected to provoke much discussion.

Radical prohibition members were ready to fight for changes in that part of the bill which would permit a sick man, with the aid of a physician, to get as much as one quart of liquor a month. They said it was too much. Chairman Volstead, however, was prepared to resist any attempt to cut down the sick man's share.

MARTIAL LAW IN BERLIN PREVAILS

Minister of Defense Forbids Holding of Open Air Meetings or Parades.

BERLIN, Friday, July 18.—Reminding the Socialists of both factions that martial law still prevails in Berlin, Gustav Noske, the minister of defense, points out that the holding of open air meetings and parades within the limits of Greater Berlin will not be permitted during the next month. The reminder was drawn out in part by the fact that the majority Socialists in opposition to the strike movement have urged the members of their party to hold demonstrations after working hours.

Herr Noske's restrictions have called forth a strong protest from the independent Socialists, who are planning to call a general strike next Monday. They are now fathoming a proposition for a demonstration against the German government in addition to the international manifestation in furtherance of which the July 21 strikes have been proposed.

The workmen of Hamburg have declared a general strike for Monday. As a result the withdrawal of the government troops from Hamburg has been postponed.

enjoyed a special business holiday, gave itself up to merrymaking. As proved by armistice week, dancing is the most favored way of celebrating. The authorities provided four huge areas for dancing on Hyde park green and Regents park, old-time country dances being features of the program.

Elsewhere in the city military bands gave concerts and pageants and scenes from Shakespeare were given by the atrial clubs. A choice 5000 singles under the auspices of the league of arts gave a feature entertainment, the singers being clad in picturesque victory costumes. Tonight the imperial choir will appear in a peace and thanksgiving performance in Hyde park. This organization numbers more than 10,000 singers. The public will be provided with the words of songs to be sung and will be asked to join in the patriotic numbers. Fireworks will end the day's festivities.

Peace in Empire.
 Peace was celebrated by the British empire today, not only in London, but in every part of the vast dominions over which the Union Jack floats. London's great victory parade was, of course, the most spectacular event of the day, but through the country, every city, town and hamlet held a peace carnival.

Everywhere the returned heroes of the war were honored, whether they appeared in khaki or muff, these men released from the perils and hardships of war, led the merrymaking. Those who did not return from the battlefield, however, were not forgotten. In every town or city there were prayers for the fallen, and many a shrine dedicated to the memory of a dead hero bore its floral tribute.

WILSON IS WELL PLEASED

Attitude of Republican Senators at White House Encouraging.
POINTS CLEARED UP
Will Continue Conferences on Treaty During Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson's advisers said today he was highly pleased with the attitude of Republican senators with whom he has conferred on the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant. He also was said to feel that the conferences at the White House had cleared up many doubtful points in the minds of the senators he had seen.

The president had no appointments today, but expected to see more Republican senators Monday and the days following. Mr. Wilson devoted most of his time today to executive work, considering among other things the sundry civil bill with its increased appropriations for the rehabilitation and education of wounded service men, inserted by committees after his veto of the original measure.

It was said that but for the necessity of remaining here to confer with senators, the president would have gone to Hampton Roads to review the Pacific fleet before its departure.

Points Need to Be Clarified.
 WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Wilson talked over the peace treaty with four more Republican senators at the White House today and later he went to the capitol and discussed the entire senate situation with Senator Hitchcock, leader of the administration forces in the ratification fight.

The Republican senators asked for information about many features of the treaty and Senator Hitchcock told the president of other points that have come into dispute during senate debate. At the end of the day of conferences, Mr. Wilson told a group of correspondents he was satisfied that to reach a solution it was only necessary to "clarify counsel."

Many Misunderstandings.
 There had been many misunderstandings about the treaty, the president said, adding that some of the constructions placed on it seemed to him evident misinterpretations.

Senator McNary, Oregon, one of the Republicans, who went to the White House, said first impressions about the Shantung settlement had been softened by his talk with the president, while Senator Capper, Kansas, said Mr. Wilson had given him much new and pertinent information on that subject. Senator Kellogg, Minnesota, and Kenyon, Iowa, the others who saw the president, declined afterward to talk. Senator McNary has been a supporter of the league of nations, while the other three never have taken a definite stand regarding it.

"I found myself practically in accord with the president regarding the principles of the league," said Mr. McNary, "though I had and still have certain opinions regarding the effect of reservations. I shall give these opinions in my address next week in the senate. Regarding Shantung, the president possesses facts which soften first impressions of the provision."

President Has Much Information.
 The president was very ready to give information about the negotiations," Mr. Capper said, "and he has a great deal of it, especially regarding Shantung, that is to the point. However, I have not changed my position that certain reservations are necessary in ratifying the treaty."

Senator Hitchcock described the president as feeling "very cheerful" over the senate outlook, though he said Mr. Wilson did not discuss what the Republican senators had said at the White House. The Nebraska senator said he had told the president it was assured that the treaty could not be amended.

One result of the day's conferences

HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES ARE IN FLAMES

SPOKANE, Wash., July 19.—Forest fires, flaming into the air from scores of points within an area of several hundred square miles in western Montana and northern Idaho, early today were threatening at least three small towns in Montana and had consumed millions of feet of valuable timber, government and privately owned.

Three thousand men are employed fighting the fires.

A report late last night stated that Gilt Edge, a hamlet east of Lewistown, Montana, about the center of the state, was menaced by the flames. Another report said Alberton, 37 miles west of Missoula, was safe for the time being, but not entirely out of danger. St. Regis, also west of Missoula, was reported hemmed in by fire with communication shut off.

Fire was burning in two hundred million feet of white pine timber on Steamboat creek, in the Coeur d'Alene forest, northern Idaho.

At Porthill, Idaho, on the Canadian line, where American fire fighters crossed the international boundary to check a blaze which threatened a valuable stand of timber, the Americans were aided by shifting of the wind, which turned the flames back on 10,000 acres already burned over.

A menacing blaze near Heron, Mont., and fires in the Lolo and Missoula forests, north and west of Missoula, were being fought by several hundred men, while in the Jefferson forest, out of Great Falls, northern Montana, there was increasing demand for additional fire fighters. Fires out of Bozeman, south-central Montana, also were making demands upon the forest service, as were smaller blazes near Helena, at Canyon Ferry and Jimtown, small mining camps.

Roughly speaking, the stricken area is embraced within lines drawn from the center of Idaho, running north to the Canadian boundary, east to the center of Montana, south to the Yellowstone park and west to Idaho.

All of northern Idaho is affected and greater portion of western Montana. Glenn A. Smith, assistant forester of district No. 1, with headquarters at Missoula, stated last night that the cost of fire fighting in June was \$135,000 and in July \$200,000 with men hard to obtain. He said there were continual calls on Spokane headquarters of the forest service for men. Five hundred have been sent out within the last 72 hours.

Million Dollar Damage
 The cost of fighting fires now raging in Idaho and western Montana may total \$1,000,000 before the season is over, according to information received by Gov. D. W. Davis. As a result the \$46,000 set aside out of the appropriation given the general land office for fighting fires on the public domain in central Idaho will be wholly inadequate, he said today.

Governor Davis will meet R. A. Holley, the general land office at Salt Lake and Harry J. Shellworth of the southern Idaho Cooperative Fire Protective association here Saturday for the purpose of determining the cost of fighting other fires. After the conference, he will wire Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Idaho's delegation in congress, asking for an emergency appropriation of a sufficient size to cover the expenses which must be met.

If necessary the governor will ask that federal troops be called out, as was done in 1910 when much timber in Idaho and western Montana was destroyed by fire.

Local fire fighting managers were informed today by Guy B. Mains, supervisor, that a fire has broken out in the timber on the north fork of the Payette river in the Payette national forest. No information was received as to the extent of the damage. Fifty men working with a road building crew laid down their tools and turned their energies to putting out the fire. Expenses of fighting the yellow pine fire and other smaller blazes in the Thunder mountain section are reaching \$1000 per day, and as much more will probably be required.

was to strengthen the report that the president soon might send to the senate a special message regarding Shantung. Some of the White House callers during the past two days have gained the impression that some sort of declaration on the subject certainly would be forthcoming, and opinion seemed general that it probably would take the form of a senate message, perhaps delivered by the president in person.

Some of the Republican senators have told the president interpretive reservations would have to be accepted to secure ratification of the treaty, but Mr. Hitchcock said tonight he did not believe reports that the president would be willing to accept such reservations provided they did not vitiate the treaty provisions.

"We shall continue our fight," said the administration leader, "for ratification of the treaty without a single change."

U. S. IS BEHIND IN RACE

British and French Consuls Already Establishing Trade.
MUST RATIFY TREATY
American Trade Under Handicap in International Competition.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Though British and French consuls already have entered Germany for the purpose of re-establishing trade relations with that country, the state department here has been unable to do more than organize its own consular service for similar functions pending authority to send them into Germany. This authority cannot be secured, in the opinion of the department, until the peace treaty has been finally ratified.

American customs laws require the certification by American consular officers for goods imported into the United States and unless means can be found for extending temporary authority of that kind to some of the American consular clerks who remained in Germany during the war, or to consular representatives of other powers who may undertake such certification as a matter of courtesy, it is believed American trade must labor under this handicap in the international competition until the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

ALLIED COUNCIL FACING PROBLEM

Disposition of 240,000 Russian Prisoners Must Be Settled Very Soon.
MEN HELD IN GERMANY
Expense of Maintaining Russians Becomes Burdensome to Entente Nations.

PARIS, Friday, July 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—The supreme council of the peace conference today discussed the disposition of 240,000 Russian prisoners of war who are still in Germany. These prisoners were held by Germany at the request of the allies after the armistice and have been fed at the expense of the entente powers.

As many of them are badly infected with Bolshevism, Poland and other countries through which they would go on their way back to Russia, have objected to giving them passage for fear of Bolshevism propaganda. More over, it is held they would either be forced into the Bolshevik army or killed if sent home. The expense of maintaining them in Germany, however, is becoming burdensome. The council today was unable to reach a decision without further consideration concerning the military phases of the situation and recommended the situation to its military advisers for a report.

The council has taken no action concerning the punishment of the former emperor of Germany and has not even considered the report from the commission on responsibilities which does not favor the peace conference allowing Field Marshal von Hindenburg or anyone else to be substituted for the former monarch.

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED
 BERLIN, Friday, July 18.—Dispatches from Vienna state that a general strike has been declared for July 21, the day set for demonstrative labor movements in other countries "as a demonstration of the international solidarity of labor."