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The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

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CONSCRIPTION FOR THE ARMY

HOUSE PASSES SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION CLAUSE OF ARMY BILL BY BIG VOTE

Volunteer Members Astounded by Tremendous Strength Developed by Administration Forces—Result, 279 to 98, Greeted With Thunderous Applause From Floor and Galleries.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Administration forces overthrew opponents of the administration selective conscription bill in the house on the first vote today and struck the volunteer amendments from the measure.

The vote came on an amendment by Representative Kahn, who has led the fight for the administration bill, moving to strike out the volunteer amendments inserted by a majority of the military committee against the protests of the president and the army war college. It assured the passage of the bill as drawn by the army experts.

The vote to sustain the provisions of the administration bill was 279 to 98. The volunteer advocates were astounded at the tremendous strength developed by the administration forces. When the members lined up to pass the bill, it looked almost as if the whole house was about to vote for conscription. Chairman Dent of the military committee, heading the volunteer forces, finally gave up counting the votes. Miss Rankin, the Montana member, voted for the volunteer system, as did Speaker Clark, and Chairman Padgett of the naval committee. Republican Leader Mann voted for conscription. Democratic Leader Kitchin, busy with revenue legislation, did not vote.

When Representative Saunders of Virginia, presiding, announced the Kahn amendment had carried, 279 to 98, there was thunderous applause from the floor and the crowded galleries.

Debate in Senate. Debate in the senate today was begun by Senator Harding of Ohio, in support of the administration bill and also his amendment to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise four divisions of volunteers for immediate service abroad. Senator Harding said the amendment was not to be misconstrued as inimical to the general conscription, which he endorsed.

Favors Volunteer Force. "It does not underestimate the impressiveness of our deliberate preparation of an army of a million men," he said, "while laying the foundation of 10,000,000 more if need be, to say that an immediate force of American volunteers would put new life in every allied trench and a new glow in every allied camp fire on every battlefield in Europe."

Sensors Curtis (Republican) of Kansas and Smith (Republican) of Michigan also endorsed the Roosevelt plan. Senator Lodge spoke at length in his favor. "I can see no reason why men over 25 who earnestly desire to fight for their country in France, if physically fit, should not be permitted to offer their lives, if they want to."

"It cannot injure the principle of universal compulsory service," said Senator Lodge.

Senator Stone of Missouri suggested that former Governor Sulzer of New York also desired to raise a division.

"If any man by his own personal influence or weight in his community can raise a division on this amendment," Senator Lodge replied, "I shall be glad to see him do it."

Williams for Conscription. Registering his approval of conscription, Senator Williams of Mississippi said he favored it for one reason, because it will "weed out loyal and disloyal Americans."

"There are one million traitors in America, including a considerable number of German spies," he said. "I want to weed out that element. If they resist draft, they will be interned. This conscription will separate the loyal and disloyal Americans."

COL. ROOSEVELT LOUDLY CHEERED

Makes Two Speeches in Chicago—Opposes Using Grain for Alcoholic Beverages.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Col. Roosevelt, who arrived here this morning to make two speeches under the auspices of the National Security League, was expected to advocate that no grain be used in the making of alcoholic beverages during the period of the war. Mounted police, national guardsmen and naval recruits escorted Col. Roosevelt from the railway station to his hotel. Crowds on the streets greeted him with cheers.

MORE BODIES ARE FOUND IN MINE

Rescuers Fear All of 119 Men Entombed in Trinidad Mine Have Perished.

SCORES OF VOLUNTEERS Officials Cannot Explain Explosion—Every Precaution Taken—Suspicious

HASTINGS, Colo., April 28.—Nineteen more bodies, making a total of fifteen, were found by the rescue crew which entered the Hastings mine of the Victor-American Fuel company mine at midnight. The crew came out shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. One hundred and nineteen men were entombed in this mine by an explosion yesterday and it is feared all have perished.

As soon as the first rescuers emerged another crew entered the mine bearing stretchers to bring out the bodies. Outside the mine, scores of volunteers pressed forward eager to be in the next shift to go inside. Foremen went about among the crowd picking the sturdiest and most experienced men.

"You can't all go, boys," the superintendent told them. The rescue crew reported the fire in the mine was out and that work of repairing damaged portions and clearing fallen rock coal which partially blocked the air passages was proceeding rapidly.

Hopes Some May Live. G. F. Bartlett, president of the Victor-American company, said he believed some of the men had a chance for their lives, because among those entombed were several trained in rescue work. David Reese, safety inspector for all the Victor-American company's properties, was in the mine making an inspection when the explosion occurred. He is believed to have been lost.

"We cannot explain the explosion," said Bartlett. "Electric lights were used in the mine, no miner was permitted to have electric caps for firing blasts, and all blasts were fired by a shot firer. The mine was frequently inspected. Every precaution was taken to make it safe."

Leslie E. Hubbard, attorney general of Colorado, and an assistant arrived this morning to investigate rumors that the explosion was the act of an alien enemy and to probe into conditions touching the observance of mine safety laws.

Suspicious Circumstances. "The condition of the mine lends some color to the theory that the explosion was of an origin that you don't think of," said General Hubbard. "In an explosion in the same property in 1912 twelve men were killed."

Besides Mr. Hubbard, James Dalrymple, state mining inspector; Joe Bassoni, Italian consul, and a deputy inspector went into the mine this morning. Bassoni is looking after the interests of any Italians, among the entombed miners.

Fire Boss Makes Report. Mr. Hubbard said: "The fire boss, who inspected the mine yesterday morning, coming out three hours before the explosion, says in his report on file at the office, the mine was in excellent condition then and that he would not be afraid to carry a lighted flame in it."

"The men coming out report there was evidence of an explosion. There can be no explosion without gas or the actual setting off of something. This leaves actual design in the explosion."

Plenty of Financial Aid. James F. Moran, of Pueblo, president of this district of United Mine Workers union, through the local union said that all financial aid necessary would be supplied as needed. Moran said all the entombed men were members of the organization. Tom Jolly, who was a member of the rescue crew coming out this morning, gave the following account of his experiences:

"We did not get in much farther than the fourth north entry (about 5,000 feet), which was as far as the shift before us went. In the fourth north entry we found the bodies. Some of them were crushed and some had not a mark on them, just died from the gas. We did not identify any

LISBON BRISTLES WITH NAVAL GUNS

Two Long Lines of Destroyers Drawn Up Across the Tagus.

HEAVY STEEL NET German Submarines Constantly Keeping Vigil Off Portugal.

LISBON, Portugal, April 28. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The harbor of Lisbon has taken on a distinctly naval aspect since Portugal entered the ranks of the entente allies. Off Commercial Square, which corresponds with the Battery in New York, two long lines of destroyers have been drawn up clear across the broad entrance of the Tagus. The long black hulls of the destroyers are so close together that at half-tide they swing at anchor broadside toward the sea, almost touch and, presenting a double line of batteries pointing off at the German submarines darting along the coast.

But Lisbon feels secure against an enemy attack by sea, for besides the double lines of destroyers, ready for defense or quick sortie, there are cruisers and gunboats with steam up, and back of them the big land fortifications on both banks of the Tagus, rising on high terraces and presenting a semi-circle of massive stone fronts topped with lines of heavy guns. And besides these land and sea defenses there is the feeling that the British fleet is not far off and presents a pretty solid barrier against the German fleet bottled up in the Kiel canal.

Heavy Steel Net. When the British naval commission visited here a short time ago still another naval defense was devised and has since been put into execution. This is a heavy steel net extending clear across the channel leading from Lisbon to the sea. This can be lowered at stated intervals for the passage of commercial traffic. But when in position it is not only a bar to submarines, but any which venture near it are likely to be caught and held in its meshes.

Portugal Feeling Pinch. Portugal is feeling the pinch also, in being cut off from a supply of coal from the Cardiff coal mines, and in having its supplies of fish cut off. Coal has gone up to \$37 and \$40 a ton and is so scarce it cannot be obtained at any price. The normal price is about \$7 a ton. Besides the derangement of domestic heating and cooking and the misery caused to the poor, the lack of coal is proving a serious menace to factories, railroads, tramways and the heating and lighting of public places, hotels and theatres.

The government has sought to remedy the situation by reducing the lights in the streets, extinguishing all lighting at an early hour and advancing the legal time by one hour so that people will get up earlier and live more in the daylight.

HINDENBURG HAS HALTED RETREAT

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 28. (From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—There is an interesting report current here that Field Marshal von Hindenburg came to the German positions opposite the British lines on the Arras front just after the Easter Monday attack and was much wrought up over the conditions which he found there. The field marshal is said to have been particularly annoyed by the German withdrawal from Lens, which then was under way, commanded that it be stopped and issued orders that there be no further retreat until he personally gave the word.

This statement seemed to coincide with the sudden stiffening of German resistance about Lens when it looked more than ten days ago that the city would be given up within a few hours. The fires lighted in Lens two weeks ago still are burning and it seems there will be little left intact by the time the Germans are finally driven out.

The British continue to take many prisoners, all of whom continue to profess absolute faith that the submarine warfare will bring victory to German arms. Some of them also are confident that Russia will make a separate peace. It is evident that the German higher command is assiduously cultivating these ideas in order to keep up the morale of the troops. The prisoners also appear to be convinced that Field Marshal von Hindenburg either is or was preparing a great offensive on the western front.

Whether due to a shortage of their own cannon or not, it has been recently discovered that the Germans still are using on this front guns captured from the Russians more than two years ago. These guns will not stand a rapid fire, however, and are good only for five or six rounds apiece a day.

of them. We spent most of our time setting up batteries so as to get good aim to the crew that followed us. We found little fallen rock."

RUSSIANS ARE READY TO FIGHT

Troops Better Prepared and More Willing Than Before Revolution.

PEOPLE WANT PEACE Terms Proposed by President Wilson Meet Favor With the People.

PETROGRAD, via London, April 28, 8:40 a. m.—Minister of Justice Karensky told a representative of the Associated Press today that not only is the army better prepared and more willing to fight than before the revolution, but that the factories are putting out more ammunition than at any previous stage of the war.

Regarding peace the minister said: "Russia wants peace on the terms proposed by President Wilson. The revolution and the entrance of the United States into the war have somewhat changed the objects for which we are fighting. We want peace restored without annexation or indemnity and favor a conference with the allies to determine how this can be attained."

Socialists Stay in France. PARIS, April 28.—The administrative committee of the French Socialist party has decided not to send delegates to the International Socialist conference in Stockholm, May 15. The decision was made by a vote of 13 to 11.

Spain's First U-Boat. MADRID, via Paris, April 28.—The first submarine of the Spanish fleet, the Isaac Peral, constructed in the United States, has arrived at Cartagena, escorted by the cruiser Estramadura.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON FRENCH LINE

Germans Violently Bombard East of Auberville, But Are Thrown Back.

CHAMPAGNE BATTLES French 175 Cannon, 412 Machine Guns and 119 Trench Cannon.

PARIS, April 28, noon.—Heavy artillery fighting occurred last night between St. Quentin and the Oise and in the Champagne, the war office reports. On the Verdun front the French raided German trenches and brought back prisoners. Since April 16 the French have captured 175 cannon of all calibers, 412 machine guns and 119 trench mortars. The number of prisoners has reached 20,780.

The statement follows: "Between St. Quentin and the Oise there was heavy artillery fighting during the night. Skirmishes occurred south of St. Quentin. Near Laffaux the enemy attempted without success a surprise attack.

"In the Champagne the artillery fighting was severe. After a violent bombardment the Germans attacked east of Auberville but were thrown back.

"On the left bank of the Meuse, one of our detachments penetrated the German lines in the sector of hill No. 304 and brought back prisoners.

SMASHING WHEAT PRICE RECORDS

Big Jump of Twelve and a Half Cents Starts Morning Trade.

CHICAGO, April 28.—High price record smashing continues today in the wheat market. Opening trades showed a maximum jump of 12 1/2¢ a bushel, July options touching \$2.26 as against \$2.23 1/2 to \$2.24 1/2 at yesterday's finish. May went to \$2.75, a rise of 5 cents above yesterday's topmost point.

Later May wheat at Winnipeg fell 15 cents, after notices had been given that any member of the Winnipeg exchange would be suspended for trading without orders and that the British government was not in the market for futures.

Leading Fight in House for Draft



Representative Julius Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the house military affairs committee, is leading the fight in the lower house for the administration's selective conscription bill. "I do not believe the house will care to assume the responsibility of overriding the unanimous judgment of trained military men at home and abroad," says Representative Kahn.

SENATE ADOPTS DRASTIC MEASURE

Amendment to Army Bill an Ironclad Prohibition Rule for Army.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In its first vote on the army administration bill today the senate adopted a most drastic prohibition amendment, making it unlawful to sell or give any liquor, wine or beer to any officer or man in uniform or knowingly furnish liquors to any person in the army.

MUST PREPARE FOR REAL WAR

Americans Must Know Things First Hand—Play War May Be Costly.

French Officers Fear Growing Stale Before Getting Back to France.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The military section of the French mission, headed by Marshal Joffre, during conferences continued today with representatives of the war department, warned the United States that active participation in the war without absolute preparation and previous contact with field operations, would invite enormous losses. This became known today after Emile Hovelague, general counselor, speaking for the mission, had outlined a statement to be made tomorrow by Marshal Joffre to the American press.

"You must realize," said M. Hovelague, "an army cannot be trained in this country. Americans should know these things first hand and what war really is before they go into it on a large scale. Unless America has accurate knowledge of real war conditions instead of play war it may cost you much. You will be surprised how rapidly the conditions change. Lieutenant Colonel Remond, who probably knows more about artillery than any man in France, said to me only yesterday, 'I am afraid of getting stale before I get back to France.'"

NORTHCLIFFE OFFERS HIS PAPER OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Lord Northcliffe, the noted British publisher, has offered the output of his print paper mills in northeastern Canada, to American newspaper publishers to relieve the print paper situation. The output of the mills is 60,000 tons a year, and a sufficient factor to probably break the present high price market.

BRITISH LAUNCH BITTER ATTACK BETWEEN LENS AND THE SCARPE RIVER

Fiercest Imaginable Fighting Is Under Way—Germans Bring Up Fresh Divisions and Allies Face Strong Forces and Well-Organized Trench System.

WARM RECEPTION FOR ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Delivers First War Speech Before National Security League.

URGES CONSCRIPTION World Facing Shortage of Food—People Not Waked Up to Vital Significance.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, after an enthusiastic reception here today, delivered his first war speech at a noon luncheon given by the Chicago branch of the National Security League.

"Tonight he will deliver his principal address at the stockyards amphitheatre, which seats 13,000 persons. In his luncheon address, Colonel Roosevelt urged that the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks be prohibited for the period of the war. He urged obligatory military training, the expansion and improvement of the navy and asserted that an expeditionary force should be sent to France at once. Present conscription plans, he said, would deny service to many men who wished to volunteer.

"The world is facing a shortage of food," declared Colonel Roosevelt. "Soon we in this country shall face a shortage of food. Therefore let us use all the grain we have for food and not for intoxicants. Now that the war is on, let us forbid any grain or corn being used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Let the government help the farmer by mobilizing labor if necessary and tell our young men that it is a case of farm and arm.

Unprepared for War. "During the last two years and a half of peace we have been foolish enough not to prepare for war; now that we are at war, let us avoid the further folly of failure to prepare for the great tasks of peace. We need thorough-going military preparedness. It must be based on thorough-going economic preparedness. Both alike must be based upon spiritual preparedness, the making ready of the national soul.

"As yet our people are not waked up to the vital significance of this war. This is because at the moment we are safe behind the British fleet. We sin against our children if we fail to prepare our whole national strength for the protection of the republic."

SPAIN SUBMITS STRONG PROTEST

PARIS, April 28.—Premier Prieto of Spain has announced that he has received official confirmation of an attack by a German submarine on the Spanish steamer Triana, and has addressed a strong protest to Germany.

POLISH GOVERNOR-GENERAL. AMSTERDAM, via London, April 28, 11:30 a. m.—A Warsaw telegram says that Gen. Count Szapcyc, hitherto commander of the Polish legion, has been appointed governor-general of Lublin. He succeeds Gen. Karl Kuk of the Austrian army.

GERMAN MINISTER LEAVES. RIO JANEIRO, April 28.—Adolph Pauli, German minister to Brazil, left Rio Janeiro last night with his staff for Uruguay. The Dutch minister took over the charge of German interests in Brazil.

GUATEMALA HANDS GERMAN PASSPORTS

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Guatemala has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, handed to the German minister his passports and canceled the exequaturs of German consuls there. Official advice of the break, coming from the American legation in Guatemala City, says President Estrada Cabrera assigned as the reason for his action his desire to stand with the United States in the fight for democracy and the preservation of international law.

Another smashing drive by the British on the French front was begun today and General Haig reports an advance north of the Scarpe. South of the northern sector of the great battlefield the French are keeping up a heavy artillery fire south of St. Quentin all around the curve in the line into the Champagne.

The French seemingly have completed the count of the prisoners and booty taken in the recent fighting on these fronts. They captured 175 cannon of all calibers, 412 machine guns and 119 trench guns. The prisoners total 20,780.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 28, via London, 2:30 p. m.—(From Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—Another attack was launched by the British early this morning. The blow was struck on the front between the Scarpe river and Lens, on the ground over which some of the most desperate fighting has occurred since the British inaugurated their offensive on Easter Monday. The struggle now in progress is very bitter. The Germans, in anticipation of another British effort had brought up reinforcements. Fresh German divisions have been identified by the British.

In today's drive the British faced a well organized trench system protected by wire entanglement and held by strong forces of Germans. The artillery preparation which had been in progress for several days did much damage to the defense works, but there remained many troublesome strong points between Roux, just north of the Scarpe and Gavrelle.

North of Gavrelle satisfactory progress was made so far as could be judged and early in the day prisoners were being brought back. South of this place the British got on toward Greenland hill, taking a trench north of Monchy.

It is reported that the British have occupied the town of Arleux and half of Oppy but furious German counter attacks are developing and the situation is one of surging changes. The fiercest imaginable fighting is under way for the wood west of Roux.

The weather is favorable. The airmen are active.

British Open Big Drive. LONDON, April 28.—The British have opened an attack along several miles of the front north of the Scarpe river, the war office announced today. The British troops are making good progress in the face of considerable opposition.

U-BOAT BOMBARDS HARBOR WORKS

Important Transport Point West of Algiers Badly Damaged—Bridge Demolished.

BERLIN, April 28.—"A submarine has successfully bombarded the harbor works, important for transports, near Gouraya, west of Algiers," says an official statement issued today. "One loading bridge was demolished and another badly damaged."

Gouraya lies on the Algerian Mediterranean coast, sixty miles west of Algiers.

SWISS FRONTIER STRICTLY CLOSED

All Travelers and Postal Services Forbidden, Prelude to Important Military Move.

ZURICH, Switzerland, April 28, via Paris, 4:50 a. m.—The German-Swiss frontier has been strictly closed to all travelers and postal services. No German newspapers have arrived since Wednesday. This is usually the prelude to an important military move.

CARRANZA DECLARES NEUTRALITY MEXICO CITY, April 28.—Newspapers today print expressions from General Carranza reiterating his declaration of Mexican neutrality and his resolve that he will do everything possible to maintain that neutrality.