

New York, Sept. 23.—Silver, 49 1/8c; lead, \$4.50; spelter, not quoted; copper, firm; electrolytic, \$18.00.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Friday Unsettled and Generally Cloudy; Slightly Cooler in Northern Portion Tonight.

New Allied Army of Ten Thousand Men Sent to the Dardanelles

GERMANS ADVANCE ON RUSSIAN FORTIFIED CITY OF DVINSK

Definite Progress Made in Attempt to Capture Important Position—Two Thousand Prisoners and Several Machine Guns Taken—Germans Chief Success Made Along Road That Leads to Petrograd—Violent Artillery Fighting Continues Along French Battlefield—Turkish Supplies Run Short.

Berlin, Sept. 23, by wireless to Sayville.—The report reached Berlin today from Petrograd by way of Stockholm that radical changes in the leadership of the Russian army, affecting the highest military officials, were soon to be made.

Berlin, Sept. 23, via London, 3:45 p. m.—The new German offensive movement with its object the capture of the important Russian fortified city of Dvinsk has made definite progress. The war office announced today that Russian positions west of the city had been penetrated and more than 2,000 prisoners and several machine guns had been captured.

Berlin, Sept. 23, by wireless to Sayville.—A new army of 10,000 men has been sent to the assistance of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, according to the Overseas News Agency.

Paris, Sept. 23.—2:35 p. m.—The violent artillery fighting which has characterized the operations in France for more than three weeks past was continued yesterday and last night a number of places along the battle line, according to an announcement given out this afternoon by the French war office. The engagements were particularly severe near Rocquincourt, and to the north and south of the river Avesse.

London, Sept. 23, 12:35 p. m.—The British steamer Groningen, 888 tons gross, has been blown up. One member of the crew lost his life and several others were wounded. The survivors were landed today.

London, Sept. 23, 12:35 p. m.—The Dutch steamer Konink Emma, of 9000 tons, which struck a mine as she was on her way to Amsterdam from Batavia, Java, capsized and sank in the Thames today. The 250 passengers had been previously taken off the Konink Emma which was being towed up the river when she sank.

London, Sept. 23, 12:35 p. m.—The British freighter Rumanian Prince arrived today with seven steerage passengers and fifty-six members of the crew rescued from the Greek steamer Athinal, destroyed by fire at sea last Sunday.

Excitement in Athens. Athens, Sept. 23, via London, 4:19 p. m.—Up to midnight on Wednesday twenty-eight classes of troops had been included in the Bulgarian mobilization order. The news has caused much excitement in Athens and developments in the situation are anxiously awaited here.

GERMANY ISSUES NEW NAVAL ORDER

No American Merchantmen to Be Destroyed While Treaty of 1828 Is Being Interpreted.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Germany's latest note on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, made public today by the state department, discloses an important diplomatic victory for the United States.

Germany accepts the proposal to limit damages by commission and to let the Hague pass upon disputed treaty rights involved. She also gives assurances that no more American ships carrying conditional contraband will be destroyed under any circumstances.

Practical Operation a Problem. American ships carrying contraband, however, still may be destroyed. What effect this can have in practical operation is problematical because Germany and Great Britain in their retaliations have made absolute contraband practically everything which was conditional under the Declaration of London.

One thing seemed certain to officials—German naval commanders now are ordered to exercise the rights of visit and search with respect to all American ships to determine what cargo the vessels carry, thus making it practically sure that none will be

attacked without warning or ample time given for passengers and crew to be transferred, irrespective of the cargo.

Considered with reference to the entire controversy between Germany and the United States the Frye note is regarded as an indication that the Berlin foreign office is anxious to avert a break with the Washington government. This increased today the interest in Germany's attitude toward the negotiations over the Arabic.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Germany, in its latest note in the Frye case made public today, notifies the United States that "orders have been issued the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which had loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port."

Germany gave this assurance "in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliatory attitude," while the question of interpreting the treaty of 1828 is submitted to arbitration. The American suggestion for the naming of experts to fix the indemnity for the sinking of the Frye is accepted.

As for absolute contraband, such as arms and ammunition, Germany states in its note that "it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband, wherever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the 'The Declaration of London.'"

More Friendly Attitude. The German note is regarded by officials as evidencing a more friendly spirit on the part of the German foreign office. Following months of strained relations between the two countries, it was received as a very favorable development.

It practically insures American vessels against attack without warning, and even in the event that they are carrying absolute contraband, passengers and crew are bound, according to the Declaration of London, to be removed before there is any destruction, which can occur only in the event of extreme necessity.

The German government declares that it agrees to the question of indemnity to be settled by the arrangement of the differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights, and that this dispute is left to be decided by the Hague tribunal of arbitration.

Suggests Settlement Through Gerard. "The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided by article 52 of the Hague arbitration convention would best be conducted between the foreign office and the American embassy at Berlin in view of the difficulties in the way of instructing the imperial ambassador at Washington. In case the American government agrees, the foreign office is prepared to submit to the embassy a draft of such a compromise."

The American government's inquiry whether the German government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the treaty stipulations according to its interpretation, until the question is settled by arbitration. "For the German government does not need to depart from the application of generally recognized rules of the law of maritime war, as covered by the Declaration of London, unless and insofar as an exception based on a treaty is established beyond all doubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the German and American government such an exception could not be taken to be established except on the ground of the arbitral award. Moreover, the disadvantages to Germany which would ensue from the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion to those which the German interpretation would entail for the United States. For, whereas the American interpretation would materially impede Germany in her conduct of warfare, hardly any particular disadvantage to American citizens would result from the German interpretation, since they receive full

reparation for any property damage sustained. Evidence of Conciliatory Attitude. "Nevertheless the German government in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port."

"On the other hand it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

LABOR BUREAU MAKES REPORT

Result of Inquiry Into Union Scale of Wages and Hours Announced.

HIGHEST RATES IN 1914. Ninety-three Principal Trades and Leading Cities of Forty States Investigated.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The department of labor today made public the result of an inquiry into the union scale of wages and hours of labor for ninety-three of the principal trades in forty-one of the leading cities of the country prevailing in May, 1914.

The average rate of wages per week for all cities taken collectively, was higher on May 1, 1914, than on May 1, 1913, for 75 of the trades reported, in 17 trades there was no change and in only one trade was it lower.

INVENTOR CHOSEN FOR NAVY BOARD



Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York, who has just been named as a member of the U. S. navy advisory board, is best known as the inventor of the Cooper Hewitt electric lamp used for illuminating factories and for photographic work. He is also the inventor of the telephone, relay and electric wave amplifiers, wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus, hydroplane and aeroplane and dirigible balloon apparatus and light transformers, changing the color of light rays. He is a grandson of Peter Cooper, the founder of Cooper Institute of New York.

merce, on condition that the Russian government is given satisfactory guarantees that the merchandise will not reach her enemies.

American firms must give bond covering the value of shipments. If any part of such goods is exported the bond will be forfeited and the firm involved will be prevented from obtaining any further Russian merchandise.

Millions in Goods Released. The arrangement is expected to release millions of dollars worth of goods to American importers held up since the beginning of the war and will cover practically all goods of Russian production or manufacture.

"In order to carry out these arrangements," said an announcement today by the department of commerce, "it will be necessary for American firms to file an application in triplicate with the commercial agent in charge of the New York office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, asking for the approval of the release of certain shipment of goods from Russia."

"American firms must also indicate their willingness to furnish upon request to the bureau a statement showing the sales of all or any part of the shipment of goods covered by such agreement."

ROCKEFELLER, JR. HEARS TROUBLES

Confers With Camp Grievance Committee Regarding Living and Working Conditions at Coal Mines.

Rouse, Colo., Sept. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today stated flatly that the Colorado Fuel & Iron company does not care whether its miners belong to a union or not. The statement was made in a conference between Rockefeller, David Griffiths, grievance mediator of the company, and C. A. Mitchell, grievance representative of the Rouse miners. Mitchell is a negro.

In the course of the conference, which was in the open under a sizzling sun, Rockefeller asked Mitchell whether members of the United Mine Workers came to him with their grievances against the company.

"I don't remember that any union men have complained since I was elected representative," said Mitchell. "I don't think Mitchell knows whether they are union men or not," broke in Rockefeller. "I'm quite sure the officers of the company don't and let me tell you, the Colorado Fuel & Iron company doesn't care whether its men belong to the union or not."

"Look here," he flashed, turning to Griffiths, "do you make any distinction between union and non-union men in settling the grievances appealed to you by the miners?" "I certainly don't," replied Griffiths. "Are not all the men treated alike as long as they are willing to work and behave themselves?" persisted Rockefeller. "Yes," Griffiths answered.

From Dillon—Frank "Terry" Browning of Dillon, Mont., is visiting friends in the city. He formerly resided here.

NEWSPAPERS DO NOT BACK FORGO

President of American Association of Foreign Language Papers Visits White House.

DECLARES LOYALTY

Stand Behind U. S. President and Do Nothing to Embarrass Him—Nothing to Do With Bryan.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Lewis N. Hammerling of New York, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, called at the White House today to assure President Wilson that his organization has nothing to do with representations of Dr. William Forgo of Brooklyn, that editors of foreign newspapers in this country wanted William J. Bryan to go abroad to work for peace. Dr. Forgo saw Mr. Bryan recently to extend such an invitation.

Mr. Hammerling declared that Dr. Forgo does not represent the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, which Mr. Hammerling said included in its membership practically all newspapers in the United States published in foreign languages. "Our association," said Mr. Hammerling, "stands behind the president and will do nothing to embarrass him. We have nothing to do with Mr. Bryan and do not want him to go abroad."

Mr. Hammerling added that an investigation is being conducted to locate whether any members of his association have accepted subsidies from foreign governments during the present war. If any were discovered, he said, they would be expelled from the association.

CITY SUED FOR LARGE SUM FOR NEGLECT OF SIDEWALK

Mrs. Lucille Stevens, through her attorneys, Joseph Chez and David L. Stine, filed a suit today against Ogden City in the district court for \$10,250 damages for personal injuries, consisting of a broken and fractured foot and ankle.

The complaint alleges that, on July 11, 1915, she went to view the Liberty bell exhibition on the depot grounds, and on her return walked east on the sidewalk on the north side of Twenty-fifth street. She alleges that the sidewalk was filled and densely crowded with people and when she had gotten to a point opposite the Marion hotel she stepped into a hole in the sidewalk which she could not see for the density of the crowd and was thrown violently to the sidewalk and her foot and ankle broken, permanently injuring and crippling her. It is also alleged that the city disregarded the duty it owes to its citizens by permitting and allowing the hole to remain in the sidewalk for a period of more than thirty days prior to the accident, and that the officers of the city charged with keeping the sidewalks and streets in repair were negligent and careless in that respect. She also asks for \$250 for doctor bills, loss of time, and medicines.

AMBITION BROUGHT RUIN, SAYS HILLIS

Successor to Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbot in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, an author whose books on religious subjects have had extraordinary sales, and chauntauquo orator whose fame is second only to that of Bryan, in his pulpit last Sunday told his congregation that his ambitions for wealth and power had crushed his life, brought him to the brink of poverty and ruin, and humbled him so that he was not worthy to unloose the shoe latches of a poor worker in the slums.



Newell Dwight Hillis.

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GERMANS LOSE 250,000 MEN

Recent Operations Near Vilna Prove Costly to Invading Forces—Russian Retreat Complete.

NEW FRONT BROKEN

Race for Crossings of Beresina River, Near Where Napoleon Came to Grief, Expected.

Petrograd, Sept. 23, via London, 4:15 p. m.—The Russian military authorities regard the withdrawal from the very difficult position near Vilna, which for a time seriously menaced a large army, as virtually completed. They assert the Germans have lost 250,000 men in their recent operations in this region.

According to the latest information received here the line now runs from Osmiana to Smorgon, which is on the left bank of the Viliya west of Vileika.

From Smorgon the line extends to Lebedevo, protecting the Molodechno railway junction. Thence it parallels the Vilna-Lida railway, crossing the Lida-Molodechno railway, and extending across the Gasda river at a point 18 miles east of Lida. The line then runs to Noviny, Molchad, Milyovoy to the east of Lake Vygonovskiy and eastward along the Ogninski canal to Lyscha and the junction of the Jasloda river, with the Viliya east of Pinsk. The remainder of the line is unchanged.

Russian officials admit that the new front in the Vilna region is interrupted in places. The region to the east of Lida and south of Molodechno is intersected by a multitude of rivulets. These are embarrassing the German advance, necessitating a detour northward and consequently co-operation between the German group in the vicinity of Vilna and that near Lida will be difficult.

The Russians believe that the Germans contemplate a race for crossings of the Beresina river, particularly at Borissov, 38 miles northeast of Minsk where Napoleon came to grief in 1812.

The Red Cross hospitals evacuated Vilna in good order. Two local hospitals with 350 wounded, remained in the city, it being impossible to move them.

WINTER SNOWS FALLING IN ALPS

Work of Italian and Austrian Troops in Mountainous Region Becomes Still More Perilous.

TROOPS SCALE CLIFFS

Alpine Soldiers Cling to Ropes and Reach a Summit 9,000 Feet High.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Monday, September 20, via Paris, September 23, 11:30 a. m.—(Delayed in Transmission)—Winter snows already are falling in the Alps, rendering still more perilous the work of the Italian and Austrian troops who are engaged in warfare in the mountainous region near the border.

A correspondent of the Gazette de Lausanne describes the recent battle for possession of the Austrian stronghold on top of Freikofel mountain, 9000 feet high. The attack was made under the most difficult conditions. The Austrians had prepared for an attack from the east. Two battalions of Italian Alpine troops made their way around the mountain and attacked the Austrians from the rear. To reach the summit they were compelled to scale the precipitous side of the mountain, clinging to ropes placed in position by mountaineers. The correspondent states that the Italians captured 250 Austrians and a large quantity of munitions.

REDUCED POSTAL RATES DEBATED

Two-cent Letter and Parcel Post System to All Countries on American Continent Desired.

Washington, Sept. 23.—A two-cent letter rate and extension of the parcel post system to all countries on the American continent were discussed today at a hearing of the United States section of the International Commission on Uniformity of Laws. The entire commission, consisting of representatives of this country and the South and Central American republics is to meet in Buenos Ayres probably early in November.

Today's meeting was held to determine some of the subjects of uniform legislation to be suggested by the representatives of the United States. Secretary McAdoo, John Bassett Moore, John H. Faby, Senator Fletcher, Paul M. Warburg and Samuel Untermyer were present.

No Candles in Constantinople. Geneva, Switzerland, Monday, Sept. 20, via Paris, Sept. 23, 11:20 a. m.—(Delayed in transmission).—A Swiss who has just returned from Constantinople writes to the Gazette de Lausanne that there is no gas, electricity or candles in the Turkish capital and that conditions of life there are almost intolerable for foreigners. He