

TODAY'S METAL PRICES  
NEW YORK—Copper 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c; iron unchanged; anti-  
money 10.25c zinc 9.20c.

# The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST  
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:  
Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in  
temperature.

Fiftieth Year—No. 10 Price Five Cents OGDEN CITY, UTAH, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1920 LAST EDITION—4 P. M.

# BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM CAPTURE OF 25,000

## SOVIETS BOAST OF VICTORY ON SOUTH FRONT IN RUSSIA

### European Nations Are Getting Ready to Resume Diplomatic Relations With Teutons

### KILMARNOCK GOES TO BERLIN FROM LONDON

### German Republic Calls Upon Striking Railroad Men to Take Up Jobs

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The capture of 25,000 prisoners is claimed in an official statement issued today by the soviet government at Moscow, giving details of the results of Bolsheviki operations on the southern front between December 21 and January 9.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12.—A plan to scuttle the German warships not yet turned over to the allies, is being considered by officers of the German navy, according to information received by the majority Socialist party leaders. A Berlin message quotes Die Freiheit as declaring that a high German officer had so informed the German leaders.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The three premiers—M. Clemenceau of France, Mr. Lloyd George of Great Britain and Signor Nitti of Italy—met this morning at the foreign ministry to consider the Adriatic question.

The supreme council did not sit today. Its next meeting will be held tomorrow. The peace conference committee on verification of credentials today examined the letters of credit of the Hungarian peace delegates and found them to be satisfactory.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lord Kilmarnock left London today to act as British diplomatic representative in Berlin.

His departure marks an important step in the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Germany which will be effected immediately. Consuls and consular general will be appointed almost immediately by Germany. Germany will be represented first here by a charge d'affaires but it is believed the rank will soon be raised to that of minister instead of ambassador as formerly.

ATHENS, Sunday, Jan. 11.—The Greco-American commercial treaty will be denounced on January 13, as has been done already with such treaties with other nations. Negotiations will then be taken up to conclude new treaties with the government in question.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Count Mensdorff (Ponilly) Dietrichstein, Austrian Hungarian ambassador in London at the time war was declared, intends to return to England and live privately, it is reported.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Via London.—The government has issued a manifesto urgently calling upon the striking railway men to resume work immediately, pointing out, among other things, the consequences of the strike on 400,000 war prisoners "whom your action is shutting out from wife and family."

The manifesto concludes with the announcement that special regulations will be proclaimed, if necessary, to cope with the situation. It is announced that the freedom of the press, the right of assembly and the right to strike have been suspended by order of the president in districts where the railway strike is in progress.

## March Calls in Army Hears For Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Departmental and divisional commanders of the army were called in conference today by General March, the chief of staff, to consider plans for the peace time army.

One of the principal subjects of discussion is expected to be the ratio that should be established in the army between education and military training.

Departmental and divisional commanders met here today at the call of Secretary Baker to discuss army reorganization. They included Lieutenant General Liggitt, Major General Leonard Wood, Edward, Hines, Lewis, Sharpe and Harbord, and Brigadier General W. P. Richardson.

One purpose of the conference is to familiarize the commanders with the policies under which the bureaus here are operating, rather than to determine upon any changes.

## Transport Brings the Last Troop Contingent

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The last contingent of troops quartered at the military camp at Brest arrived here today on the transport George Washington. She brought 237 officers, war workers and civilians, and 615 troops.

The George Washington will be turned over to the United States shipping board and will be allocated to some steamship company.

# DEATH PENALTY LOOMS FOR REDS

# Chinese Kidnap U. S. Citizen

### DRASTIC PROVISION AND SPEEDY ACTION ON MEASURE URGED

### Radicals Whose Actions Cause Death Would Suffer Ex- treme Penalty

### BANISH RED FLAG AT ALL MEETINGS

### Law Would Make It Easier for the U. S. to Deport All Undesirables

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Radical raids by the department of justice have caused a slow-up of the 1920 census count in New York, Boston and other cities with large foreign population, according to reports to Samuel R. Roberts, director of the census bureau. In order that foreigners may be ensured that census enumerators are not department of justice agents, the director has ordered interested to precede enumerators in districts inhabited by foreigners.

Protesta from Minneapolis that Los Angeles is counting tourists as residents is being investigated by the census bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Speedy enactment of a stringent sedition bill by congress was presaged when, following passage Saturday in the senate of the Sterling bill, announcement was made that the house judiciary committee had agreed upon a similar measure and probably would report it tomorrow. One of the purposes of the bill was said to be eradication of "parlor Bolshevism."

The house measure, a combination of Attorney General Palmer's original bill, introduced by Rep. Davy, of Ohio, and revisions made by Rep. Graham of Pennsylvania, contains extremely stringent penalties for violations of the sedition laws. Included is the death penalty which the bill would have inflicted, upon the recommendation of a jury, on persons whose activities against the government lead to destruction of life. The measure also would close the mails and express companies to seditious literature, prohibit the exhibition of a red flag in connection with mass meetings, deny persons the right to refuse to give testimony on the ground that it might tend to incriminate them, and provide in certain cases for disfranchisement and deportations.

The section of the measure, which provides for the death penalty follows: "That whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States or the authority or laws thereof, or whoever sets on foot or assists or engages in the use of force or violence, with intent to destroy or cause to be destroyed or change or cause to be changed or to overthrow or cause to be overthrown the government of the United States and the death of any person or persons is caused or results directly therefrom, shall be guilty of a felony and on conviction shall be punished by death, or shall be imprisoned not more than twenty years or fined not more than \$20,000, or both, and shall forever be debarred from holding office under the United States; provided, however, that the death penalty shall not be imposed unless recommended in the verdict of the jury."

Other Sections.  
Other sections of the measure would prohibit any person using any writing, printing or any sign, symbol, picture, or caricature with the purpose of resisting or destroying the government of the United States or the governments of the several states, the distribution, writing, printing, publishing or transportation of seditious matter, the importation or transportation between states of seditious matter. Measures to combat seditious organizations also are included. All such organizations teaching the use of force against the government are declared to be unlawful and persons would be prohibited from engaging in their activities, contributing money to them, or even renting them property in which to carry on their work. The "giving, loaning or compromising of anything of value" to such organizations is declared to constitute affiliation with such associations.

Deportation on Conviction.  
Aliens convicted under the act would be deported after serving their sentences and prohibited to return to the country, and persons who have declared their intention to become citizens but who have not been naturalized would become ineligible to citizenship.  
Conviction of citizens under all sections except that providing the death penalty would carry imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both, in addition the convicted person would be debarred from ever holding office or trust in the United States.

## Quake Swallows Home; Occupants Unable To Escape

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—Unique in the annals of the earthquake is the experience of the family of Professor Francisco Riveros of Barranca Hueva. The quake opened a great chasm in the earth in which their home was engulfed.

For more than a week members of the family have been living in the bottom of this abyss at least one hundred and forty feet below the surface of the earth. Surviving neighbors have been lowering them food and water at the imminent risk of dislodging which might fall and crush them beneath.

Belief is expressed that rain or new shocks will mean the deaths of those imprisoned in the abyss. Reports from the San Miguel district indicate the eruption of the new crater is decreasing in violence. A telegram from the mayor of Chalchicomula, state of Puebla, however, states that shocks have been numerous there since the first earthquake and that he has received information that the towns of Saltillo, Lagrafia and Chicotla nearby have been destroyed.

## EDITORS OF LONDON DOLEFUL OVER U. S. ABSENCE AT PARIS

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Regret that the United States did not participate in ratification of the treaty of Versailles is expressed by today's newspapers. Some editorials strike a doleful note.

The omission of America's signature to the ratifying document," says the Telegraph, "stands for the bitter disappointment of the hope that grew with promise for humanity a year ago. It is true the league of nations exists by the terms of the treaty but the world knows that until the United States adheres to the league not a tithe of the usefulness and moral authority it should possess will belong to it."

The Telegraph also cites the absence of Russia from Saturday's ceremony and says: "Until the sky in that direction grows clearer there can be no world peace nor any hope of it."  
Doubts of the reality of peace behind the formal act of ratification are expressed by the Daily News.

## One Writer Doubts the Reality of Peace Behind Act of Ratification

"There is not a nation which cannot if it wishes, manufacture new grievances out of the woes of the world," it says. "The occasions of offense are so numerous they obscure the very fact of peace."  
The News says that "America which did so much to make peace," had no part in the final act.

The Chronicler, discussing the league of nations, says it is much weakened by the action of the American senate. It expresses the hope, nevertheless, that allied governments will immediately go ahead with the league, but questions whether Great Britain, France and Italy, without the support of America can assume a position to act as dictators to the rest of Europe, adding:

"America's concurrence would have made a great moral difference."

## Little Excitement As France Sets Out to Name New President

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The election on the coming Saturday, January 17, of the president of the French republic, always one of the least exciting functions in the political life of the country, will be reduced to its simplest form in this instance unless Premier Clemenceau should decide not to be a candidate, of which there is now no expectation.

In only a few minor details will the election resemble the choosing of an American president. Conforming to the custom, there probably will not be any party conventions. The presidential electors themselves—209 senators and 624 deputies were elected independently of any presidential issue, the eventual candidates being unknown when the members of parliament were chosen.

A mere assurance by Premier Clemenceau that he will accept the presidency will render a preliminary meeting unnecessary, in which event the occasion will be chiefly social and gastronomic.

The day's program will begin with luncheons in the spacious halls of the ancient palace of the kings of France and in the hotels of Versailles, and members of the cabinet, president of the senate and the chamber of deputies will be guests at special banquets. It is at the luncheons and banquets generally that the first "straw

## MINERS WILL ACCEPT ANY DECISION MADE BY COAL COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Bituminous coal miners will accept unreservedly any decision made by the president's coal commission in settlement of the coal strike, John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared at the opening today of the first public hearings of the commission. Mr. Lewis added that the miners' representatives would assist the commission's inquiry.

Mr. Lewis' assurance was given in answer to a question by Chairman Harry N. Robinson.  
Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the scale committee of the operators in the central competitive field, replying to the same question by the chairman, said he could make no promises for the operators until the commission had given answers to ten questions propounded by the operators.

Chairman Robinson said the commission would take up the questions and furnish a statement to the operators. The commission then adjourned until tomorrow.

Question by Operators.  
Among the operators' questions were whether the commission's award would be final and binding on both miners and operators; whether the commission would act on matters brought up by either side; as to its authority to fix wages up or down; whether it would consider it had power to make retroactive awards concerning wages and prices and whether in fixing prices to sustain its decisions it would consider that the prices so made would not hold after the expiration of the Lever food and fuel act.

Mr. Brewster said the questions were submitted "to clarify the situation."  
"If the answers by the commission were not satisfactory, the operators might some of them be unwilling to abide by the finding finally made," asked the chairman.  
"We'll stand by the decision on any point. We submit to arbitration," Mr. Brewster returned.  
"I understand then that you will only accept this decision so far as it touches matters you submit?" continued the

## M. P. CHARGES LIBEL



LONDON.—A Lye-Samuel, member of parliament, has brought action against his opponent, F. W. French, for alleged libelous statements in regard to his past life. He is said to have speculated himself into bankruptcy in America, married a rich widow and returned to England. He is here shown with his second wife.

## CLEVELAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PARTY WILL STOP IN OGDEN

Business Men and Wives Due  
in Junction City March  
3, Letter Says

Ogden is one of the 22 cities in the west and far west to be placed on the itinerary of a six thousand mile trade extension tour to be undertaken in February by members of the Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Members of the Cleveland party, representing large commercial and industrial interests in Ohio, expect to spend Wednesday, March 3, in Ogden. They will hold conferences with business men of the city and suggest cooperation to bring about closer commercial and industrial relationships between the two cities for mutual benefit.

The tour to the west and far west will be the forty-ninth trade extension tour of Cleveland. Past tours have carried representative board members into many different sections of the United States and of foreign countries. Last winter, the board's trip included Belgium, France and England. Of the twenty-two cities to be visited this year, five are in California, five in Kansas and the rest in Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

"We are especially interested in the remarkable development of the west," said C. L. Fish, president of the Cleveland board, in outlining the trip to a Cleveland audience the other day. In agriculture, in business, in manufacturing and in government western people have made such notable progress that it behoves every progressive community in America to know them.

## STATE DEPARTMENT ORDERS RELEASE OF CAPTURED AMERICAN

Dr. A. L. Shelton of Kansas  
Held By Bandits on Out-  
laws Instructions

## ORIENTAL OUTLAW HAS BAND OF 5,000

Preacher's Wife and Two  
Daughters Arrive At  
Place of Friends

PEKING, Wednesday, Jan. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—Dr. A. L. Shelton, a Christian missionary, was captured by bandits at Laoyakuan, near Yunnan-Fo, on January 3, and is being held for ransom, according to reports received here.

His wife and two daughters, who have arrived at Yunnan-Fu, say the kidnapers acted under orders of Yang Tien Fu, a notorious outlaw, who has been operating with 5,000 followers, in the Kachin mountains. It is said the object of lawless acts has been to discredit the local governor for refusing to accept the terms of surrender laid down by the band.

Treated as Guests  
The bandits stated they would treat their prisoners as a guest unless the military was employed to effect his release. Yang Tien Fu is reported to have been educated as a military officer in Japan.

Officials of the American legation here and Chinese authorities are investigating the case.  
Story of Capture  
A message from Cincinnati Sunday night gave the first information of the capture of Dr. Shelton. It was announced there that the Foreign Christian Missionary society, a Disciples church organization for which Dr. Shelton had for twenty years been a missionary in China and Tibet, had been informed by the state department of the capture, the department adding that it had demanded immediate action.

Dr. Shelton, who formerly resided at Anthony, Kan., was stationed at Baining, province of Szechuan, near the Tibetan border. The point where he was captured is in Yunnan province, which borders Szechuan on the south.

## Italian Village Burned By Great Avalanche

BERNE, Sunday, Jan. 11.—Porrachia, a village in the Italian Alps, has been buried by an avalanche and many persons are reported to have been killed. Five children were killed in their home which was buried in an avalanche near Galtuer, in the Vorarlberg mountains. Heavy snowstorms in the Alps have blocked railroads and highways, many villages being isolated.

## Gen. Murguia Sent to Tampico Meets Defeat

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 12.—General Francisco Murguia has been sent to the Tampico district by President Carranza of Mexico to oppose General Manuel Pelaez, the rebel, and has been defeated by the rebel leader in several engagements, according to dispatch from Tampico to a Mexican newspaper published here.

## Chicago Crime Wave Ebbs After Roundup

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Chicago's crime wave had ebbed to zero early today with a Sunday free from holdups and robberies as a result of the city-wide roundup of criminals in which more than 600 suspects have been taken.

Unlike other days when long lists of crimes were reported to the police, yesterday passed without activities of thugs. And Deputy Chief of Police Alocio, who is directing the raids on criminals announced as the reason: "All are in jail, or most of them."

Two criminal suspects have been killed and two others wounded since the raids began Saturday.

## BULGAR SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE SALONIKA, Sunday, Jan. 11.—Bul- garian Socialists are organizing suc- cessful demonstration, according to Sofia dispatches, in order to bring about a change in the government.