

RUSSIANS IN GALICIA SWEEP TEUTONS BACK

ARE SHOVED BACK RAPIDLY TOWARD LEMBERG

Both Flanks of General von Bothmer's Army Hard Pressed.

ITALIANS MAKING FURTHER GAINS

Continue Advance on Carso Plateau—More Fighting at Somme.

London, Aug. 14.—The Russian drive in Galicia is pushing the Austro-German armies backward towards Lemberg rapidly.

Both flanks of General von Bothmer's army on the Lemberg front are under heavy pressure, and its center, forced from the line of the Stripa, is accounted by military observers in the Entente capitals to have a none too secure position in its rear along the upper Zlota Lipa, to which it is presumed to be retreating.

Petrograd announces new gains for the Russians on the northern wing of the front. In the south, the Russians continue the thrust up the Dniester.

The Italians have made further progress on the Carso plateau to the southeast.

Italians Continue Advance.

Rome, via London, Aug. 14.—Italian troops continued yesterday pressing the Austrians back on the Carso plateau, and east of Hill 212 pierced another strong line of entrenchments. About 800 soldiers were captured by the Italians, says the official announcement.

Descriptions of the vigorous Italian offensive in the vicinity of Gorizia are coming in hourly. The Austrians are retreating obstinately on the San Gabriele line and the San Marco heights, but it is improbable that this is their real line of defense as they have new positions in the Carso plateau, and east of Hill 212, overlooking the Gorizia plains, which interferes with the free movement of Italian troops.

French Capture Trenches.

Paris, Aug. 14.—French troops captured some trenches on the left of the Fay-Danicois road in the Somme sector, says the official announcement today. There was brisk cannonading in the region of Maurepas. German attacks in the vicinity of Hill 204, and at Fleury in the Verdun sector, were repulsed.

Russian Sweep Continues.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 14.—Along the Galician front, the Russian sweep continues unchecked, says an official announcement today. Further gains have been made on the upper Sereth. In the region of the middle Stripa near Kozlova, the Austrians are being pursued by the Russians, who reached the northern bank of the Dniester before Mariapol.

German Gain Foothold.

London, Aug. 14.—Attacking the British positions near Pozieres on the Somme front, the Germans last night gained a foothold temporarily in a portion of the trenches taken from them yesterday. It is officially announced.

EUCLID LAD BREAKS LEG WHEN CAR TIPS

(Herald Special Service.) Euclid, Minn., Aug. 14.—Walter Tibbets, son of a rural mail carrier, received a fractured leg this morning when the Ford automobile, driven by his father, tipped over. According to reports, the men were endeavoring to overtake a jack rabbit, when the machine slewed and toppled over. Young Tibbets' leg was broken and his father received several painful bruises. The car was also badly damaged.

TROUBLE IN GYPSIES CAMP

Millionaire Gang in Hands of Crookston Police—Larceny Charge Made.

(Herald Special Service.) Crookston, Minn., Aug. 14.—Eleven gypsies, members of the "millionaire" who have gained distinction throughout the northwest by traveling from city to city in automobile "schooners," were headed in the city here today and will appear before Judge Gosman of the municipal court this afternoon to answer to a charge of larceny.

It is claimed by two traveling men that the gypsy women succeeded in stealing \$20 from them, each losing a ten. A watch and other articles are also claimed to have been stolen by the dusky travelers.

The gypsies have been around the city for the past few days, coming here from Grand Forks, where the officials of that city, tired of their lengthy visit, urged them to leave. It is expected that an invitation to depart also will be extended by local officials before tonight.

GERMAN PRINCES KILLED.

Almanach de Gotha Says Allies "Provisionally" Administer Colonies.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The latest edition of the Almanach de Gotha records eight German princes killed since the beginning of the war, namely: Two princes of Saxe-Meiningen, three of Lippe, one of Hesse, one of Reuss, and one of Waldeck. A prince of the Ducal house of Liechtenstein died at Warsaw from wounds received at the front.

The Almanach notes the morganatic marriage of the Kaiser's fifth son, Oscar, with Countess Bassowitz, who was made Countess Ruppin.

The Prince of Wied does not figure in the section devoted to reigning families. He is mentioned as "His Highness Prince of Albania." The Almanach also says:

"The German overseas colonies are said to be under the provisional administration of the French and British."

TRY TO KIDNAP WOMEN AND BOY

Men, Said to be I. W. W.'s, Try to Abduct Wife of Deputy Sheriff.

Kinney, Minn., Aug. 14.—Four men said to be Industrial Workers of the World, attempted to kidnap Mrs. Edward Eno, wife of the deputy sheriff, Mrs. Lucy Clark, and her small son as they stepped from a street car last night. Mrs. Clark was struck over the head and injured, and the child was seized and thrown into an auto, but later was rescued by two police. Two of the men were arrested.

DAM BREAKS; NO GREAT DAMAGE

Anderson, S. C., Aug. 14.—Water released when the Tokoway dam broke last night reached Portman dam on the Seneca river near here today. No great damage thus far has been done.

FAMOUS PHYSICIAN IS BURIED TODAY

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Funeral services for the late Dr. John B. Murphy, the noted surgeon, were held today at St. James Catholic church.

It was reported that Murphy left no will disposing of his million dollar estate.

WANTS WHITMAN SUED.

Hudson Falls Man Thinks San Francisco Fair Fund Wasted.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Declaring he believed Governor Whitman had wasted the money of the Pacific exposition commission wasted a large part of the \$700,000 appropriation made by the state for the New York exhibit at San Francisco, Geo. Nay, a Hudson Falls business man, has written to Attorney General Woodbury demanding that suit be started against the governor and the members of the commission individually.

He said today he had received an acknowledgment of the letter, and the governor returned to Albany it would be brought to his attention.

SAYS THOUSANDS STARVE IN SYRIA

Neutral Traveler Says 60,000 to 80,000 Persons Died of Hunger.

London, Aug. 14.—The Times publishes an article by a neutral correspondent, who was recently in Asia Minor, describing the conditions in Syria. He says:

"The state of the people of Syria is past all belief and many hangings have taken place. They are not exactly hanged but are suspended from a frame with their toes on a stool, which they often kick from underneath them."

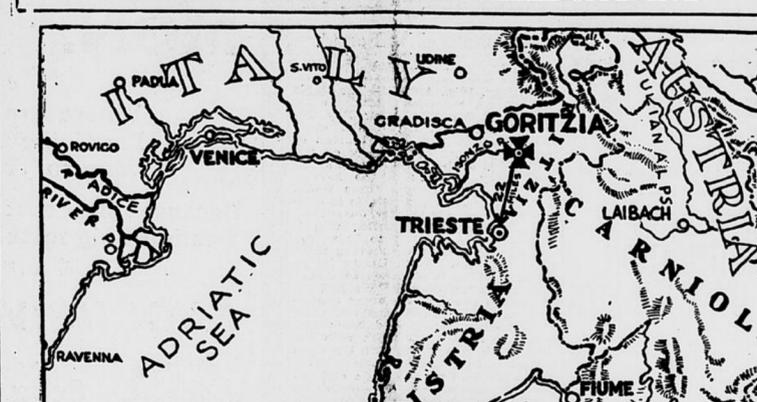
"There is a new terrorization of Arabic-speaking Moslems. It is estimated that from 60,000 to 80,000 have died of starvation in northern Syria."

"The process of Turkifying this country is being carried out with great thoroughness. The unfortunate people who are deported are made to give up their holdings and the Turkish government then sells their land and promises them that they will have similar allotments granted to them in the north or in Anzora. They are then transported and sent to Syvas some 300 miles away where they find the Turkish government has done with them. This has been the procedure in thousands of cases, and the depopulation of Syria has proceeded in some of the vilayets there is none of the Arabic-speaking Christians left."

"The typhus epidemic everywhere gains new impetus, and the great number of Turkish army doctors have succumbed to it. Many of the civilian prisoners, mostly British, contracted the disease, and at least two Englishmen were ill with it, but recovered."

"One of the good works of the American Red Cross was the clearing of Beiruta of the epidemic as far as it was humanly possible to clear it. Americans did this for Serbians, and the Germans did not help in the cause. Instead they waited until it was accomplished before they made themselves at home in the occupied country. This has not pleased the Americans."

ITALY DOES HER BIT IN GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE



Gorizia is only twenty-two miles from Trieste, the objective point of the Italian army for more than a year. Below, General Cadorna, Italian commander-in-chief.

The taking of Gorizia, the "key-stone" of the Italian official Austrian front, marks the most important victory of the Italians since the inception of the war. Trieste being the objective point of the Italian army for more than a year, and the fight being centered around this point, and adjacent territory for so long a time, shows that the Italians have joined in with the allied offensive with great force.

Military men assert that with Gorizia now in the hands of the Italians, the way is open for the conquest of the entire Austrian peninsula with Trieste, Fiume and the great Austrian naval base at Pola.

The topography of the country surrounding Gorizia lent itself to the long successful defense of the city proper, as it is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. Gorizia is in the basin, and on three sides are these towering natural defenses. The Italian advance up these superb natural defenses was tedious and slow, and with seeming insuperable obstacles to overcome before the summit was reached.

The so-called Gorizia bridgehead comprised the entire Italian official short angle north of the town, and the stronghold was the long, high, rocky ridge of Monte Sabotino, northeast of the city. Directly opposite Gorizia are the Podgora and Trieste hills, the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the Italian campaign.

Gorizia before the war was an inhabited city of perhaps 30,000 people, but a year in the district has reduced it to a condition of shell-torn ruins. It is the junction point of railroads to Laibach, Fiume, and Trieste as well as being located on the line from Udine, Italy.

All Obstacles to Bapaume Are Cleared; Incessant Bombardment By British Demoralizes the Foe

With British Armies in France, Aug. 14.—Anyone who might think, from the illustration of the power of artillery fire when the shells are over, would conclude, after a visit to the field, that a terrific battle was in progress, judging from the unceasing and enormous volume of gun fire. No one the Associated Press correspondent meets at the front thinks that the offensive is over. Though no village or considerable frontage of trenches has been stormed in the last few days, every day has found some strong point taken, and in some places trenches thrown out in the course of the same kind of operation which follows and precedes each big blow.

"The question this week," said a howitzer crew, "whether our guns have killed more Germans than their guns have killed of us, and we know that the odds are in our favor at least two, if not three, to one."

For six weeks the British have maintained a torrent of shell fire, which German prisoners who have been at Verdun say surpasses anything they have seen elsewhere. While the different munitions depots piled up shells seem as plentiful as the day before the grand offensive began, for a week all to the taste of the unnumbered howitzers, such an advantage of position over the Germans as they never had before, thanks to the possession of Pozieres ridge, which was captured by the British at the highest point, the wooden structure of which has long since been blown to splinters by shell fire and its stone has been hurled into bits. Inconceivable and inconceivable is the amount of shell fire spent on this ridge, whose irregular skyline is ever changing, and at least twice the height, but the British keep their domination by tactics and methods of fortifications not permitted to be mentioned here.

Survivors Surrendered. The Australians described the latest German counter attack, which was made last night, as comic, if the result had not been so tragic for the two battalions of the 1st and 2nd brigades. The Germans were mostly recruits. When assembling for the attack they were caught by British howitzers, then charged across the open space, to be caught by both British gun and machine gun fire. Some forty survivors, who got to the trenches held up their hands when the Australians called them to come in.

The British guns are screened behind the conquered slopes of Pozieres ridge, while from the crest the British are able to see all the way to Bapaume. Thus exposed, the German guns have been gradually retreating, for the British locate a German battery they fire a shell, and a concentration of fire like a pack of hounds after a cornered fox. The British are hammering every village on the way to Bapaume, and the German superiors number of aeroplanes continue dropping bombs on the same targets that the artillery bombard. Whenever the Germans are quartered they are subjected night and day to this nerve-wrecking bombardment, and at least two German commanders has only to say, "but twenty rounds of eight-inch into Courcellette, or a couple of salvos of 12-inch into Enlevat," or "two might as well stop that working party digging in Martinpuich for the evening," and away go messengers roaring in the railroad trains through the air with their tons of explosives.

"We don't make any change in the map this way," said a gunner, "but as a matter of bookkeeping in the casualty lists, it is all in our favor. It softens things up for our infantry before they attack. It is as demoralizing as continuous night-mare, and explains why the Germans can put no more spirit into their counter attacks."

As some illustration of the power of artillery fire when the shells are ample and the guns numerous, it is estimated that during this last week the Germans in the Somme battle area had 15,000 casualties from mortar and gun fire alone.

After three days of cooler weather another heat wave has come. For four weeks there has been no rain except a slight shower now and then. The ground is parched with the drought and the leaves are beginning to fall from trees at some places. One result of the widespread shell fire over a great depth of the German front, whether by 12-inch shells into distant villages or by eight-inch pounders into the front line and support trench, is to prevent the Germans from bringing water as well as food to their front lines. Most of the villages this side of Bapaume are in a state of starvation, and the British shell fire has battered down.

The thing most noticeable to be marveled at how little ice is applied either to the British or the French army, where it is found only in hospitals. The common use of ice in the trenches, which the heat prostration is so few.

The significant value of inoculation to prevent typhoid is shown by the fact that despite the heat and battle conditions where burying the dead and sanitation is hard to conduct, according to the last report there were only a few cases in the immense army in France.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 14.—The British infantry has renewed the Somme attack from three points this morning over a total of about two miles of front, making important gains north of the Somme in addition to those of the French yesterday.

North of Pozieres toward the Monquet farm British and Australian troops took a 500-yard advance, a mile North of Bazentin-le-Petit, which they gained by a series of attacks, which brings them closer to Martinpuich, the German position which they gained a ridge, but was blasted off it by the Germans' guns.

The attack north of Pozieres closely followed German counter attacks, which were overwhelmed by the British gunfire Friday. The British have gained the ridge, pushing the Germans down the slope, and the British guns are firing so terrific that the Germans have given up trying to keep them intact. British shells have been digging for them, and they scatter into big shell holes, where snipers and machine gun complements have orders to fight to the last man when the British advance.

At some points on the Somme battle line the British are using the same method and the actual firing takes the form of a series of handkerchiefs and some without them above the edges of craters which they have failed to search. Despite the shell fire which the Germans were directing against them as they tried to consolidate their new line, the British burst out laughing at the spectacle.

RE-ORGANIZE COLOMBIAN ARMY

Geneva, Aug. 14.—The government of Colombia has requested the Swiss government to accept three competent Swiss officers for a period of three years to re-organize the Colombian army along Swiss lines.

DEMOCRATS TO CAUCUS AGAIN

London, Aug. 14.—Lloyd's announced the sinking of the Italian steamship Nerus, the Italian sailing vessel Dina, and the French sailing vessel Sain Gesteau.

The Nerus sailed from Newport News July 19, passing Gibraltar August 7. She was built in 1901, and was 340 feet long, of 3,880 tons gross.

TREASURER SAID TO BE BEHIND

Ed. F. Kelly Charged With Alleged Shortage in Faribault Company.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 14.—The alleged shortage of \$11,188.42 is charged to Ed. F. Kelly, as treasurer of the Faribault Fire Relief association, in a report to Governor Burnquist today by Deputy Public Examiner J. O. Cederberg, following an examination of the organization.

"Treasurer bonds approved by the association on July 11, 1916, were evidently a forgery," the report charges.

Cederberg added that the sureties on the bond denied having signed it, and said Kelly furnished personal bonds from 1910 to 1913 and that there was no indication of any bonds being given during the succeeding three years.

THE WEATHER. Good fair tonight and probably Tuesday. Cooler in west portion.

UNIVERSITY HEADINGS. Minn., Aug. 14. Max. 71. Min. 53. Wind, south, 13 miles; Barometer, 29.94.

WILSON ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT GREAT STRIKE

RAILROAD MEN AND MANAGERS AT WHITE HOUSE

Brotherhood Members Firm in Determination Not to Arbitrate.

NATIONAL CALAMITY WOULD BE RESULT

Financial Loss Probably Would Run into Hundreds of Millions.

The feeling that the prospects for averting the strike had brightened up was apparent on all hands, following the conference with 35 chiefs of the great brotherhoods.

The Brotherhood men declared the president's grasp of the situation and the position of the men might result in an understanding being reached, and others in touch with the conference said the representatives of the men showed a disposition to co-operate to avoid a final break.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Railroad managers and brotherhood leaders, deadlocked in the negotiations which threatened a nation-wide railroad strike, today laid the case before President Wilson.

The 35 representatives of the brotherhoods, who they were followed by a committee of managers. The Brotherhood men entered the conference firm in their determination not to accept arbitration under the Newlands act, which they contend always furnished arbitrators before whom the men had no opportunity. The president planned to appeal to both sides on the highest patriotic grounds to find a settlement in the day.

The conference was held in the Green Room of the White House. On leaving the White House after a two-hour conference, A. B. Garretson, of the conductors, the spokesman for the men, was expected to see the president again later in the day. The railroad managers prepared to meet the president later in the day.

One of the leaders of the four brotherhoods, leaving the White House, around which a crowd of curious people gathered all morning, characterized the conference as "most encouraging," declaring that the "outlook for the prevention of a general strike is hopeful."

At the conference, arbitration outlined to the president the demands for an eight-hour day and for time and a half for over-time, insisting that the demands are fair.

After pointing out the disaster which would follow a strike and declaring that an agreement must be reached, the president asked specific things on which the employees are prepared to insist. President Wilson promised to take up the demands for both sides in an effort to find a common ground.

There were some suggestions, purely informal, emanating from neither side nor the other, but from sources in touch with both, that the men are regarding the possibility of arbitration with the president himself as chief arbitrator.

TENSION IS FELT. New York, Aug. 14.—Tension in business circles here today showed the realization of acute danger of a national calamity resulting from a railroad strike. An aggregate of financial losses running perhaps into hundreds of millions, labor idleness and food privation are some of the possibilities the strike would present.

If President Wilson fails to persuade the railroads and their employers to settle their differences and a general strike is called, it will be directed from headquarters here. This announcement was made today, as the leaders of the big four railroad brotherhoods and railroad managers reached Washington for a conference with President Wilson.

Called by President. Washington, Aug. 14.—President Wilson called the representatives of the brotherhoods to the White House at 10 o'clock, arranging to see the committee of managers immediately afterward.

ASSAILANT OF WOMAN TAKEN

Guy O'Brien, Who Shot Sweetheart, Captured by posse.

Morris, Ill., Aug. 14.—Guy O'Brien, who shot and seriously wounded Miss Ida Torkelson, his sweetheart, while she was riding with her mother, here last Wednesday, captured by a posse headed by Mayor Makrested of Lee, today.

The citizens wanted to track O'Brien, so the mayor gave out a statement of mistaken identity, and that O'Brien, for whom capture was offered, had not been apprehended.

Then, he hurried the posse to the Torkville jail, as the suspect quieted down.

HUGHES HAS A BUSY DAY

Republican Nominee in Spokane—Led Automobile Parade.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 14.—Charles E. Hughes today spent one of the busiest days of his campaign trip. He was up early, and led an automobile parade, arranged so that those who were unable to attend the two later meetings here might see him. Before noon, Hughes had driven to Couer d'Alene, Ida., 25 miles away, for an open air address, remaining for luncheon. After the speech at Spokane tonight Hughes leaves for Tacoma.

TWO JAMESTOWN BOYS INJURED

(Herald Special Service.) Jamestown, N. D., Aug. 14.—One lad was seriously injured and another injured in the hospital with a leg broken as the result of a series of automobile accidents here in 24 hours.

Harold Ellis, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ellis, who live east of town, was struck by an auto, driven by the daughter of Mrs. Peter Miller, of Buchanan. His right leg was broken above the knee.

Charles Larson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Larson of Jamestown, stepped out of a car five miles north of town last night to light the lamps when an auto, driven by a farmer, dashed over the lower portion of his body. His condition is serious.

BRITISH PURSUE TURKS NEAR SUEZ

London, Aug. 14.—British forces in Egypt are still driving back the Turks who were defeated in the recent battle east of the Suez canal. The following announcement in regard to this campaign was given out here:

"Our cavalry is in pursuit of the Turkish rear guard, and yesterday evening had driven back the Turks to a position east of Birs-el-Manqa. Although no material stores were found at Birs-el-Abd, there were large heaps of ashes in the vicinity of the abandoned Turkish position. Our troops have been active during the day, threatening various points of the enemy's line."

"Reports show the enemy's casualties have been heavy. There are a considerable number of dead bodies our front at Birs-el-Abd, and enemy collecting parties are employed constantly in removing the bodies of the fallen."

REBEL BAND SURROUNDED

Mexican General Expected to Attack Hernandez' Men.

Chihuahua City, Mex., Aug. 14.—Reports today from General Domingo Arrieta said that one of his columns surrounded a band of 100 men under Nicolas Hernandez, Villa's former chief of staff, at Las Adargas, Chihuahua, and will attack immediately upon the arrival of reinforcements.

Hernandez, it is reported, failed in his mission to locate Villa's caches of ammunition.

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