

New York, June 9.—Silver, 66 1/8c; lead, \$6.95; spelter, nominal; copper, \$28.00@29.25.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1916.

WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Saturday, Except Showers in North Portion Tonight or Saturday; Cooler.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

Forty-sixth Year—No. 138.

Price Five Cents.

Entire Austrian Front Broken Completely By Russian Drive

RUSSIANS THREATEN TO ENVELOP WHOLE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY

Breach Nearly Hundred Miles Long and Thirty-eight Miles Deep Made in Austrian Lines With Capture of Over 50,000 Prisoners—Slav Regiments Surrender in Panic—Germans Gaining Ground Southwest of Fort Douaumont.

London, June 9, 2:23 p. m.—Information has reached the Russian embassy in Rome that the Austrian front has been completely broken along a length of 94 miles to a depth of 37 1/2 miles, according to a Central News dispatch today from the Italian capital.

Austrian Slav regiments are declared to have been seized with panic during the first attacks by the Russians and to have surrendered without any real resistance.

London, June 9.—A Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd today reports the continuation of the Russian successes in Volhynia and Galicia. The capture of an additional 185 officers and 13,714 men is announced.

Persistent hammering by the Germans on the defenses Verdun, north-east of the fortress has won another success, gaining them ground near the Thiaumont farm, about a mile southwest of Fort Douaumont.

Latest reports from the eastern front show the Russians to be continuing successfully their great offensive on a front of 250 miles or more from the Pripet to the Rumanian border. They have already made a breach said to be 300 miles wide in the Austrian lines and captured more than 50,000 prisoners.

Paris, June 9.—10:45 a. m.—The Germans have launched a general attack along the entire front on the right bank of the Meuse and have penetrated the French line at one point but were repulsed elsewhere.

The point where the Germans entered the French line is in the neighborhood of Thiaumont farm. The Germans also made two small attacks southwest of Hill No. 304, but these attacks, the statement says, were repulsed.

The text of the statement says: "On the left bank of the Meuse we repulsed last night two small attacks against positions southwest of Hill No. 304."

"On the right bank of the river the Germans are continuing to deliver violent attacks along a front of about two kilometers, stretching east and west of the Thiaumont farm. Between this farm and the Caillottes woods the enemy penetrated one of our trenches. All their endeavors on the west have been checked with heavy losses to the enemy."

"In the region of St. Mihiel, a detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to approach our lines east of Belle was dispersed by our fire."

Failure of Vaux Deeply Regretted. Paris, June 9, 5:23 a. m.—The fall of Fort Vaux, with its gallant little band of defenders, is deeply regretted, but public opinion is not discouraged.

The withdrawal of the French line to the inner defenses of Verdun on the right bank of the Meuse which was forecast by military writers as a natural consequence of the capture of Vaux, has not yet taken place. The French have resisted the furious and repeated efforts of the enemy to compel this retirement. Violent onslaughts, both in the Thiaumont region and on the trenches in the vicinity of Vaux were made by the Germans in the last twenty-four hours, but, according to the latest reports received by the French war office, all attacks were repulsed. By well directed attacks, in which it was said a number of divisions were destroyed, the Germans have advanced their lines about one mile. They have taken the southern part of Caillottes wood, part of the Chapire wood, Damloup village and now Vaux fort.

In past weeks the enemy's progress on the right was hampered by the French to fall back automatically from the Douaumont—Thiaumont lines, but under the present conditions it has been found that such a saw-tooth front can be held. The French found this to their disadvantage in the great Champagne offensive. Before the enemy will be able to make full use of this week's conquests, he will have to enlarge his front by the capture of Souville fort. This fort crowns a height of 388 meters which is situated to the southwest. Its guns sweep the line of the crests running from Vaux to Douaumont and its seizure will be a hard task which will entail desperate fighting and heavy sacrifices.

Berlin War Report. Berlin, June 9, via London, 4:10 p. m.—A statement issued today by

once. He was born in Montreal, was 36 years old and a member of the society of the Cincinnati. His family lives in England.

Gerard Denies Rumors. Berlin, June 9.—Wireless to Sayville.—The American ambassador James W. Gerard, has repudiated an interview recently attributed to him on the subject of President Wilson's peace efforts, the Overseas News Agency says.

Joffre in London. London, June 9.—12:23 p. m.—General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, is in London. He attended an important conference at the foreign office today with Paul Cambon, the French ambassador, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, and the members of the war council.

Loss of Dreadnought Denied. Berlin, Sunday, June 4.—By wireless to the Associated Press to Sayville, N. Y. (Delayed in transmission).—It is understood here that there has been published in England the statement that, according to a wireless dispatch received in London from Berlin, the German admiralty has admitted the loss of the dreadnought Westfalen in the North Sea battle. Authoritative and specific information given to the Associated Press today indicates that this report is without foundation and that the Westfalen, which led the line of German battleships, returned safely to her home port.

No "Canned Enthusiasm." At once a wave swept over the hall started, no one knew how, suggesting that stronger events than harmony, with Borah as the man to unite the parties, might happen. This thought grew as the senator in his speech introduced the magic name of "Roosevelt" as the Progressives' great leader.

"We want Teddy" resounded through the hall and galleries with more vim than at any time since the convention assembled. It was not "canned enthusiasm" or, it was, the can had burst from internal compression.

Senator Borah waited quietly and finally Chairman Robins urged quiet. "It is well known—the deep seated affection I have for your leader," he said and was halted by another salvo of enthusiasm, the whole convention in a mighty chant, shouting "We want Teddy" for a full minute, while Borah smilingly waited. The shouting lulled and then was renewed, leaders on the stage joining.

"But let us bear in mind" he urged, "what these two conventions do here will perhaps decide the welfare of the United States for the next quarter of a century. We can only insure ourselves by working together in close cooperation. I do not discourage your loyalty and enthusiasm to your leader, but I must say it is essential that before we leave this great city it should be definitely determined that we will march and fight together in this conflict."

Borah concluded amid applause and shouts of "Roosevelt and Borah." As Borah shook hands with the leaders on the stage and left, the convention was carried away with the excitement of the dramatic development.

Leaders Make Decision. When the leaders got time to breathe again, they conferred on the course to be followed by the convention and decided to be regulated by the action of the Republicans. Frequent bulletins were telephoned to the Auditorium stage by a Progressive representative at the Coliseum, so the Progressives were always abreast the action of the Republicans.

It was agreed that if the Republican convention gave no signs of making a nomination, that the Progressive convention would transact other routine business. Should a nomination by the Republicans appear imminent, however, it was agreed, the Progressives immediately would nominate Col. Roosevelt.

Several Progressive leaders, including Mr. Perkins, Governor Johnson, James R. Garfield and Henry M. Allen withdrew to a private room in the lower part of the convention hall while the platform reading was in progress to discuss a program in case the Republican convention did not nominate. They understood that the Republican convention would adjourn immediately after two ballots had been taken on the presidential nominee, provided there was no nomination at that time.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—Senator Smoot and Former Senator Crane, when they learned that Senator Borah had gone to the Progressive convention, said it was entirely a personal matter with him and that he went at his own volition.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—The Republican national convention late this afternoon was in session with the announced purpose of remaining continuous at work until a presidential candidate is nominated.

During the first four hours of the session Justice Hughes, former Senator Burton of Ohio, Elihu Root and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Sherman of Illinois were placed in nomination. Senator Fall of New Mexico was waiting to nominate Colonel Roosevelt. The list of other favorite sons remained to be presented and the prospects were that when nominations were closed one ballot or possibly two might be taken before the convention adjourned tomorrow.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—The big business of the convention was the nomination of candidates. The roll of states was called and Alabama, Alaska, passed. Arizona yielded to New York.

An Arizona member challenged the yielding and the delegation was polled. The "ayes" had it and Governor Whitman of New York, was recognized and took the platform to nominate Justice Hughes. The demonstration subsided while Governor Whitman was introduced.

His declaration that "We are to choose the next president," was applauded.

Then the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

BORAH ASTOUNDS PROGRESSIVES

Enters Convention Hall, Is Promptly Escorted to Platform and Given Tremendous Ovation.

URGES UNITED PARTY

Mentions Colonel as Great Party Leader and House Applauds and Shouts Roosevelt and Borah."

Auditorium Hall, Chicago, June 9, 12:44 p. m.—Without any preliminary announcement Senator William E. Borah entered the Auditorium Hall at 12:40 p. m. where the Progressives were assembled in convention. He was escorted to the platform a tremendous ovation was given him.

Chairman Robins introduced Senator Borah and the convention roared itself hoarse when the senator said he had not come officially.

"I will say to you frankly" were his first words, "I came over here to get an inspiration."

Senator Borah waited quietly and finally Chairman Robins urged quiet. "It is well known—the deep seated affection I have for your leader," he said and was halted by another salvo of enthusiasm, the whole convention in a mighty chant, shouting "We want Teddy" for a full minute, while Borah smilingly waited.

The shouting lulled and then was renewed, leaders on the stage joining.

"But let us bear in mind" he urged, "what these two conventions do here will perhaps decide the welfare of the United States for the next quarter of a century. We can only insure ourselves by working together in close cooperation. I do not discourage your loyalty and enthusiasm to your leader, but I must say it is essential that before we leave this great city it should be definitely determined that we will march and fight together in this conflict."

Borah concluded amid applause and shouts of "Roosevelt and Borah." As Borah shook hands with the leaders on the stage and left, the convention was carried away with the excitement of the dramatic development.

Leaders Make Decision. When the leaders got time to breathe again, they conferred on the course to be followed by the convention and decided to be regulated by the action of the Republicans. Frequent bulletins were telephoned to the Auditorium stage by a Progressive representative at the Coliseum, so the Progressives were always abreast the action of the Republicans.

It was agreed that if the Republican convention gave no signs of making a nomination, that the Progressive convention would transact other routine business. Should a nomination by the Republicans appear imminent, however, it was agreed, the Progressives immediately would nominate Col. Roosevelt.

Several Progressive leaders, including Mr. Perkins, Governor Johnson, James R. Garfield and Henry M. Allen withdrew to a private room in the lower part of the convention hall while the platform reading was in progress to discuss a program in case the Republican convention did not nominate. They understood that the Republican convention would adjourn immediately after two ballots had been taken on the presidential nominee, provided there was no nomination at that time.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—Senator Smoot and Former Senator Crane, when they learned that Senator Borah had gone to the Progressive convention, said it was entirely a personal matter with him and that he went at his own volition.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—The Republican national convention late this afternoon was in session with the announced purpose of remaining continuous at work until a presidential candidate is nominated.

During the first four hours of the session Justice Hughes, former Senator Burton of Ohio, Elihu Root and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Sherman of Illinois were placed in nomination. Senator Fall of New Mexico was waiting to nominate Colonel Roosevelt. The list of other favorite sons remained to be presented and the prospects were that when nominations were closed one ballot or possibly two might be taken before the convention adjourned tomorrow.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—The big business of the convention was the nomination of candidates. The roll of states was called and Alabama, Alaska, passed. Arizona yielded to New York.

An Arizona member challenged the yielding and the delegation was polled. The "ayes" had it and Governor Whitman of New York, was recognized and took the platform to nominate Justice Hughes. The demonstration subsided while Governor Whitman was introduced.

His declaration that "We are to choose the next president," was applauded.

Then the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

T. R.'S SECRETARY FIGHTS FOR CHIEF



John W. McGrath.

SMOOT REPORTS PEACE DECISION

Conferees of Both Parties Believe Good of Country Depends on Defeat of Wilson.

A G R E E O N P O L I C I E S

Progressives Unanimous in Urging Roosevelt as Most Desirable Candidate on Which to Unite.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9, 11:30 a. m.—Report of the conference committee was presented by Senator Smoot at 11:30 a. m. The big hall was more crowded than it had been at any other hour during the day. The prospect of nominations brought in the crowd. The delegates from the favorite son states came prepared with flags and noise-making machines for the demonstrations.

Chairman Harding kept on banging the gavel and Colonel Stone, the sergeant-at-arms, kept on urging the delegates to hurry to their seats, so the convention could begin. The responses were slow.

Finally at 11:17 Chairman Harding got the meeting in order and the convention stood while Bishop William F. McDowell offered prayer.

Senator Smoot read the report of the peace conferees. Your committee appointed pursuant to the resolution adopted at yesterday's session met in committee representing the National Progressive convention and reports that the Progressive convention of conferees consisted of Messrs. Perkins of New York, Johnson of California; Bonaparte of California; Wilkinson of New York and Parker of Louisiana.

Wilson Must Be Defeated. The conference was frank, free and most friendly. The conferees were of one mind in believing that the good of the country and perhaps its repute and influence for years to come, depends upon the complete defeat of the present Democratic administration and the restoration of the control of the executive and legislative branches of the government to the hands of those who firmly believe in and will execute the policies that are so heartily supported by the Republican and Progressive parties alike.

Progressives Solid for Roosevelt. The Progressive convention conferees were unanimous in urging temperateness and fairness to the opinion that Theodore Roosevelt of New York had so large a per cent following and such a close personal relation to the issues of the coming campaign as to make him the most desirable candidate upon which to unite.

It was agreed that your conferees would report these facts to this convention. Respectfully submitted, REED SMOOT, WILLIAM MURRAY CRANE, W. E. BORA, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, A. R. JOHNSON.

The announcement that the conference was "frank, free and friendly" was applauded.

When Mr. Smoot came to the announcement that the Progressives had urged that Colonel Roosevelt had the attributes of "the most desirable candidate upon which to unite," there was applause, cheers and some hisses. Progressive Harmony Report. The report of the conferees follows:

(Continued on Page 7.)

Uniting of Two Parties Still Hanging in Balance

Progressives Stoutly Adhere to Roosevelt While Republicans Spend Day in Nominating "Favorite Sons" Amid Cheers and Much Speechmaking—Hughes' Name Loudly Applauded—Taft Is Honored—Leaders Confer on Harmony Between Parties and Prepare for Second Conference With Teddyites.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—The Republican national convention late this afternoon was in session with the announced purpose of remaining continuous at work until a presidential candidate is nominated.

During the first four hours of the session Justice Hughes, former Senator Burton of Ohio, Elihu Root and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Senator Sherman of Illinois were placed in nomination. Senator Fall of New Mexico was waiting to nominate Colonel Roosevelt. The list of other favorite sons remained to be presented and the prospects were that when nominations were closed one ballot or possibly two might be taken before the convention adjourned tomorrow.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 9.—The big business of the convention was the nomination of candidates. The roll of states was called and Alabama, Alaska, passed. Arizona yielded to New York.

An Arizona member challenged the yielding and the delegation was polled. The "ayes" had it and Governor Whitman of New York, was recognized and took the platform to nominate Justice Hughes. The demonstration subsided while Governor Whitman was introduced.

His declaration that "We are to choose the next president," was applauded.

Then the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

(Continued on Page 7.)

PERKINS SURE OF THE OUTCOME

No Matter What Republicans Do, Progressives "Have Got 'Em Anyway."

Auditorium Hall, Chicago, June 9, 1:14 p. m.—After finishing consideration of their platform, section by section but without voting for its final adoption, the Progressive convention recessed for lunch at 1:08 until 3 p. m.

The conference committees were understood to be watching the situation to determine whether there is any use to try again to get together. This would depend, it was said, upon whether the Republicans went on with nominations or desired further parleys.

The visit of Senator Borah was said by Mr. Perkins to be "another sign of the friendly spirit between the two conventions."

Mr. Perkins said he could not know what significance could be attached to the senator's visit. Some leaders suggested that Borah might be the compromise nominee suggested by the Republicans.

"Any way we're making a record for ourselves that will set us right before the country."

"No matter what the outcome we got 'em anyway," Mr. Perkins said.

Perkins Reads Harmony Report. A report of the peace conferees appointed by the Progressive national convention, was read to the delegates today by Chairman George W. Perkins, at the same hour the Republican conference committee was making its report at the Coliseum. The reports were not identical but they agreed that Colonel Roosevelt's name was presented to the Republicans and that the latter offered no name for consideration. Both reports recommended that the conferees meet "this afternoon or evening."

Mr. Perkins read the report of the Republican committee and the declaration that the Progressive members of the committee had urged Theodore Roosevelt as the "most desirable candidate upon which to unite," was so wildly cheered that the report had to be read again when order was obtained.

For an hour the Progressive delegates had been listening to the reading of the platform. The radicals had been straining at the leash. They had been restrained only by the statement of Chairman Robins that the report of the conference committee was coming very soon.

Progressives Applaud Conferees. After listening to the reading of the two reports and Mr. Perkins' appeal to the convention to let the conferees go back to work, the delegates applauded vociferously the chairman's praise of the eloquence of his colleague's arguments in favor of the Progressive's unilateral candidate, Governor Hiram Johnson, former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, John M. Parker of Louisiana, and H. S. Wilkinson of New York were introduced in order.

Johnson Sounds Pessimistic Note. Governor Johnson sounded a note of pessimism in the call for peace by telling the Progressives not to place too much confidence in the expressions concerning Colonel Roosevelt in the Republican report. His remarks voiced the fears of the radicals that there was little prospect for an agreement between the two conventions, but his name on the report guaranteed.

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

When the governor went on to a denunciation of President Wilson's foreign policy and a declaration that the prosperity of the country only was temporary and dependent wholly on the war. For the times to come, he declared, the nation called for "our greatest statesmen and the Republican party."

(Continued on Page 7.)