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Martin Glynn Brings Tears to Bryan's Eyes

KEYNOTE SPEECH AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION CHEERED TO THE ECHO

Former Governor of New York Reviews Americanism, Peace, Preparedness, Legislation of Present Administration, Draws Graphic Pictures of Past and Present American History and Cites Acts of America's Great Presidents—Justifies President's Policies—Bryan Applauds While Tears Stream Down His Face.

Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—With the keynote of "Americanism and Peace, Preparedness and Prosperity" the Democratic national convention began its first session shortly after noon today with not a single element in sight to disturb the harmonious re-nomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall.



OLLIE JAMES OF KENTUCKY

When National Chairman McCombs called the convention to order twelve thousand delegates, alternates and spectators packed the big coliseum to the roof. Members of the national committee, members of President Wilson's cabinet and party leaders from all over the country had places on the platform.

Wilson Wants Marshall. Vice presidential honors were won by President Wilson's direct ward, but he desired the re-nomination of Vice President Marshall, were brought to the convention hall but only as favorite sons compliments.

Glynn Makes Keynote Speech. Former Governor Glynn of New York was next with the keynote speech.



MARTIN GLYNN'S SMILE

Down under the speaker's stand direct telephone and telegraph wires to the White House carried momentary reports of the proceedings in the hall. All prospect of a fight in the convention had gone glimmering overnight with William J. Bryan's announcement that he did not propose to press certain planks before the resolutions committee and that he would make campaign speeches for the Democratic nominee.

"We have entered this hall as Democrats, let us deliberate as Americans," said Mr. Glynn in sounding the keynote.

"It is the business of this convention representing every section of the United States, speaking for every racial strain in America to send forth a message to all the world that will leave no room for doubt."

Reviewing President Wilson's conduct of foreign affairs, he declared the president had stood with Washington, Adams and Grant who had preserved peace with honor.

"For vain glory or for selfish purpose," Mr. Glynn declared, "others may cry for a policy of blood and iron, but the president has acted on the belief that the leader of a nation who plunges his people into an unnecessary war, like Pontius Pilate, vainly washes his hands of innocent blood, while the earth quakes and the heavens are darkened and thousands give up the ghost."

"If Washington was right, if Jefferson was right, if Hamilton was right, then the president is right today," he declared.

Immediately after the prayer Chairman McCombs delivered a brief address.

A real demonstration greeted Mr. McCombs' declaration: "The elephant is dead, the Moose is dead; long live the American Eagle."

J. Bruce Kremer, secretary of the national committee, then read the formal call for the convention.

Glynn Repeatedly Applauded. Mr. Glynn's long recital of efforts by President Wilson and former presidents to preserve American neutrality and peace was frequently interrupted by applause.

"Go on," "go on," came shouts from the crowd.

"Alright, I'll hit them hard," Glynn answered.

When he told how many presidents "didn't go to war," and settled troubles by negotiation, he was repeatedly cheered.

Glynn proceeded to recite incidents in diplomatic history in which war was avoided by Republican presidents.

As Mr. Glynn recounted each instance some delegate would shout: "What did the president do?"

"He settled our troubles by negotiations just as the president does now," Mr. Glynn would reply and the convention would roar its approval.

When he had spoken one hour, Mr. Glynn was hal through his preparedness speech and he attempted to pass on to other subjects, but the delegates wanted more of the same subject.

"I can't stay on that all day," said Mr. Glynn. "I've got something else to tell you about."

Women delegates led a demonstration which followed Mr. Glynn's declaration that the president's neutrality policy "satisfies the mothers of the land."

Forced to Repeat Part of Address. The crowd forced Mr. Glynn to repeat part of his address, drowned in the applause in which he declared that the men of America will fight and die for our flag when reason primes the rifle, when honor draws the sword and when justice breathes a blessing on the cause that they uphold.

Another prolonged demonstration followed. From his desk William J. Bryan joined, tears streaming, and his face flushed with emotion. A Texas delegate called out: "Don't forget that his policy also satisfies William J. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan gazed intently at Glynn and enthusiastically clapped his hands in approval of the speaker's deprecation of war.

In the midst of peroration, the braying of a donkey disturbed Governor Glynn for a moment. The sound came through the windows from a stable in the rear. Evidently the governor regarded the braying as approval. The audiences laughed, the speaker smiled and continued to the end, a laudation of Woodrow Wilson as "president and president to be."

President Wilson requesting the observance of the anniversary of the birth of the flag be read. There were no objections and cheers greeted the reading of the paper.

Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—At 11:20 o'clock, forty minutes before time for the convention to be called to order there were not more than twenty delegates on the floor, only a few officials on the platform and the galleries were filling slowly.

The delegates and alternates had seats on the main floor, arranged like a huge oblong wedge with the broad side toward the platform. Their seats were jammed together, arrangements for both delegates and spectators being much more congested than at either convention in Chicago.

The only picture of President Wilson was hung on the speaker's stand. It was a small reproduction of a photograph on a shield with a background of the flag, and bore the inscription "America First."

The coliseum filled rapidly just before noon, some delay in opening the doors to spectators preventing an earlier influx. The bands accompanied the delegations to the hall, but were not allowed to march into the hall. There was little excitement or cheering during the half hour preceding the opening of the convention.

Moving picture machines were planted at every vantage point. Because of the heat under a glaring skylight, many of the delegates soon removed their coats and it promised soon to become a coatless crowd.

Texas delegation tossed miniature souvenir bales of cotton to the galleries.

New Song Brings Applause. At 11:45 the official band began playing the opening selection in accompaniment to a male quartette that sang a new song about America through megaphones. The song brought the first applause of the day.

"Dixie Brings the Rebel Yell." Just before the convention was called to order the band struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and the delegates rose joining in the chorus and waving American flags.

"Dixie" brought a roar interrupted with the rebel yell.

William J. Bryan was cheered as he took his seat in the press section. The applause for his gavel on the floor was again a sea of flags.

Mr. Bryan smiled his appreciation and got out his pencil and prepared for his reportorial duties.

A "woody tiger" was sent to Chairman McCombs' desk by a New York delegate.

The crowd was patient, orderly and quiet as it waited for the convention to begin. A half hour after the time set for the start the delegates still were coming in.

McCombs Calls Order. Chairman McCombs took his place at his desk at 12:30 a. m. amid applause. A few thumps of his gavel on a wooden sounding board quickly secured order and he cried:

"The convention will be in order." One verse of "America" was then sung by the entire crowd with tossing flags keeping the rhythm.

This was followed by one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner."

President Leads Great Parade. Great Flag Day Procession Emphasizes National Capitol's Demand for Adequate Army and Navy.

MANY STORIES CLOSE. Government Employees Given Holiday—Wilson Addresses People on "America First."

Washington, June 14.—Led by President Wilson carrying the Stars and Stripes nearly seventy-five thousand men, women and children of Washington marched up broad Pennsylvania avenue today in a preparedness parade to emphasize the national capital's demand for an adequate army and navy.

Besides marching himself and then reviewing the parade the president delivered an address on "America First" in the afternoon at an open air meeting south of the White House.

Washington was brilliantly decorated for the occasion. It was a holiday for under an executive order issued by the president, all government employees were excused from work and many stores were closed.

Wilson Sets Precedent. President Wilson decided to set a precedent by walking during the entire length of the parade. Former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft also had been invited but found it impossible to participate.

WILL BE RENOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS



Thomas R. Marshall.

It is not expected that any real opposition will develop to the re-nomination of Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana for second place on the Democratic ticket.

president left the head of the parade and entered the stand to watch the remainder of the line pass by.

Ne regular military organizations were permitted to march because Secretaries Baker and Daniels thought that it would be improper for professional soldiers or sailors to participate.

After marching in review the paraders were directed to proceed to the open space back of the White House where a temporary stand was erected for the flag day exercises.

Marches Briskly to Music. The president, attired in white trousers, blue coat and straw hat, and shouldering his flag like a musket, stepped briskly to martial airs played by the United States Marine Band.

He smiled broadly and frequently raised his hat in response to cheers as he marched along between two District citizens, escorted by Secretary Tumulty, the White House employees and the White House newspaper correspondents.

Ideal weather favored the demonstration. There was hardly a cloud in the sky and it was as cool as late spring. Enthusiastic crowds thronged the avenue from Peace Monument to the White House.

President is Warned. As the line swung around the treasury building at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania avenue the president was confronted by a huge banner bearing the legend "Be Prepared—If You Care About Ninety One Electoral Votes, Consider Us—Woman's Party."

It was the work of the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage.

The president's criticism of the political activity of foreign born citizens was caused, administration officials explained later, by recent editorials in foreign language newspapers in the United States and published statements of so-called hyphenated Americans on the coming campaign. It is understood that the address will be echoed at the Democratic national convention at St. Louis.

Speaking of disloyalty in the United States, the president said: "The editors form a minority, a very small minority but an active and subtle minority, working underground but also showing its ugly head where it may be seen and it is this minority that at this very moment that is striving to levy a kind of political blackmail or weak its vengeance at the polls. This is the sort of thing against which the American people will turn. That is the lesson which I come to remind you of today."

AMERICA FIRST IS DEMOCRATIC SLOGAN. The national Democratic committee has adopted a design for a campaign button, suggested by National Committeeman McLean of North Carolina. It bears a picture of President Wilson with the motto "America first" in bold red letters.

The North Carolina delegation is urging the appointment of Edward E. Britten of that state as permanent secretary of the convention. He held the place four years ago.

CZERNOWITZ ON EVE OF FALLING INTO HANDS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

General Brussloff Cuts Railway Running North From Capital of Bukovina—Heavy Fighting in Progress Around City—Russians Steadily Progressing to Northwest—Violent Engagements Continue on Verdun Front—Austrians Meet Defeat in Southern Tyrol.

There is a momentary lull in the desperate fighting which has been going on several days northeast of Verdun.

Preparations for further assaults on the French defenses are in progress, however, Paris today reporting a violent bombardment in the Vaux sector.

The Rome war office today reports the failure of Austrian assaults on Italian positions along the Posina line in the southern Tyrol.

Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, is apparently on the eve of falling into Russian hands. General Brussloff troops are reported to have cut the railway running north from the city.

Petrograd, June 14.—In the advance upon Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, the Russians have occupied the village of Sniatyn, 20 miles northwest of the city, the war office announced today.

In addition to their previous captures, the Russians have taken twenty officers, six thousand men, six guns and ten machine guns.

The text of the statement says: "Western front: Along the whole front from the southward of Polesia to the Rumanian frontier our troops continue to drive back the enemy. During yesterday twenty officers and about 6,000 men were taken prisoner. We have taken six cannon, ten machine guns and many artillery and ammunition wagons. The total of prisoners and trophies captured during the operations amount to nearly 120,000 men, 1,750 officers, 120 cannon and 260 machine guns.

Reports which have been received say the enemy abandoned at certain points quantities of various war materials of such bulk as to make it impossible to give an exact description at such short notice, as an instance, we found abandoned sufficient rails for field railways to cover 30 versts (about twenty miles)."

Russians Still Advancing. London, June 14, 12:50 a. m.—Reports from the eastern front indicate that the Russians are making substantial progress in their efforts to capture Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina. A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the Russians have interrupted the Austrian communications by cutting the railway running north from Czernowitz. Heavy fighting is in progress in the eastern, southeastern and northern outskirts of the city.

A wireless dispatch from Rome quotes the Russian ambassador to Italy to the effect that Russian cavalry has reached a point twenty miles beyond Czernowitz.

Further north the Russian forces have followed up their victories along the river Sty and are steadily advancing to the northwest towards Vladimir Volynski. In this sector the Russians have covered the ground embraced in from one and a half to two marches from the Rostok-Lutsik line.

Having reached the Stokholm river, the Russians are separating from Kl. The vital center of German communications in this sector, by less than one-third the distance they covered during their crushing strokes westward from the Olyka region. They are already more than half way from Olyka to Vladimir-Volynski.

Paris, June 14, 11:45 a. m.—A violent artillery bombardment took place last night in the vicinity of Vaux on the Verdun front. There were no infantry actions before Verdun.

Actions before Verdun, the official statement of today says. The French carried a small German post near Venizel, east of Soissons.

In a raid by French troops at Songern in the Vosges resulted in the capture of a number of Germans.

The text of the statement says: "Between the river Oise and the river Aisne a strong patrol of the enemy has been driven back with infantry fire at a point southeast of Moulins-Sous-Touvent, east of Soissons we have occupied a small German post near Venizel.

"There has been intermittent artillery fighting in the sectors on the left bank of the Meuse. On the right bank the enemy last night bombarded violently our positions north of the Thiaumont works; in the woods of Vaux and Chapiteau and to the south of Fort Vaux. There has been no infantry attacks here.

"In the Vosges a surprise attack by French troops on the Skis upon a German detachment to the south of Songern (north of Thiaumont) resulted in our bringing back some prisoners."

Fighters Are Exhausted. Paris, June 14.—The fighting around Verdun has once more died down from sheer exhaustion of combatants. An entire division, half of whom were Bavarians and half Romanians was brought up by the Germans in twelve separate attempts Monday to storm the French positions north of Thiaumont. From this position the

French flanking fire prevents the enemy from advancing on the Vaux plateau. As no results had been attained by nightfall, fresh troops were brought up and an attempt was made to turn the position from the southwest. After a desperate struggle a footing was obtained in some of the trenches on Hill No. 321, half a mile west of Thiaumont and a mile east of Bras.

No effort was made to increase this advantage yesterday owing to the losses on Monday which, according to prisoners, were exceptionally heavy. A man belonging to the Sixteenth Bavarian infantry stated that his regiment had been held in reserve for a big offensive against the French at Verdun but that it had been thrown in to support the troops attacking Thiaumont and had lost nearly a third of its effectives.

German Repulse Russians. Berlin, June 14, via London, 4:11 p. m.—The Russian offensive which has been directed against the southern portion of the eastern front broke out again yesterday against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces at a point about 75 miles north of Pinsk. The Russians made several successive attacks with masses of infantry. The war office announcement of today says they were repulsed with heavy losses.

The army headquarters' communication of today says: "Western front: On the heights south of Zillebeke a portion of our new position was lost during yesterday's fighting."

"On the right bank of the Meuse positions of the enemy west and south of Thiaumont farm were captured during the battles of June 12 and June 13. During these operations we captured 733 Frenchmen, including 27 officers and 15 machine guns.

"German patrol conducted effective operations near Maricourt, in the Somme, and in the Argonne.

"Eastern front: South of Lake Narocz reconnoitering detachments destroyed advanced enemy fortifications and brought back sixty prisoners. North of Baranovich, the Russians after a violent artillery preparation, advanced to the attack with dense masses of troops. They attempted seven times to storm our lines. The Russians were repulsed completely and suffered heavy losses.

"German aviators in the last few days have carried out operations for the purpose of attacking railways behind the Russian front. Repeatedly troop trains have been brought to a standstill and railway establishments have been destroyed."

German Estimate. Berlin, June 14.—Wireless to Sayville.—The losses of the British navy during the war are placed by German newspapers at more than 600,000 tons.

"Up to the time of the recent battle in the North sea," says the Overseas News Agency, "the British lost eleven battleships, fifteen armored cruisers and eleven other cruisers. To this must be added thirty torpedo boats, twenty submarines, twenty submarines and other vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. These losses were increased as a result of the Skagerrak battle to more than 130 units, with a total tonnage exceeding 600,000."

Austrians Torpedoed Transport. Berlin, June 14.—By wireless to Sayville.—The following statement from the Austrian admiralty was received here today from Vienna by wireless:

"An Austro-Hungarian submarine on June 8 torpedoed the Italian auxiliary cruiser Principe Umberto which had troops on board. The steamer which was accompanied by several destroyers, sank in a few minutes."

The loss of the Principe Umberto was announced by the Italian admiralty on June 9. It was said probably half the troops on board the vessel perished.

Italians Repulse Enemy. Rome, June 14, via London, 2:02 p. m.—Austrian attacks along the line of the Posina in the southern Tyrol, made after intensive artillery preparation on Monday night, were everywhere repulsed by the Italians, the war office announced today.

The statement follows: "On the line of the Posina the enemy, after a violent artillery bombardment, made an attack on the night of June 12 toward Forni, Alta, Campagna, Monte Glove and Monte Brazzone, but was repulsed everywhere.

"Yesterday the enemy confined himself to bombarding our positions along the whole front, particularly in the Novegno area, with batteries of all calibers. Our troops firmly withstood this fire and prevented the development of an infantry attack.

"On the upper Bolte attempts by the enemy to recapture positions were occupied north of Podestano were thwarted completely. Small encounters in the upper Fella and Seebach valleys resulted in our favor."

RAILROAD MEN FAIL TO AGREE

Unions Reject Proposals of Road Officials—New Answer Must Be Made.

New York, June 14.—The fate of the negotiations between the railroad managers of the United States and their employes for a settlement of the "wage discussion" hangs today on the willingness of the railroads to "present a different answer" to the men's demands.

The union heads at their conference here today rejected the railroads' "contingent" proposition and demanded "something definite." The railroad managers met this afternoon to determine what action would be taken.

The conference then adjourned until tomorrow.

New York, June 14.—Railway managers and officials of railway unions, who have been discussing wages and hours of work, believed that this would be the last day of their conference and that it would end in a deadlock. The conference has been in session most of the time since January 1 and is estimated to have cost upwards of \$100,000. More than 800 delegates from unions of railway employes representing 350,000 workers have attended.

The union men have rejected flatly a proposal by the managers that no man shall be paid twice for the same time, although his day may be divided between two classes of work. Some of the 105 questions submitted by the men to the managers remained to be answered today. After this it was expected the conference would adjourn.

Labor leaders said the next step would be to submit to the unions a referendum vote as to whether the officials should be empowered to exercise their own judgment in calling a strike. If that were decided in the affirmative another conference of the managers would be called.

AUTO BANDITS SHOOT OFFICER

Chicago, June 14.—Two automobile bandits shot Herman Malow, a motorcycle policeman, to death, and seriously wounded his companion, Police-man Thur Linde, after a spectacular hold-up in a western suburb early today.

The bandits, driving a stolen car, had held up an automobile party, taking jewelry and money amounting to \$2,200. They escaped.

ACCOUNTED FOR. "Indians are much more stoical in the face of death than white men." "Of course, they are. They like better to die."