

New York, July 29.—Silver, 63 1/2c; lead, \$6.35; tin, \$10.25; copper, \$27.00@27.75.

The Ogden Standard

4 P. M. CITY EDITION TWENTY-SIX PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Sunday Fair; Warmer Sunday; Fair Monday.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1916.

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

Russians Capture 20,000 Men and 400 Officers

Austro-Germans Driven Back Along Kovel Line

BRITISH AND FRENCH ADVANCE AGAINST STUBBORN RESISTANCE

Pozieres and Highwood in Allies' Hands and German Efforts to Capture Delville Wood Repulsed—Numerous Aerial Combats With Varying Successes Reported—Berlin Admits Penetration of Teutonic Lines by Russians Northwest of Lutsk But Claims Advance Stopped West of That City.

Petrograd, July 29, via London, 3:50 p. m.—The capture by Russian troops in the fighting yesterday on the eastern front included 400 officers and 20,000 men, it was officially announced today. Fifty-five Teuton guns were taken. The Austro-Germans were driven back along the whole front from the Kovel-Rojitche railway to Brody.

General Letchitzky, the statement adds, won an important victory south of the Dneister in the direction of Stanislaw.

Berlin, July 29, via London, 5:15 p. m.—After repeated futile attacks northwest of Lutsk, says the German official statement today, the Russians succeeded in penetrating the German lines in the region of Tristyn, and caused the Germans to give up their advanced positions which they had previously held beyond the river Stokhod.

West of Lutsk, the statement adds, the Russian attack has been brought to a standstill by a German counter attack.

Berlin, July 29, by wireless to Sayville.—A German auxiliary cruiser at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 27 after an engagement with the armed British steamship Eskimo captured the vessel and brought her into port, according to a statement given out today by the German admiralty. The encounter took place at a point 15 miles southeast of Arendal, a Norwegian seaport on the Skagerrak.

Petrograd, July 29, via London, 5:30 p. m.—A semi-official estimate of the number of prisoners taken by the Russians during the first half of the summer campaign just closing places the total at 350,000.

While the British and French are making thrusts here and there against the German front in the Somme region, the Russians are pressing their drives against Lemberg. The magnitude of the Russian victory is indicated by Petrograd's claim to the capture yesterday of 65 guns and 20,000 prisoners.

Zeppelin airships dropped 32 bombs on the English east coast today. No casualties resulted and little damage was done.

Berlin today admits penetration of the Teutonic lines by the Russians northwest of Lutsk in the Tristyn region, but declares west of Lutsk the Germans by a counter attack have stopped the Russian advance.

On the Somme front in France the British have advanced in the vicinity of Pozieres and Highwood and have repulsed German efforts to capture Delville wood.

German Attacks Repulsed. Paris, July 29, 12:30 p. m.—Two strong German detachments which attempted to reach the French lines at the point west of Verdun yesterday, were repulsed. It was officially announced by the French war department today.

The communication says: "On the Somme front two strong enemy detachments which attempted to reach our lines west of Verdun yesterday were repulsed by the Meuse a German attack upon our positions on Hill 204 broke down under our fire. On the right bank two German attacks during the night against a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury involved serious losses to the enemy.

"Our troops continuing their minor operations carried portions of several trenches north of Chapelle Sainte Fine and in the region of the Thiaumont work, where we captured one machine gun.

"The artillery duel is still lively in the sectors of the Fumin and Chenois woods."

Aerial Combats. "Aviation: On the morning of July 27, a French aeroplane, piloted by Ser De Terline, attacked a German machine flying over Chateau. The French pilot had just opened fire when the machine gun jammed. The enemy was in full flight. Two of our machines saw De Terline swoop upon his adversary at full speed, crash into him and fall with him to the ground. The French pilot and two German airmen fell within our lines. De Terline had already brought down two enemy machines and had just received the military cross.

"In the region of Amiens our pursuing aeroplanes fought thirty-four battles in the course of which five enemy machines were forced to land in a damaged condition. A sixth German machine was brought down between Chalons and Roye.

"On the night of July 28, our bom-

baring squadron carried out a number of operations. In all 207 shells were dropped on bivouacs, depots and railway stations on the enemy's front."

In the region of the French fortress of Verdun two German attacks on a redoubt in the ravine south of Fleury were checked. The French, the official statement says, made some progress in the direction of Thiaumont. In the sector of Fumin and Chenois woods an artillery duel continues.

Bulgarians Repulse Attacks. Sofia, Bulgaria, July 29, via London, 3:30 p. m.—The repulse of attacks on the Bulgarian lines along the Macedonian front on July 25 was announced today by the war office, which states that counter attacks resulted in the capture by the Bulgarians of hostile trenches.

The statement says that on July 27 there was weak cannonading along the entire Macedonian front and the control engagements which resulted favorably to the Bulgarians.

The statement follows: "On the 25th an enemy battalion provided with machine guns and supported by a battery of howitzers attacked our advanced detachments on Rahovo-Shorsko front. All the attacks were repulsed with enemy losses. Our troops subsequently carried out counter attacks and captured enemy trenches.

"From the Twenty-fifth to the Twenty-seventh a Serbian division tried to occupy the heights north of the village of Poljar but they were thrown back to the plain after suffering considerable losses."

Raid on Italian Towns. Berlin, July 29.—(By wireless to Sayville).—The Austro-Hungarian admiralty in a statement today reports a raid by Austrian aircraft on various Italian towns, as follows:

"An Austrian naval aeroplane squadron on July 27, bombarded very successfully railway stations, military objects at Bari, Mola Bari, Glienlev and Molinetta with heavy, light and incendiary bombs. Especially at Bari destructive hits were obtained and serious fires were caused in railway buildings, factories and the government palace. The squadron returned unharmed."

Petrograd, July 29.—The official war statement says: "Eastern front: On July 28 one of our air squadrons consisting of ten aeroplanes made a successful raid upon Baranovich, throwing bombs on the railway station buildings and rolling stock. A few fires were observed.

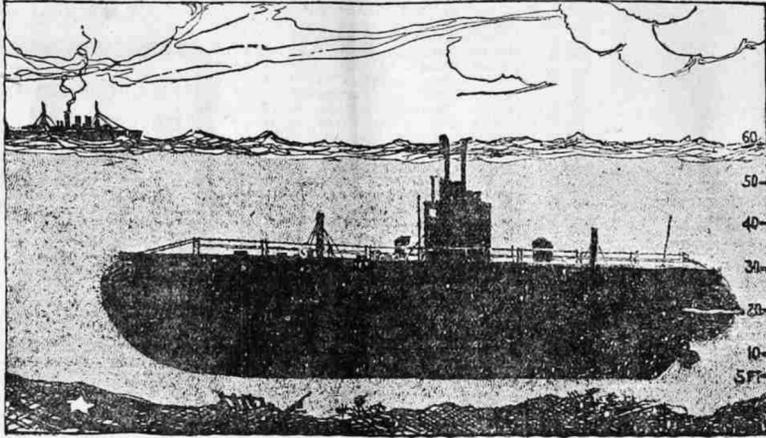
"The armies of General Brusiloff having resumed the offensive have thrown back the enemy on the whole front from the Kovel-Rojitche railway to the region of Brody, and have

captured this last named place.

Enemy Thrown Back. "Troops of General Letchitzky, by an audacious thrust have thrown back the enemy in the direction of Stanislaw to the south of the river Dneister. A number of prisoners and other booty were captured. Figures and details are not yet available.

"An heroic Cossack division, by a cavalry attack, surprised the natives and took Izerzany (15 miles south-east of Stanislaw).

HOW GERMAN SUBMARINE WILL LOOK FOR HOSTILE CRAFT



The German submarine Deutschland will make its dash from Baltimore to the open sea under water. When well beyond the cordon of allied warships off the Virginia capes it will rise cautiously until the periscope is above the surface. If a careful search reveals no hostile craft on the horizon the Deutschland will then rise to the surface and remain there until the approach of a hostile vessel compels her to again submerge.

pers fresh from the presses but the flames were extinguished quickly.

From the manner in which the publishing company's presses were worked they were placed in an attempt was made to destroy all the publishing company's presses.

Workmen began clearing away the wreckage shortly after the explosions, and said the presses would be running again in a few hours. This week's issue of the Menace dated August 5, carried several election articles.

Mark Brown, editor of the Menace, offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the person responsible for the explosion. "The issue for the week of August 5 had been running since yesterday at noon," said Mr. Brown. "We will insert the offer of reward in the remainder of the issues and hope to continue mailing this afternoon."

Mr. Brown said the Menace had received many threatening letters, but there had been no direct threat to destroy the plant. He estimated the damage would not exceed \$1,000. The Menace is housed in a two-story brick structure, 100 by 100 feet in dimensions.

Thousand Russians Captured. Berlin, July 28, by Wireless to Sayville.—The capture of 1,000 Russians during the fighting north of Brody is reported in the Austro-Hungarian headquarters' statement of July 27 which also records Russian repulses in this district. A success for the Austrians in the Prispol region where heights were captured from the Russians, is announced.

Steamer Drives Off U-Boat. Rome, Friday, July 28, 6:30 p. m.—(Delayed in Transmission).—The Re D'Italia, a 6,327 ton vessel of the Italian Lloyd Sabaudo line, was attacked by a Teutonic submarine at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 22 while the steamer was on a voyage from Genoa to New York. The defensive with which the vessel is equipped were brought into play and the submarine was driven away. The steamer proceeded on her way to America.

British Troops Advance. London, July 29, 3:40 p. m.—British troops yesterday made progress to the north and northeast of Pozieres and near Highwood, it was officially announced today. General Sir Douglas Haig also reported that two desperate German counter attacks against Delville wood were repulsed.

Rome, July 29, via London, 6:30 p. m.—Austrian aeroplanes made attacks yesterday on Bari, Mola di Bari, Molinetta and Otranto, seaports on the Adriatic. Two persons were wounded at Bari and five killed and 20 wounded at Molinetta. There was some slight damage to buildings at Mola di Bari.

Berlin, July 29, 3:10 p. m.—Via London, July 29, 10:30 a. m.—The execution at Zebruggue on July 27 of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels after trial by court martial for attempting to ram a German submarine, denotes a new phase in the controversy over the sea rights of merchantmen. The German government prize regulations issued before the beginning of the war adopted the principle that merchantmen were not entitled to commit acts of war and it threatened to treat as pirates those attempting to do so.

The execution of Captain Fryatt, German officials contend, is in accordance with that principle which, according to the German view, merely extends to sea warfare the principles already controlling franc-tireur activity on land.

It is hoped in official circles here that this case will lead to a definitive clearing up of the question of the merchantmen acting at intermittent times as war vessels.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of amalgamating the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the freight handlers.

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LINER APPAM CASE DECIDED

Federal Judge Decides in Favor of British Owners and Against German Prize Crew.

VIOLATED U. S. LAW

Court Reviews Prussian Treaty and Its Application—Vessel to Be Restored.

Norfolk, Va., July 29.—Federal Judge Waddill today decided the libel proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favor of the English owners and against the German prize crew which brought her here.

The court held that the German government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieutenant Berg and his prize crew on last February 1, brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

Prussian Treaty Does Not Apply. The court held further that the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, renewed in 1828, does not apply or control in the case so as to guarantee the prize crew asylum in United States waters.

That the action of the German prize crew in declaring the Appam a prize while the case was in litigation in the United States courts has no effect on the jurisdiction of the courts.

That the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the case is established by a long line of precedents including several by the supreme court.

Violation of U. S. Law. "The court's conclusion" the decision reads, "is that the manner of bringing the Appam into the waters of the United States, as well as her presence in those waters constitutes a violation of the sovereignty of the United States; that she came in without bidding or permission; that she is here in violation of the law; that she is unable to leave for lack of a crew which she cannot provide, or augment, without further violation of neutrality; that in her present condition she is without a lawful right to be and remain in the waters; that she belongs to her owners and to all practical purposes must be treated as abandoned and stranded upon our shores, and that her owners are entitled to restitution of their property, which this court should award, irrespective of the prize court proceedings of the court of the imperial government of the German empire and it will be so ordered."

Legal Status of Prize. The court decided that a prize vessel cannot legally be brought into neutral waters without a convoy. The Appam was brought in under her own steam after capture by the German raider Moewe last January 7.

The court disposed of The Hague treaty applicability, holding that it was not applicable, inasmuch as Great Britain never accepted it, but pointed out that the attitude of the American delegates to the convention was shown by their rejection of Article Twenty-three which would have guaranteed a prize vessel asylum in neutral waters. The Prussian treaty, however,

was given much attention by the court.

"The history of the adoption of this treaty with Prussia, the decision read, the conditions that brought about the same as the contemporaneous opinions of the eminent statesmen of that day, who participated in its procurement and acceptance by the two countries has been gone into fully in the effort to show that it was meant to give asylum to prizes in neutral waters; and that its particular purpose was to afford the United States an asylum for their prizes in Prussian waters. "Whatever may have been the view of those representing this country at that time, it seems clear to the court that no such enlarged and far-reaching view of the treaty as is now claimed for it can for a moment be entertained at this stage in the present modes of warfare and the laws, rules and regulations affecting the neutrality of nations in existence now and those of nearly a hundred years ago.

Secretary of State Upheld. "A careful review of the provisions of the Prussian treaty when read in the light of rulings and interpretations placed upon other contemporaneous treaties," the decision continued, "especially article 17 of the treaty of amity and commerce with France in 1778, convinces the court that the secretary of state's ruling is correct and that under the same prizes cannot be brought into the waters of the United States for the purpose of laying up by a prize master but only can be brought in by the capturing vessel, or a war vessel acting as convoy to such prize and then not for an indefinite period but for the temporary causes recognized by international law.

Court to Hear Motions. Attorneys were notified that the court would hear any motions they desired to make next Wednesday at noon. Counsel von Schilling who was in court with Lieutenant Berg said an appeal doubtless would be taken. "I never dreamed," Lieutenant Berg said, "that any grounds could be found for taking the Appam from us."

The vessel may be restored to her former owners under and pending appeal or held at Newport News in the custody of a United States marshal as at present.

Task Before U. S. Washington, July 29.—The federal court's decision holding for the British owners in the Appam case, confronts the United States government with the task of deciding what to do with Lieutenant Berg and his prize crew.

Generally speaking Lieutenant Berg and his crew are regarded as part of Germany's naval forces and if that view were carried out to its conclusion they would have to be interned for the war with the crews of the two other German raiders, Prince Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm at the Norfolk navy yard.

State department officials expect the court's decision will be carried through to the supreme court on appeal.

Forty-four Babies Die. Chicago, July 29.—Forty-four babies under one year old, died in Chicago during the 24 hours which ended at midnight, breaking the local record. Many of the deaths resulted from the heat, according to J. D. Robertson, health commissioner.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 96. Thirty-two deaths from heat had been reported since 6 o'clock this morning.

Hottest in 15 Years. Aurora, Ill., July 29.—The temperature here was 102 at 1 o'clock, the hottest in 15 years. Twelve persons have died in this vicinity in the last two days from the heat.

Children Die of Heat. Cleveland, O., July 29.—Today was the hottest day of the year in this city. The mercury reached 102 degrees at 2 p. m. and was still going up. A number of babies died from heat. Milk producers said a milk famine was threatened and increases in prices of milk are in prospect.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 29.—The heat wave continued throughout Iowa today. Corn is suffering more and more from the heat, according to reports. The temperature here at noon was 95.

New York, July 29.—A wave of high barometric pressure originating in Canada swept down from the St. Lawrence valley yesterday and interposed an actual barrier between the heat wave in western states and the Atlantic seaboard. The official temperature at 8 o'clock this morning was 68 degrees.

The eight-hour law for city employees is being violated in the Baltimore (Md.) municipal parks, and the trade union movement is demanding the law's enforcement.

On August 7 the new wage scale of Frisco United Laborers' Union No. 1, providing for a minimum wage of \$3 per day, will become effective.

Washington, July 29.—Forecasts of the weather bureau for the week beginning Sunday were announced today as follows:

Plains, states and upper Mississippi valley: Generally fair and continued warm. There are no indications at this time of a material change in temperature.

Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Temperatures during the week will average near seasonal normal with general fair weather over plateau region, and local thunder showers over Rocky mountain region.

Pacific states: Generally fair with temperatures somewhat below seasonal average.

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EASTWARD HEAT WAVE HOLDS SWAY

Deaths From Heat Prostration in Chicago Increasing—26 Reported Between 6 a. m. and Noon.

Washington, July 29.—Continuation of the excessive heat now oversteering the central part of the country until tomorrow and its extension to the north Atlantic coast states was forecast today by the weather bureau.

From the plains states eastward the heat wave today is sweeping its intensity sent temperatures up ranging from 96 to 102 degrees at various points in those states and in the Missouri and Mississippi valleys and upper lake region.

Intense Heat in Chicago. Chicago, July 29.—Little relief from the intense heat was held out by the government forecaster here today. An area of low barometric pressure which last night reached North and South Dakota was reported in advices received today to be gradually dying out and a moderation in temperature which it was thought might reach this section Monday was reported to be a dubious possibility.

Lake breezes tempered the heat in Chicago only slightly today. The temperature at 11:30 a. m. was 94.

Deaths from heat prostration in Chicago are increasing, 26 being reported to the police and coroner between 6 a. m. and noon today.

Announcement of a rise in the price of ice from 30 to 40 cents a hundred pounds was made by several of the smaller Chicago dealers, though the company believed to do the greatest business said there would be no increase to its customers. The small dealers charged the necessity of the increase to scarcity of ice, which has forced some of them to seek supplies from outside cities; to "the laying off" of employes, and to their horses succumbing to the heat.

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SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

That at this time—the most prosperous period that Ogden has ever enjoyed—there are people in this community in want and distress. Not people who have received that position through shiftlessness, carelessness or extravagance; but people of our best blood—people of the heroic class—who have let fathers, sons and husbands—their means of support—go to the front to protect their country—

Now it's up to the people of Ogden to take care of these dependents until such time as government relief is offered—

What are we going to do about it?

National Guard Benefit Fund—Ogden Standard, \$50.00 a month for 12 months; Dr. Kanzler, \$2.00 a month for 12 months; Methodist Church, \$5.00; Oracle Theatre, \$5.00 a month for 6 months; A. W. Meek, \$1.00.