

Republican Congressional Convention Adopts a Very Strong Prohibition Plank

Italians Cross Isonzo and Take 10,000 Prisoners

RUSSIAN FORCES WIN ANOTHER IMPORTANT VICTORY IN GALICIA

Army Occupies Tysmenitsa, Eight Miles East of Stanislaw, Breaking Through Austrian Lines on Fifteen-mile Front—Berlin Admits Austro-German Retirement—British Meet Repulse on the Somme and Lose 400 Men—Fierce Fight Continues on Verdun Front—London Reports Advance North of Pozieres.

Petrograd, Aug. 9, via London, 1:30 p. m.—Announcement was made today by the war office that the Russians have occupied Tysmenitsa in Galicia on the river Vorone. On August 7 General Letchitzky's army took 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans and 63 machine guns.

Tysmenitsa is about eight miles east of the important Galician town of Stanislaw which is on the railroad between Lemberg and Kolomea. It is over this ground that the Russians achieved their recent important victory, announcement of which was made yesterday, breaking through the Austrian lines on a front of fifteen miles.

Austro-Germans Retire.

Berlin, Aug. 9, via London, 5:15 p. m.—South of the Dniester the forces of the central powers have been withdrawn behind the Niznioff-Tysmenitsa-Ottwnia line. This retirement by the Austro-Germans was announced officially today by the German army headquarters staff.

Rome, Aug. 9, via London, 5:52 p. m.—Italian troops have crossed the Isonzo in the vicinity of Gorizia and consolidated the further bank, the war office announced today. Occupation of the heights west of Gorizia has been completed. Italian cavalry is pursuing the Austrians beyond the river.

Italian troops entered the Austrian city of Gorizia this morning, the war office announced today. Thus far 10,000 Austrians have been captured.

London, August 9, 3:15 p. m.—The Austrians, pursued by Italian cavalry, have abandoned nearly all their principal positions on the Isonzo and Carzo fronts, following the taking of the Gorizia bridgehead by the Italians, according to a wireless dispatch from Rome this afternoon.

Officials here confirm news dispatches to the effect that Gorizia is entirely in the hands of the Italians.

London, Aug. 2:36 p. m.—A further advance by the British on the Somme front of Pozieres was announced by the war office today.

Amsterdam, Aug. 9, via London, 4:50 p. m.—The Telegraaf publishes a dispatch from the frontier saying great supplies of war material have been burned in a fire in German magazines at Aerschot, Belgium.

Berlin, Aug. 9, via London, 5:17 p. m.—Attacks by the British and French north of the river Somme have been checked with heavy losses to the assaulting forces, the war office announced today. Nearly 400 British were taken prisoner and six of their machine guns captured.

Paris, Aug. 9, 11:10 a. m.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says the Italian flag now flies over the defense of Gorizia. After three days of violent fighting in which the cavalry was finally brought up to reinforce the infantry, all the defensive works of the city, which had resisted the advance of the Italians, fell into their hands.

Reports show, the correspondent says, that the retreating Austrians are now being pursued by Italian cavalry.

Immense Impression Made. The success of the Italians has created an immense impression throughout the country. Rome, Florence, Bologna and Milan are decked with flags and demonstrations are being held by great throngs.

The offensive against Gorizia has been planned for the spring, but was delayed by the Austrian attack in the Trentino region. Its prosecution now is part of the steady pressure which the entente allies are exerting on various fronts and the taking of the defenses of Gorizia is regarded in Rome, says the dispatch, as merely preliminary to an extensive movement against the Austrian eastern wing, which some observers believe

may eventually prove a serious menace to Vienna.

Reinforcements Steadily Pour in. The Rome dispatch says the Italian artillery dislodged the Austrians, after which Italian infantry rushed down successive Austrian lines of defense. Italian reinforcements were poured in steadily from an underground passage, which had been dug to within sixty feet of the Austrian first line.

The Italian infantry advanced so rapidly that the Austrian artillery continued to shell positions from which the Italians had advanced some time before.

One of the surprises of the attack was the use made by the Italians of a new instrument by which large bombs were hurled with fearful effect. Some of these bombs tore wire entanglements and pulverized trenches, opening breaches through which infantry and cavalry were able to pass freely.

The official statement follows: "This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia.

"Early this morning in the Gorizia sector after intense artillery preparation, our troops completed occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the last remaining hostile de-

tachments. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of Austrian soldiers. Their army, completely routed, had left large quantities of arms, ammunition and material.

"At nightfall detachments of the Casale and Pavia brigades crossed the Isonzo and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and bersaieri cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing those damaged by the enemy.

"On the Carso plateau, our troops repulsed several counter attacks on the summit of Monte San Michele and captured more trenches in the neighborhood of the village of San Martino.

"Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but it is very considerable."

Paris, Aug. 9, 9 a. m.—The German made violent attacks last night on the positions taken by the French north of Hem wood on the Somme front, during the last two days. The official French statement of today says these attacks were frustrated. The fighting continued.

On the Verdun front heavy fighting continued during the night for possession of Thiamont work. The Germans gained a further footing. The French hold the outskirts of the work. In the village of Fleury, the French made some progress.

The text of the statement says: "Near Somme, last night was marked by violent counter attacks on the part of the enemy against the positions conquered by us yesterday and the day before, north of the Hem wood. These endeavors were broken by our fire. They cost the Germans heavy losses and were repulsed except at one point, where the enemy succeeded in re-occupying one of our trenches. A French attack shortly afterward resulted in the recapture of a larger part of the lost ground. Our advance in the trenches still occupied by the enemy is being actively continued with hand grenades.

"Between the Hew wood and the river the Germans have bombarded with heavy caliber shells the new French positions which we were organizing.

"In the region of Chaules the artillery fighting has continued on the Avre with intensity, particularly between Lihons and the Chaules railroad. Here the Germans attacked our lines and at one point they penetrated into our advance positions. An immediate counter attack with the bayonet drove them out.

Germans Gain Footing. "On the right bank of the river Meuse there was fighting part of last night around the Thiamont work. Here the enemy gained a further footing, after which the Germans were repulsed by us. We are in possession of the immediate outskirts of this work, which our artillery is now bombarding with energy. In the village of Fleury we have made some progress with hand grenades. An attack of the enemy upon the trenches in the Vaux-Chapitre wood has been repulsed after spirited fighting.

Aviators in Combat. "On the Somme front aviators have delivered aerial attacks. Six German machines seriously damaged, descended precipitately within their lines. A captive balloon of the enemy was destroyed on the night of August 8-9. One of our aviators has thrown down projectiles on the powder factory at Rottwiel on the Neckar. One hundred and fifty kilos (330 pounds) of explosives were thrown down on the factory buildings and as a result two explosions were observed. This machine left at 8:30 p. m. and was back from its trip at 11:55 p. m., having accomplished at night a raid over a distance of 350 kilometers (217 miles), which was rendered particularly difficult by the necessity of going over the Vosges mountains and the Black Forest.

"Furthermore, on the night of August 8-9, other French aeroplanes threw down shells upon the railroad stations at Ammerle-Romels, Longueval and Montmedy, and 88 shells upon the railroad line at Tergerul and the station at La Fere."

In the region of Chaules the Germans penetrated the French lines between Lihons and the Chaules railroad, but were expelled at the point of the bayonet.

A French aviator set forth at 8:30 o'clock last night on a voyage in which he covered 350 kilometers (217 miles), returning at 11:55 o'clock. He crossed the Vosges mountains and the Black Forest of Germany.

Joffre Continues Relentless Fight. Paris, Aug. 9, 12:35 a. m.—General Joffre's methodical offensive continues relentlessly its slow pressure

in both theaters of the western front.

On the right bank of the Meuse General Nivelle has extended his offensive to the aux-Chapitre-le-Chenois region where he has gained a local success. In the Fleury-Thiamont zone he is more than holding his own. In the latter district the Germans are concentrating all their effort and exceptionally strenuous fighting continued there throughout the night and day. The Germans succeeded once more in getting a footing in the Thiamont work, but all their efforts to capture the French trenches on the commanding positions to the northwest and south proved in vain. In consequence their position became untenable and a well directed counter attack forced them back, leaving the French again in possession of the work.

North of the Somme from the river to where the French line joins the British, General Joffre, acting in close relation with General Haig, has made systematic progress. In the last three days the French have won trench after trench along a line four miles in length and have pushed forward their whole line for a distance of half a mile.

New Italian Campaign. Rome, Tuesday, Aug. 8, via Paris, Aug. 9, 1:15 a. m.—The successes won by the Italians on the Isonzo front are regarded in Rome as marking merely the beginning of the new campaign. Although the news is received with great satisfaction, it had been long expected and no surprise is expected nor have there been any unusual public demonstrations. The attack was to have been inaugurated earlier in the summer but was delayed by the Austrian offensive.

"At last our waiting, planning and steadfast faith are bearing fruit," says the Giornale d'Italia.

Lutheran Schools to Close. Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 9, 9:25 a. m.—The government of Victoria has under consideration a proposal to close all the Lutheran schools in the state. It is expected that action will be taken in the near future.

Turks Capture Armenian Towns. Constantinople, Aug. 9, via London, 5:11 p. m.—Turkish troops yesterday captured from the Russians the Armenian towns of Bitlis and Mush, it was officially announced today by the Turkish war office.

London, Aug. 9, 4:10 p. m.—From seven to ten Zeppelins took part in a raid early today, according to an official statement this afternoon. About 160 bombs were dropped and 23 casualties were caused, says this statement, supplementing the earlier announcement.

The commanders of the airships seemed in doubt as to their whereabouts, as they frequently shut off the engines and hovered in the air for minutes at a time.

The raider which visited Scotland, flew over a sparsely populated district and its bombs were dropped in fields and on hillsides.

Another raider dropped twenty-six bombs in the open ground between two villages.

Obstinate Fight Is On. Petrograd, Aug. 9, via London, 5:19 p. m.—The war office announced today that the Armenian towns of Mush and Bitlis have been given up by the Russians, owing to the pressure of the Turks. Obstinate fighting continues in the regions of Mush, Bitlis, Varsikon, Rmlisk, Sznesk, Senesk, Khermangan and Khanazan.

BANDITS CAPTURED

While nine customers stood with their faces to the wall in the Highland Boy store at Bingham this morning, three holdups armed with rifles compelled the clerk, Edward Civizki, to open the safe.

With \$3000 in currency, the robbers took to the hills. Hardly had they left the store when the proprietor, E. Zwickley, arrived from the bank with \$40,000 he had just drawn from the Highland Boy payroll. The robbers, who were Mexicans, were followed by Sheriff Corless and twenty men. They abandoned their horses and were captured in the brush where they had attempted to conceal themselves. The money was recovered.

GREAT STRIKE AVERTED

Railroad Brotherhoods Accept Proffer of United States Mediation Board.

New York, Aug. 9.—The threatened strike of the 400,000 railway employees of the United States was averted today when the railroad brotherhoods accepted a proffer of the United States board of mediation and conciliation to mediate their differences with the railroads.

Announcement of the acceptance of the offer was made by A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors' brotherhood, after it had been delivered by G. W. W. Hanger, a member of the board, following an appeal to that body to intervene made by the national conference of railroad managers.

Board Must Be Prompt. Mr. Garretson said he had informed the board that the offer was accepted on the condition that "its good offices are promptly exercised."

The federal board, which is composed of Mr. Hanger, Martin A. Knapp and Judge W. L. Chambers, was prepared to begin conferences with the respective sides to the controversy before night, it was understood, although at the time of Mr. Garretson's announcement the board had not been officially informed of the acceptance.

"The federal board of mediation and conciliation has notified us," read Mr. Garretson's statement, "that it has received the request of the managers' conference committee to exercise its friendly offices in an effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the questions that exist between the conference committee of the managers and ourselves. Our answer was to the effect that we would accept the mediators' proffer of their friendly offices provided it was promptly exercised."

The procedure of the federal board is to meet each side separately, learn their attitude and attempt to obtain concessions from each as a basis on which a settlement can be reached when they are again brought together.

After the delivery of the brotherhoods' acceptance of the offer, the federal board, the mediators made arrangements to confer with the railroad managers this afternoon.

Chairman Lee's Statement. Chairman Lee, in rejecting the brotherhoods' demands and proposing mediation, made a statement in part as follows:

"After much consideration it is our judgment that the proposals which the men have submitted by their vote, involving such extraordinary changes in operating methods and such radical revision in established bases of compensation as to make it apparent that there is little probability of our being able to harmonize our differences of opinion, unless this report can be brought about through the federal board of mediation and conciliation, which was created to assist the parties in just such circumstances as now confront us.

"The national conference committee of the railroads is as sincerely anxious as your committee can be to reach some amicable adjustment of the matters involved in the present controversy, but we are convinced that in the end we shall have to invoke the friendly offices of the federal board of mediation.

"It is not open to question that whatever we can do by direct negotiation we also can do just as quickly and as effectively through mediation, and our experience has demonstrated that a common ground could be reached through the mediators in cases where the parties have been wholly unable to reach such common grounds through direct negotiations."

Stock Market Buoyant. The acceptance of the mediation agreement by the railroad employees was followed by buoyancy in the stock market. Leading shares were 2 to 4 points higher in the late afternoon on the liveliest dealings of recent work.

Industrial shares were similarly affected, United States Steel leading the movement in that quarter with an advance of 1 1/2 to \$8 3/8, its best price since last January.

Hoyt of Weber and Howell of Cache Leading Candidates

On the first ballot, Hoyt of Weber was far in the lead on the Congressional Nomination. The vote was: Hoyt, 177 1/2; Howell, 91; O'Donnell, 73; Johnson 77.

The First district congressional convention was called to order in the Orpheum theatre at 2 o'clock. Although not as spectacular as the state convention, interest was not lacking and some confusion resulted from the failure of the temporary chairman, Lewis Larson, to arrive. This ruffie was smoothed over when Joseph Eckersley, the vice chairman, took the chair.

He proceeded with the order of business as prescribed.

At this time, Lewis Larson, the temporary chairman, who with others was made permanent officers, went on the stage. His arrival was made the occasion of the demonstration. He said he was a returned Bull Moose, but didn't expect the convention to kill the fattest calf for him.

He dwelt at length upon the split in the Republican party four years ago, and explained why he became a Bull Moose. He said he returned to the party because the function of the Bull Moose departure had been performed. He said he never had a political axe to grind and that he was as strong a Republican now as he was a Bull Moose four years ago.

"Don't you good people forget the distinction between the politician and statesman. The politician is looking to preserve the interests of the party while the statesman is continually looking after the interests of his country."

He urged the delegating of more power to the people, since he said there is a tendency toward extending government control.

He endorsed Hughes and Fairbanks and referred to them as men who would represent the best interests of the nation.

FOR PROHIBITION. The convention went on record for nation-wide prohibition when it adopted a resolution by R. H. Lund of Washington county that the congressional nominee work toward that end. The vote was almost unanimous, there being only one dissenting vote.

It was decided that the vote be announced by the chairmen of the delegations when roll is called.

The nominating speeches were limited to five minutes.

George Higgins of Millard county nominated Hon. T. C. Hoyt of Weber county.

R. S. Collett of Duchesne named Thomas A. O'Donnell of Vernal.

A. E. Bowen placed Joseph Howell in nomination.

Joseph Eckersley, first vice chairman, took the chair while Lewis Larson nominated Judge Jacob Johnson from San Pete county.

Joseph Eckersley seconded the nomination for Joseph Howell.

Rolling began at 2:45. Practically all arrangements for the First district Republican convention now being held in the Orpheum theatre were completed this morning when the congressional committee, composed of a representative from each county delegation in the district, selected temporary officers of the convention in caucus in the Reed hotel. The caucus was called to order by Chairman Burton at 11 o'clock.

For the purpose of selecting its convention organization and representatives for the convention committees, the Weber county delegation caucused in Judge J. A. Howell's court room in the county building. This caucus was called to order by W. C. Hunter, the temporary chairman. Joseph R. Jeppson and W. E. Zuppann, the temporary secretary, were made the permanent officers.

The selection of Samuel C. Powell as a member of the committee on permanent organization and order of business over D. R. Roberts, a supporter of Congressman Joseph Howell, by the vote of 30 to 10, showed what strength T. C. Hoyt could expect from the county in the convention.

James R. McFarland was named the credentials committeeman and William Moses the committeeman on platform and resolutions.

Weber county is represented in the convention by 74 out of the 419 delegates from the various counties in the district.

The new congressional committee will have charge of the campaign of the nominee from the First congressional district, this function heretofore being that of the state committee.

Temporary Officers. At the caucus of the congressional committee in the Reed hotel the following temporary officers of the convention were selected: Chairman, Lewis Larson, San Pete. First vice chairman, Joseph Eckersley, Wayne.

Second vice chairman, A. W. Horsley, Carbon.

Third vice chairman, Wilford Day, Iron.

Fourth vice chairman, W. J. Trengoning, Juab.

Secretary, Joseph O'Dell, Cache.

First assistant secretary, H. M. Sargeant, Garfield.

Second assistant secretary, Charles J. Wolquist, Wasatch.

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. M. Brown, San Pete.

Assistant, Alma C. Dally, Juab.

Henry Thompson, Emery.

Chaplain, M. M. Slute, Sr., Millard county.

Thomas A. Burton, chairman of the congressional committee, announced that there had been some misunderstanding as to the time the convention should be called to order. He said some had the impression it would be convened at 1:30 and others at 2. The temporary chairman, Lewis Larson, failed to arrive on time and the congressional chairman proceeded with the business of the convention.

J. Francis Merrill of Brigham City, secretary of the congressional committee read the official call for the convention and then announced temporary officers selected by the congressional committee at the caucus this morning.

On motion of J. H. Lund of Washington county the temporary officers were made permanent, and the convention was made a committee as a whole on credentials and resolutions and platform.

An amendment to make the roll call the same as in the state convention was adopted.

Joseph Eckersley, first vice chairman then took the chair. He said it was his function to expedite business and therefore he would not take up time of convention with oratory.

Moroni M. Steele, Sr., chaplain, offered prayer.

A motion passed to allow a full vote from each county, provided vote is cast by delegates from that county.

The first district appointment is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Counties, Congressmen, Delegates. Lists names like Beaver, Bouldler, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Moute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uintah, Wasatch, Wayne, Washington, Weber.

WAR BULLETINS

Defeat of Turks. London, Aug. 9, 12:45 a. m.—Pressing the advantage won by the defeat of the Turks who attacked the British forces near the Suez canal, the British have driven back the Turks to a line fifteen miles east of Katia.

The following official statement with regard to these operations was issued here today:

"Telegraphing at 8:45 o'clock last evening the commander-in-chief in Egypt reports that our pursuit of the enemy in the Katia district continues. North and west the Turkish rear guard have been pressed back, while south the Imperial Camel Corps, by a dash attack, drove them from their entrenchments. We captured more prisoners and the enemy rear guard has now retired to about a line running north and south through Birelabd, fifteen miles east of Katia."

Paris, Aug. 9, 12:45 a. m.—A decree providing for a maximum price of coal is published in the official journal. The price will be fixed by the government after August 10.

London, Aug. 8, 4:30 p. m.—The British steamer Newburn of 3,654 tons has been sunk by a submarine. Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced today. The crew was landed.