

LATIN REPUBLICS ASKED TO JOIN UNITED STATES

For Purpose of Composing Conditions in Mexico and Restoring Peace.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE
CALLED BY WILSON

A. B. C. Mediators Will Take Part in the Proposed De-liberations.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The United States has decided to ask the co-operation of South and Central America in the next step to restore peace in Mexico. The ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the ministers from Bolivia, Paraguay and Guatemala have been asked to confer with Secretary Lansing here on Thursday.

This announcement was made at the state department tonight: "On Thursday afternoon there will be an informal conference at the state department to consider the Mexican situation."

Those taking part in the conference will be the ambassadors from Chile, Brazil and Argentina, and the three ranking ministers of the Central America republics, namely, those of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.

No Details Announced. As to the details which will be considered, nothing can be said at this time, as the conference will be entirely confidential.

While the state department characterized the coming conference as an informal one, the sentiment has been growing among American officials that the next step in the American situation should be one which should meet the approval of the world and should be taken in conference with the nations of Central and South America, even if in the last event the trend should be toward military action.

Were Mediators. The three ambassadors were mediators in the Niagara conference in the summer of 1911. The three ministers are in point of seniority at the head of the Central American legation corps. The conference with Central and South America is in line with President Wilson's plan for a closer relationship between the United States and those countries and is planned to show that the United States considers the Mexican question the common cause of the American continent and that this country maintains no idea of territorial acquisition, but is acting solely as Mexico's nearest powerful friend and neighbor.

Considering Action For Months. It is believed that the president for several months has been considering Pan-American joint action with regard to Mexico, even to joint military operations, if necessary. At this stage, however, it is not believed that military operations are being contemplated as a next step. The South and Central America have been keeping closely informed on the situation. In fact, the Brazilian minister in Mexico City has been the source to which the United States has turned during the last 16 months for the care of the interests of Americans and foreigners in the Mexican capital.

Are Receiving Reports. All the Pan-American governments have been receiving reports from the ministers and consuls. It is known, however, that if the situation should come to a point where armed force might be necessary to open the railroad to Mexico City for protection of the legation and non-combatants, or should an armed occupation be necessary as the prelude to the restoration of constitutional government, the South and Central America probably would receive an "welcome" invitation to share the work with the United States.

Eating Grass. In a personal message to its agency today, General Carranza said train loads of provisions were forwarded to Mexico City Sunday and today, and that trains which had been held up along the route to Mexico City several weeks ago had been ordered in to that city.

Charles J. O'Connor, Red Cross agent in Mexico City, reported food conditions there as alarming, stating that some people were eating green grass and dead horses and mules. The Thursday conference is the step President Wilson and the cabinet had in mind when, a few weeks ago, a statement was issued to the American people on the Mexican situation, and intended for the information of the Mexican leaders themselves. This statement declared in forcible language that the agents of the United States were becoming alarmed at the fears of revolution and unless the Mexican leaders found some way to accommodate their differences the United States would feel constrained to decide what means would be used to restore peace.

VILLA DENIES CHARGES. El Paso, Texas, Aug. 2.—The Villa garrison at Guzman, 300 men, 78 miles south of here on the Mexican Northwestern railroad, has revolted and imprisoned its officers and de-

Heavy Crop Damage in Nebraska

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 2.—A disastrous storm swept over eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska late Saturday and Sunday. It became known here today when communication was restored in Converse, Niobrara, Natron and Platt counties, Wyoming, that growing grain, railroad and highways suffered heavily. Near Glenrock, a detached locomotive crashed through a bridge. At sunrise, Ralph Greer was killed by lightning.

Near Big Springs, hailstones as large as hens eggs smashed 60 windows of Union Pacific train No. 1, scattering glass over the passengers. The passengers were drenched but no one was seriously hurt. Western Nebraska suffered damage to crops.

STARR'S STORY READS LIKE A YELLOW BACK

Committed First Robbery in 1892, Has Been at It Ever Since.

NAMES BOY AFTER
TEDDY ROOSEVELT

Chandler, Okla., Aug. 2.—Henry Starr, the bandit, pleaded guilty today to the charge of holding up the Stroud National bank a few months ago. He was sentenced to 25 years in the McAlester penitentiary.

Henry Starr, last of the Starr gang of bandits, was charged with the robbery of two banks of Stroud, Okla., into which he led his gang last March and took an aggregate of \$5,000. Starr was wounded after the robbery and four of his men—Claude Sawyer, "Bud" Maxfield, Charles Johnson and Louis Estes—were captured and are awaiting trial.

Henry Starr's life has been full of action. He has made rich hauls in bank robberies, engaged in the looting of trains, battled with posses seeking to arrest him, aided in quelling a jail outbreak and unsuccessfully tried following a pardon by President Roosevelt in 1903—to reform.

Henry Starr was born in Fort Gibson, Okla., December 2, 1874. His father was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. His mother, Mary Scott, was a quarter blood Cherokee. Of the three children, Henry was the youngest. He attended a Cherokee National school until he was eleven years old. In 1891 Starr began work on a ranch near his home. A horse was stolen. Starr was arrested taken to Fort Smith and placed in jail. In two days he was acquitted.

Some time later, while on his way through Nowata to the Indian Payment Grounds, Starr was asked by a stranger to carry a grip to the grounds. Starr put the grip in his baggy and drove on. United States marshals stopped him and found the grip contained whiskey.

Blood in His Eye. "They took me to jail at Muskogee," said Starr. "There I was only a kid and father and mother had brought me up to think it was an awful disgrace to be in jail. I was innocent. When I came out I felt I might as well be dead as disgraced. I came out with blood in my eye."

Starr, with a companion, committed his first robbery in July, 1892, holding up the express office at Nowata. Starr was arrested, and jumped his bond. He returned to Nowata in less than a month and killed Floyd Wilson, a deputy marshal, when Wilson attempted to arrest him. Starr then escaped to the Osage hills in Northern Oklahoma.

With others Starr, in January, 1893, shot up the town of Coteau, Okla.

Man Horribly Cut by Stone

Litchville, N. D., Aug. 2.—An accident which might have resulted fatally occurred at the Opdahl & Elton farm, northwest of town. Well Digger Thorsten Anderson had been called there to see what could be done with a 60-foot well, with 24-inch casing, which had gone dry. Anderson went down once, but thought he detected gas and came up to make a test for it. He lowered a torch, which went out. He declared this to be a sign that no gas was there, and went down. He hardly reached the bottom when he was overcome by gas and collapsed. Parties above noticed this and had to get him out quick. In collapsing he had doubled up and stuck in the narrow curbing. He had to be pulled up by main force, and suffered severely coming up. One leg was broken, his back and scalp were torn and cut unmercifully and the whole body bruised. A hurry call was sent to a local doctor, who revived him, set his broken limb, and put a few dozen stitches where they were most needed.

At present he is getting along nicely. He was fortunate enough to carry accident insurance in a Minneapolis company.

MAY FORCE SEC. REDFIELD FROM CABINET POST

Attitude in Eastland Investigation Arouses Many Protests in Chicago.

MANNER HAS BEEN
VERY OVERBEARING

President Wilson Urged to Eliminate Secretary of Commerce.

Washington, Aug. 2.—There is a growing impression here that the actions of Secretary of Commerce Redfield at Chicago last week in connection with the inquiry into the cause of the Eastland disaster will force President Wilson to remove him from the cabinet. Already his critics are demanding that the President recall him from Chicago.

It was pointed out today by persons familiar with Mr. Redfield's official career that his conduct in Chicago is consistent with his previous activities in other lines. Ever since he entered congress in the Democratic landslide of 1910, he has assumed a "know it all" attitude towards every question he has discussed in any way, according to his critics.

They say that when he became secretary of commerce at the opening of the Wilson administration, he appeared to believe that it was his duty to tell all business in the country how to conduct their businesses.

In telling them, Mr. Redfield, as a review of his speeches will indicate, often took it upon himself to chide them as to their methods and to say in a rather flippant manner that the business men a rule had better be of business than in it. He was finally dispossessed of his character as "schoolmaster of business" when the Wilson administration began to cater to the business interests of the country.

The outbreak of the secretary in Chicago last week is attributed by a number of his acquaintances to his long pent-up desire to chide someone.

APPOINTS DELEGATES TO BIG CONFERENCES

Governor Names Delegates From State to Attend Various Meetings.

Governor L. B. Hanna yesterday appointed the following delegates to represent the State of North Dakota at the following conferences: International Dry Farming Congress, Denver, Colo., Sept. 29 to Oct. 9.—W. C. McCarty; C. W. Herstein, Havelock; P. G. Kneeland, Jamestown; B. A. Breshy, Nome; Henry Grieb, Valley City.

Great International Peace Congress, San Francisco, Oct. 10 to 12.—R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks; J. S. Johnson, Christine; A. J. Lord, Cando; H. U. Thompson, Oberon; H. S. Sleeper, Mohall.

Pan-American Road Congress, Oakland, Cal., Sept. 13 to 17.—J. P. Panace, Grand Forks; Otto Mathieson, Thompson; H. R. Dickinson, Reynolds; T. W. Turner, Dickinson.

American Prison Association, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 9 to 14.—J. M. Devine, Mandan; F. S. Talcott, Bismarck; T. H. Burke, Minnewankon; G. F. Shafer, Shafer; W. G. Owen, Williston.

Court Fight Over Child

Dickinson, N. D., Aug. 2.—An important case recently tried in district court chambers before Judge Crawford Friday, Evelyn Burgess of Detroit, Minn., seeking through habeas corpus proceedings to secure the custody of her little son.

Her husband, Adolph Burgess, residing in Dunn county, left her last fall, taking their little 3½-year-old son, Wayne, with him. Mrs. Burgess was for some time quite seriously ill, but regained her health, started suit against her husband for the possession of her child.

Of late, whether because of the institution of the suit or for some other reason, Burgess has allowed the little fellow to be with his mother a part of the time. Mrs. Burgess and little Wayne arrived from Detroit, Minn., Wednesday, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Bennie Bakke, cashier of a Twin Valley, Minnesota, bank.

Attorney W. F. Burnett of Dickinson is handling the case for Mrs. Burgess and F. E. McCurdy of Bismarck is Burgess' lawyer.

VON HINDENBURG VISITS THE KAISER



General von Hindenburg.

General von Hindenburg is shown here leaving the kaiser's headquarters in Posen after a war conference just prior to his smashing attacks at Naraw, where he is endeavoring to drive one of his effective wedges through the Russian ranks. He is now, according to the latest dispatches from the front, busily engaged in meeting the strong Russian counter-attacks.

PLAN TO HELP MOVE CROPS OF NORTHWEST

Regional Bank Sends Out Letters Setting Forth Their Method.

TO FORESTALL ANY
POSSIBLE CONGESTION

Washington, Aug. 2.—Preliminary plans designed to make available the resources of the Federal Reserve system, in the annual fall movement of crops, have been worked out by the Federal Reserve Board. Writing to the 12 regional banks, the Board set out in a letter, made public today, how members of the system may help to finance the crop movement.

The Board's action was taken, the letter says, to forestall any possibility of congestion of crops this fall for lack of financial accommodation to move them and to avoid a recurrence of the stringency which in the past has marked its movement.

MILWAUKEE R. R. COMPANY BUYING RIGHT OF WAY

Fargo, Aug. 2.—Word comes to the city that representatives of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad are purchasing land for a right of way in the vicinity of Harwood with the intention of extending their line north out of this city and running to Grand Forks and probably Winnipeg. That land for a right of way is actually being contracted for is a certainty as several pieces have already been bought. Ed. Envis, a butcher of Harwood, reported that agents have been securing land in that vicinity and it is reported that C. B. May, who lives south of Harwood, has closed a deal for a portion of his farm, through which the right of way will be run.

It is probably that a right of way will be purchased by the Milwaukee to Harwood, where the right of way that some years ago was purchased by promoters for the construction of a railroad, will be taken over. The right of way purchased a few years ago ran from Grand Forks to Harwood and it was then believed to be the intention to run a road from Winnipeg to Fargo tapping a territory between the line of the Great Northern and the Red River.

BRITISH CLAIM TRADE ORDER IS A NECESSITY

Declare in Note It Is Caused by the New Conditions of the War.

UNITED STATES REFUSES
TO RECOGNIZE EMBARGO

Germany Reserves Right to Destroy Boat If Owners Are Compensated.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The note from Great Britain and one from Germany, all dealing with the commercial rights of neutral nations in war time, were before Secretary Lansing tonight. Arrangements are being made for their publication simultaneously in Europe and America, in accordance with diplomatic requests. The British note probably will be given out for publication Wednesday morning and the German note the following day.

Long Communication. The first British note is a long communication sustaining the Allies in suppressing trade between their enemies and neutral countries, even by the stopping of abnormal commerce through the neutral countries of Europe adjacent to the Teutonic allies. Precedents of the international law established by the United States government itself during the Civil war and especially in the blockade of the Bahamas in order to cut off the supplies from the Confederate States are revived to support this assertion of right.

Long in Preparation. The note has been long in preparation and was intended to meet all objections of the United States, but after it had been dispatched to Washington, new conditions arose as to the British government so as to amplify its argument and these are contained in the second note. The last note of the series is in reply to the American communication of July 17, saying the United States would be governed only by principles of international law, and would not recognize the order-in-council. The British foreign office holds that the order-in-council complies with the spirit of international law, although it is a new application of these principles to suit the new conditions developed in the war.

New Conditions. The German note, continuing the discussion over the American ship, William P. Frye, by a German commerce raider, makes no substantial change. It is understood, that while the German contention that while the treaty of 1828 does not confer special privileges and exemptions on American shipping, these all can be met and the rights still reserved to sink merchant ships if the owners are compensated, Germany's formal declaration of a war zone is held to justify special measures to keep supplies from her enemies.

Balloonist Has Narrow Escape

Fessenden, Aug. 2.—George T. Wright, a professional balloonist and parachute jumper, had a miraculous escape from death Saturday evening when he fell a distance of 2,500 feet when an accident happened to his parachute while performing at the Wells county fair at this city, escaping with a broken rib.

Wright has made a number of sensational exhibitions during the fair, dropping with three different parachutes. Yesterday he attempted to perform with four. These parachutes are so arranged that the uppermost one is opened and checks the fall of the aeronaut.

Wright had ascended about 4,000 feet in his balloon before he cut loose. The first three parachutes opened without mishap and he descended about 500 feet, when he let out the fourth and last parachute. Eight of the thirty cords which connect the parachute cover to the support below and upon which the performer is carried, broke when the weight of the man was thrown upon them. They were all on one side and that allowed the parachute to tip to one side and instead of becoming an umbrella to break the fall it turned edgewise and fell through the air at a terrific speed.

With death staring him in the face the performer tried to gather up the broken cords and it seems succeeded to such an extent that the fall was broken probably fifty feet before he reached the ground. He landed in a wheat field, which also served to lessen the result of the fall.

STEAMSHIP HITS ROCK.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The steamship Georgian floated free today from the rock of Durbury beach, where she went ashore in the dense fog early today. Tugs reached here in response to a wireless message for help and pulled her off. The damage to the vessel is not extensive. She is on her way here.

Ask Goethals To Discuss Changes

Panama, Aug. 2.—Just as he was leaving here today on board the steamer Pastores for New York for his vacation, Major General George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, received instructions to appear in Washington immediately instead of beginning his vacation.

General Goethals said that while no direct information had reached him concerning these instructions, he had been informed indirectly that his presence was desired in Washington in order that he might confer with the authorities there regarding army reorganization, particularly with reference to the strength, disposition and housing of troops in the canal zone.

THIRTY MILLION BRIDAL PAIR OFF ON TRIP

Mystery as to Why One of the Bridesmaids Did Not Act.

SAID SHE "SASSED"
GROOM TO HIS FACE

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Howard Spaulding, Jr., and his \$20,000 bride are on the first stage of their "round the world honeymoon."

They were passengers on the Overland Limited when the floor pulled out last night and half a luggage car was filled with their trunks. The first protracted stop of the journey will be at Honolulu, when the honeymooners will proceed to Japan. They have left behind a sizzling mystery, which will keep folk in the "bluebook" and a good many out-door, wondering for the next couple of weeks.

The mystery concerns the sudden eleventh-hour elimination of Elizabeth Goodrich, maid of honor, from the wedding. Stories that are in circulation were accorded that Miss Goodrich, who is only 17 and who has a habit of frank speaking, which is sometimes terribly embarrassing, said something to which the bridegroom took exception.

The guesses as to what she said vary in form, but are in substance the same. The unctuous remark, in short, is said to have been one calculated to throw doubt on Mr. Spaulding's motive for taking Miss Barker to wife. Rumor has it that Miss Goodrich tartly asserted her belief—passed on the last implications of others—that the stake for which young Mr. Spaulding played was Miss Barker's immense fortune rather than her heart.

Still another explanation went forward that Miss Goodrich repeated what she had heard on the lunks when a group of masculine gossipers were terming Spaulding "the \$20,000,000 'nobody home.'"

The gossip which credited to Miss Goodrich the statement that Mr. Spaulding was marrying Miss Catherine Barker for her money altered the plan of the bride and bridegroom to stay in Chicago long enough to permit Mrs. Spaulding to make a will.

Because of the provisions of the Indiana law, under which most of Mrs. Spaulding's wealth is held, the husband of the wealthiest girl in America would have but a chance to come into the vast Barker money in the event of his wife's death without a will.

James B. Forgan, the young woman's guardian, is understood to have advised the making of a will because of the long journey which the two have undertaken.

The trouble which came out of the "slight misunderstanding" between Miss Goodrich and Mr. Spaulding grew to such proportions, however, that the remarks credited by the Harbor Point rocking chair brigade to Miss Goodrich, but denied by her family, have had their effect upon the Spaulding plans, and they have set out on their honeymoon without the insurance to Mr. Spaulding of any more money than the law allows him in case his wife should die before making a will.

NEGRO CONFESSES HE KILLED WOMAN

Murphysboro, Ill., Aug. 2.—Joe Deberry, the negro under arrest at Harrisburg for the murder of Mrs. J. H. Martin of this city, is said to have confessed last night responsibility of the murder and had assigned as one cause for the murder the fact that Mrs. Martin would not allow him to let the dinner dishes go unwashed. Deberry was employed by the Martins as the house servant.

Deberry is said to have confessed to the sheriff at Harrisburg and to a deputy sheriff from Murphysboro. The alleged confession did not become public until today. According to the officers, Deberry said he was under the influence of liquor and angry because he wanted to go up town instead of washing the dishes.

TEUTON ALLIES TIGHTEN WINGS ABOUT SLAVS

Russians Fight Fiercely to Save Armies From Destruction.

NO HINT YET OF
SEPARATE PEACE

Their Center Seriously Threatened by General von Mackensen's Rapid Advance.

London, Aug. 2.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten the wings of their great eastern battle front, with success at both extremities, including the occupation of Mistau, in the north, and further progress Chelm in southeast Poland, the situation before Warsaw proper remains unchanged and obscured.

Few additional details have reached London concerning the plans for the abandonment of the city, but apparently the time has not arrived for the Russians to relinquish their hold of the capital for no word of its evacuation has come to London.

As a result of the Warsaw situation, heretofore erroneously reported invested, is now nearing that stage, in fact, according to the Berlin announcement, but from Ivangorod eastward to Chelm and beyond, the Russians, who had to abandon the railway, are fighting most desperately in an endeavor to hold up Field Marshal von Mackensen's advance into Poland, a movement which seriously threatens the Russians' center retiring from Warsaw.

Not Alarmed. Announcements in the duma at Petrograd and by the Russian ambassador at London, indicate that Russia and England are anxious to brand as unfounded the recurrent report that the Russian people are alarmed at the great advance the Germans have made in the west, which might prove a situation unfavorable to the continued unity of the Allies.

No Hint of a separate peace or dissatisfaction over the English policy comes from any authoritative source and Count Benckendorff made it plain that, while there may have been some sensational popular feeling in this country for a diversion in the west to relieve the strain in Russia, there had been no criticism emanating from those who understood the military situation.

Torpedo Boat. A statement issued by the Admiralty said:

"The vice admiral commanding in the eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed a large steamer, of 3,000 tons, of the Mudania Tier, which had several vessels secured alongside.

"A small steamer close to Karabigha bay was torpedoed. "A report from Constantinople states that a sunboat was torpedoed in the Sea of Marmora about this time, and it possibly refers to this occasion.

Powder Mills Fired On. The eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed a large steamer, of 3,000 tons, of the Mudania Tier, which had several vessels secured alongside.

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Torpedoes were fired at lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. The result could not be seen, but the explosion was heard. "Keitnik powder mill was fired at, but owing to the darkness the result could not be obtained.

The railway one mile west of Kara Burnu was bombarded and the line blocked temporarily, so that a troop train was unable to pass. It was being fired at as it started back and three truck loads of ammunition being blown up.

Mudania, Karabigha and Kara Burnu are all on the Adriatic shore of the Sea of Marmora, the former about 100 miles east of the northern entrance to the Dardanelles, and Karabigha and Kara Burnu about 25 miles east of it.

The British admiralty tonight announced that a British submarine had returned and reported the sinking of a German torpedo boat destroyer, believed to be of the G-196 class, on July 26, near the German coast. An official communication issued at Petrograd tonight states that a British submarine has sunk a large German transport in the Baltic sea.

BLOW UP FRENCH SHIP. Brest, France, Aug. 3.—The British steamship, Cleinontia, of 3,853 tons, was shelled and sunk Sunday morning by a German submarine. Eleven men of the Cleinontia lost their lives and 15 were injured. The Cleinontia encountered the submarine 20 miles west of Ar-Menn and, according to survivors, was attacked without warning. The crew hurried into the boats and loaded the wounded into them. One of the boats containing ten persons was engulfed. In all 54 survivors reached here.

WEATHER BY MOVIES. Washington, July 31.—Fifteen cities now get daily weather forecasts through moving picture shows. "Wherever desired the weather bureau will co-operate with moving picture shows by furnishing the forecasts for presentation.