

BRITISH RESUME ST. QUENTIN DRIVE

BALFOUR STARTS CONFERENCE ON WAR MEASURES

British Foreign Minister and Party Arrive at Washington for Deliberations

SECRETARY OF STATE FIRST TO BE VISITED

Important Commission to Formulate Comprehensive Scheme of Co-operation

Washington, April 23.—British Foreign Minister Balfour and members of the British high commission, here to discuss conduct of the war, began their first official day in Washington, with a round of calls, the first of which was at the state department.

Mr. Balfour, accompanied by the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, drove from the mansion which has been given over to him, to the state department building, and paid a formal call to Secretary Lansing.

The British ambassador and Hugh L. Gibson of the state department, who has been detailed as Mr. Balfour's aide, remained with Secretary Lansing and the British foreign minister only a short time and then withdrew, leaving the two high officials together. They at once plunged into a conference.

See Wilson.

Balfour and Lansing next crossed the avenue separating the state department building from the White House and were received at the executive mansion by President Wilson. As Balfour passed into the White House grounds the "silent sentinels" of woman suffragists waived their banners. The British foreign minister smiled.

The army officers' British mission, headed by Major General G. T. M. Bridges, was received at the war department by Secretary Baker and the naval delegation, headed by Admiral de Chair, was received by Admiral Benson, chief of operations.

Great Britain's high commissioners to the international war council, to begin in Washington next week, set foot on American soil Saturday and now are on their way to the capital.

Arthur James Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the empire, formerly premier and often called the dean of the world's elder statesmen, was the central figure of a party which includes some of Great Britain's most prominent men.

Balfour Thanks America.

With a genial smile playing over his features, he consented to a brief interview, warmly expressing his appreciation of all the United States has done as a neutral in charitable and relief work in Belgium and in German prison camps. His gratification that England and the United States are now allied for a common purpose and his conviction this country, in its war efforts, will astound the world, particularly Germany.

To Co-operate in War.

The object of the commission, Mr. Balfour said, is "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can procure it, namely, a successful war."

Quotes From Wilson.

"Your president, in a most apt and vivid phrase," Mr. Balfour added, "has proclaimed the world must be made safe for democracy. That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small; that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous power imperils the future of civilization and the liberties of mankind are truths of political ethics which the bitter experience of war is burning into the souls of all freedom-loving peoples."

Received With High Honor.

England's leading statesman, having safely landed the German submarines and mines which sent Lord Kitchener to his death, were received with the highest honors as guests of the American people when they arrived at a place in America which cannot be named.

A delegation of state, war and navy department officials welcomed them in the name of the government and set out with them to the capital for what is admittedly the most vital conference in American history.

Greeting is Cordial.

The commission was received with the utmost simplicity and cordiality and with every recognition of the fact that Great Britain had given of her very best. It was said, indeed, no foreign minister has left England for the length of time that Mr. Balfour will be away, since the congress of Vienna a century ago.

The formal welcome was extended by Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long, through the presentation to Mr. Balfour of a letter of greeting from Secretary Lansing, which the British statesman acknowledged with equal simplicity, while British and American officials mingled together.

Special is Waiting.

A special train of five cars, which had been waiting with steam up and crew aboard for five days, at once got under way.

Double protection had been afforded to all bridges and tunnels and every mile of the track had been gone

Bernhardt Considered Near End



SARAH BERNHARDT

New York, April 23.—Sarah Bernhardt, after rallying from the effects of the operation she underwent last week, apparently has suffered a relapse and is again in a critical condition, according to a somewhat cryptic bulletin issued tonight by her physicians.

Madame Bernhardt was more seriously ill last night and most of today," the bulletin said. "This evening she rallied. There is no temperature."

In response to a question as to whether she is leaving the hospital, one of the four doctors said:

"The case is hopeless."

Madame Bernhardt is not yet entirely out of danger, according to a bulletin issued tonight by her physicians.

Madame Bernhardt's condition is stationary," the bulletin said. "There is no longer any general effect from the infected kidney, but the underlying conditions have not improved sufficiently to make the outlook more certain than it has been."

The floral gifts received yesterday and today literally filled Madame Bernhardt's room. At her request the flowers were sent to the children's ward of the hospital.

READE REWARDED FOR MANY YEARS OF GOOD SERVICE

Deputy Fire Marshal, Long Prominent in Firemen's Circles, Succeeds Runge

RETIRED OFFICIAL HAS HAD VARIED EXPERIENCE

As a reward for 34 years' service as a volunteer fireman, 20 years of which have been spent as secretary of the North Dakota Firemen's association, Harry Leonard Reade of Bismarck late Saturday evening was named state fire marshal, succeeding A. H. Runge. When Runge was named fire marshal four years ago, Reade was made his deputy. The two have made an excellent team; their relations have always been the most cordial, and the ties are broken with friendly feelings on both sides.

Fire Marshal Reade's appointment comes from Governor Frazier, upon the endorsement of the state association and of practically every individual fire company in the state. The governor also will name Reade's successor as deputy fire marshal, but he has not yet announced his choice.

Pioneer Resident.

Harry L. Reade is a pioneer Bismarck resident, coming to this city 33 years ago. For many years he was active in the business life of the city, and he has served as city treasurer, alderman and, in 1901, as a member of the state legislature. He is widely known throughout the state, and probably no man in North Dakota has a better grasp of the details of the position to which he has been elevated. As a member of the legislature he was instrumental in the passage of many of the laws which now safeguard the state from fires.

A. H. Runge, who completed four years' service as fire marshal last night, has been in the harness for 40 years, and he retires to the sunny skies of California to enjoy a well earned vacation. He entered the service in 1873, as chief of the Minneapolis fire department, a post which he held for a quarter-century. In 1904 he was called to Grand Forks to reorganize the fire department of that city, and he remained there as chief until 1913, when he came to Bismarck to accept the newly created post of state fire marshal.

"In leaving Bismarck and the state I take with me the most pleasant memories of courteous treatment and considerate co-operation," said Mr. Runge. "I have earned a right to quit, and I intend to spend the remainder of my days resting up."

The retiring fire marshal goes to Los Angeles, where his son-in-law, D. A. Hirt, is one of the Hart Bros., who are proprietors of the new Hotel Roslyn, one of the angelic city's finest hostilities.

PATRIOTS HAVE CHANCE TO GET COMMISSIONS

North Dakota Will Be Expected to Furnish Quota of Commanders for Troops

THREE MONTHS AT FORT SNELLING FOR RESERVE

Men From This District Will Train at Twin City Post—Who Will Be Accepted?

Ten thousand officers must be immediately provided to command the first 500,000 troops; the middle west is expected to furnish one-third of these—majors, captains, first and second lieutenants. The camps in this department for the training of these officers will train 15,000 men if put to their maximum capacity," writes General Barry of the central department in advising the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, North Dakota section, of what will be expected from it.

Fargo has been made the state headquarters for this association, and Bismarck headquarters for the Sixth judicial district. Branch associations under able leadership have been organized in every county seat in this district—Bismarck, Washburn, McClusky, Steele, Napoleon and Linton. It is anticipated that the Sixth will do its part to furnish the 2,500 officers who will form the quota of this division.

Local committees ordinarily consist of a chairman, someone who will arrange for funds should the same be needed, a patriotic physician of high standing who will make the examinations, someone who will receive the applications, and a newspaper man, for publicity.

The training camp for this district will be opened at Fort Snelling about May 1. Attendance at the camps will be limited to reserve officers and candidates for such appointments in the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers and coast artillery branches. The camps will last for three months.

Object of Camps. "The object of each camp," writes General Barry, "is the training and selection of officers for a division and one additional cavalry regiment. Maximum attendance at each camp will be 2,500. The attendance will be divided into fifteen family companies for the first month, and all will be trained alike for that period. At the beginning of the second month, they will be organized into nine infantry companies, two cavalry troops, three artillery batteries and one engineer company for the remaining two months. The object of each company is to train all members thereof and finally select the officers of one regiment, and appoint the remainder as additional reserve officers, if competent."

"The attendance is limited to the following: Reserve officers of the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, and engineers, members of the reserve officers' training corps, of over 20 years and nine months' age, and other cadet students of same age, graduates of military schools, and other citizens not less than 20 years and nine months old and not more than 44 years old.

High Standard Fixed.

"No one will be accepted who does not conform to the required standard with respect to (a) character and sobriety; (b) personality, address and force; (c) reputation and standing in his community; (d) likelihood of his being able to command the respect of officers and enlisted men, and (e) adequacy of his education. Preference will be given men of valuable military experience.

"College students are advised to attend the camps prepared for their home state rather than to attend the camp provided for the state in which their college happens to be situated. Applicants will be examined by boards appointed by the department, commander, and certificates of the examining officers will be sent to the commanding officer of the camp concerned. From these certificates the camp commander will select and notify 2,500 men, if more than that number are certified to him as suitable."

Young Men; Older Men, Too

"From these camps and from those in other army departments will be selected the first 10,000 leaders to officer the first half-million troops. Not only young men are wanted, but also mature men on account of the need for officers who can qualify for higher grades when additional forces are organized. It is hoped that college authorities will graduate May 1 all such seniors as may be selected as candidates for this camp training."

HILLSBORO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PARADE

Hillsboro, N. D., April 23.—Hillsboro had no Patriotic Day celebration because of the adverse weather conditions, but the school children were not satisfied with such an arrangement and so they paraded the city in the afternoon, with true American spirit.

TWO BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS ARE TORPEDOED

Donegal and Lanfranc With Many Wounded Aboard Sunk Without Warning

MANY GERMAN PRISONERS WERE ABOARD AND SAVED

Further Losses of Boats to Be Published Soon Says Chancellor of Exchequer

London, April 23.—The British hospital ships, Donegal and Lanfranc, with many wounded aboard, have been torpedoed without warning. They were sunk on April 17. Of those on the Donegal, 29 wounded men and 12 of the crew are missing. The Lanfranc carried German wounded, as well as British. Of those aboard 19 British and 13 Germans are believed to have perished.

Other Hospital Ships Lost.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, announced on April 19 in the house of commons that there had recently been further losses of British hospital ships which would be published soon. Today, the secretary of the admiralty issued the following statement:

"On the evening of April 17, the steamships, Donegal and Lanfranc, while transporting wounded to British ports were torpedoed without warning. The Donegal carried slightly wounded cases, all British. Of these 29 men, as well as 12 of the crew, are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

Carried German Prisoners.

"The Lanfranc, in addition to 234 wounded British officers and men, carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of 53 and a crew of 123. Of these, the following are missing, and are presumed to have been drowned:

Two wounded British officers, 11 wounded British other ranks, one royal army medical corps staff, five of the crew, five wounded German officers and 10 wounded Germans of other ranks.

One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners were rescued by British patrol vessels at the imminent risk of being themselves torpedoed.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK G. N. TRAIN FAILS

Engine Strikes Pile of Ties Said to Have Been Placed by Otto Smith, Farmer's Son

(Special to Tribune.) Hillsboro, N. D., April 23.—Otto Smith, son of a prominent farmer, is lodged in the county jail here, charged with attempting to wreck Great Northern train No. 30.

The train ran into a pile of railroad ties laid across the track, a few miles out of the city, last evening. Because of their position; a sudden curve of the track, the engineer was unable to stop the train in time to avoid them. Fortunately, however, the train suffered no damage. Four of the ties were completely demolished, while the fifth fell between the rails and the train passed over it.

Upon arriving in Hillsboro, the train reported the accident and the sheriff and several section men went immediately to the scene, but were unable to discover any traces of the offender. Railroad detectives were summoned and arrested Otto Smith, after investigating the case.

Smith will first be tried before the insanity board and if no action is taken there, railroad officials plan to bring him into court.

RAILROADS LOSE LANDS CONGRESS GRANTED IN 1866

Washington, D. C., April 23.—In deciding the Oregon-California land case today the supreme court affirmed the Oregon federal court's decree enjoining the Southern Pacific railroad from disposing of timber and minerals on its land received by congressional grants.

By the same decision the government won its suit against the Southern Pacific railroad to regain nearly 2,300,000 acres of Oregon and Washington land, worth thirty millions.

The Chamberlain-Ferris law of 1916 forfeiting and divesting the railroads of title to lands granted by congress in 1866 and providing for the federal sale of land, timber and minerals, was upheld as constitutional.

British Lose In Raid Off The Thames

Germans Claim to Have Destroyed Outpost Vessel, Scouting Craft and Others

London, April 23.—A German official statement describing the recent naval raids in the English channel, says that a British outpost vessel off Dover was destroyed, that a British scouting vessel was sunk by a torpedo, and that several others were heavily damaged, and one probably sunk.

The German statement also says that no enemy warships were encountered south of the Thames and the German destroyers had to be content with bringing in some prisoners from merchantmen. "The Germans admit the loss of two of their destroyers."

With respect to this statement, the British admiralty says that no British vessels of any sort were sunk or even seriously damaged, and that the Germans captured only three men of an abandoned barge.

MILITARY BILL BEING DEBATED IN LOWER BODY

Has Full Right-of-Way Over All Other Legislative Matters

ADMINISTRATION THINKS DRAFT WILL WIN OUT

Washington, April 23.—The administration's war army bill is under debate in both houses of congress today with right of way over all other legislation until passed.

Interest centers upon the House where there is to be a credit fight between spokesmen for President Wilson and the majority of the military committee over the selective draft plan. A vote may be reached Wednesday.

In the Senate debate began yesterday and probably will continue for several days but it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the measure as drawn by the general staff and approved by the President will be passed there by a substantial majority.

Chairman Dent of the House military committee and nine other committee men will make the fight for the bill as reported by them which proposes that the army shall be raised by calls for volunteers in increments of 50,000 and that the draft shall be resorted to only unless and until that system has failed. Administration supporters maintained tonight that they would override Chairman Dent's volunteer plan by from 20 to 25 votes at the very least.

Advocates of the volunteer system felt sure it was declared that they would make a good showing. Having the chairman of the committee with them, they believed would carry weight and they also hoped that full explanation of their plan on the floor would attract support.

Particular interest attaches to the debate because representative Kahn, a Republican born in Germany will present the administration views. The president and committee chairman heretofore often have differed on measures but this is the first time that a Republican actually has been advanced to speak for the administration. Representative Kahn has been in accord with most of the government's preparedness plans.

Telephone Poles Down Near Steele

Bismarck has been cut off from telephone communication with Fargo since early this morning when a number of telephone posts for a distance of about one mile through the slough, five miles east of Steele, went down, wrecking loose from their positions by the waters dissolving the frost.

For awhile this morning communication could be routed via Carrington, but 30 minutes' time was required to hook up the lines and did not prove satisfactory. It is expected that crews will have the wires ready for service this evening.

The Western Union reported that no difficulty was experienced with sending messages over its line into Fargo.

WAR SENTIMENT IN CHINA INCREASES

Pekin, April 23.—The war sentiment in China is increasing daily. The Chinese are incensed over the action of Germany in detaining the Chinese minister in Berlin, pending the safe arrival of von Hintze, the German minister at Peking. There is also great indignation over the detention of Chinese students in Berlin and Munich.

WEEK'S INTERLUDE ENDED AS GEN. HAIG'S FORCES PRESS HINDENBURG LINE

Strong Positions of Teutons on Both Sides of Scarpe River Form Barrier Against Rapid Progress of Entente Armies, but War Reports Are Sanguine

GAVELLE IS CAPTURED NORTH OF GERMAN DEFENSES

Berlin Strikers Refuse to Return to Work and May Be Called to the Colors—Revolutionary Spirit Rampant in Austria and Pro-Prussian Minister Resigns.

London, April 23.—After a week's interlude during which they have been consolidating the gains of the first week's offensive, and bringing up their guns, the British at dawn this morning began another phase of the operations against the formidable German defenses on the fronts in northern France.

ON WIDE FRONT Gen. Sir Douglas Haig reported that the forces under this command attacked on a wide front, on both sides of the river Scarpe, where a portion of the Hindenburg line forms a barrier, defending Cambrai, and that they are making satisfactory progress.

The British completed the conquest of the village of Trecault and gained the greater part of Havrincourt wood.

A pall of silence has fallen over the central empires, serving to accentuate the reports of grave internal troubles. In spite of the assertion of the German press that the great Berlin strike, which involved at least 300,000 workers, is over, there is evidence that the agitation is continuing. The Berlin Tageblatt admits that the members of two of the most important workers' unions have refused to return to work, and says those who persist in their refusal will be called to the colors.

Count Tizsa Resigns. The light which shifts through the veil of the German censorship disappears entirely in the case of Austria. Following persistent reports that Count Tizsa, premier of Hungary, and foremost exponent in the dual monarchy of the German idea, had resigned, all information as to conditions in Vienna, and Budapest, ceased. The one thing that appears certain is that the Socialists and Radicals in both empires have recently drawn much closer together, and that inflammatory language is being used with an impunity inconceivable in the earlier days of the war.

Revolutionary Spirit Rampant. In the meantime, the revolutionary spirit, which is rampant throughout Europe, has given a sensational spirit in Sweden. The food situation is ostensibly the cause of the event in Stockholm, where a great multitude of workers tried to force their way into the parliament building.

"The fact that the ominous word 'revolution' was freely used, gives another aspect to the affair. The royal castle is under guard and more serious outbreaks are predicted before May first.

Massing Guns. While the revolutionists gather headway and audacity in the monarchial kingdom of Europe, the armies of the British and French are massing their guns and shells for another thrust against the German lines in France. There is nothing definite to indicate where the blow will fall, but the general opinion in the allied capitals is that General Haig is about to make another great effort to smash his way through to Cambrai and Douai.

Pending these developments, public interest has been deeply aroused by the cryptic words of Lord Curzon, member of the British war council, "keep your eye on Mesopotamia."

Capture Gavelle. In their new offensive the British have captured the town of Gavelle, the last part of the defenses of the Hindenburg line north of the Scarpe. They also have taken the village of Guemappe, south of the Scarpe. More than 1,000 prisoners have been taken today.

Progress in Mesopotamia. The Turks in Mesopotamia have evacuated the Tala-Hat position on the right bank of the Tigris, ten miles below Samarra, the war office announced. They are now being attacked at a point six miles nearer Samarra.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE LIBAU. London, April 23.—German transports have left Libau on the Baltic, south of the Gulf of Riga, for an unknown destination, according to a Central News dispatch from Petrograd.

START EXCAVATING FOR NEW GROCERY HOUSE (Special to Tribune.) Mandan, N. D., April 23.—Excavating for the new Missouri Valley Grocery company's new plant started last week and progress is now well advanced. Work on the structure will start about the first of next month.

DISCHARGE FOR ALL GUARDSMEN AT END OF WAR

General Barry Issues General Order Affecting Men Already in the Service

MADERO'S PRIZE GUNNER ENLISTS WITH BISMARCK

National guardsmen who desire quick release from the service may best gain it by enlisting in active military service with Uncle Sam. A general order received by Major Wright this morning from General Barry, commander of this division, advises that all militiamen who are enlisted in the federal service as national guardsmen will be discharged if they wish, at the end of the war, no matter how long a term they may yet have to serve in their original guard enlistment.

A previous order extended this opportunity to men newly enlisting in the guard for the present war service. Guardsmen already enlisted for state service now are given the same advantage, and the order is expected to stimulate recruiting.

"Camp Frazier." Camp Frazier was established today at the Bismarck end of the Northern Pacific bridge and here Co. A will make its home until called elsewhere. Up to this time the local company has been making the armory its headquarters. Major Wright also has transferred his headquarters to Camp Frazier, although he will continue to maintain a down town office.

High School Boys Drill. From thirty to forty high school students now are drilling every evening at the baseball grounds under Major Wright. The boys are showing real proficiency in the military manual and footwork, and it is expected that at least a dozen will enlist when the time comes for active service.

Madero's Gunner Here. Co. A received a real acquisition today in the person of Veteran "Bill" (Continued on Page Three)

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF TURKEY'S BREAK WITH AMERICA

Washington, April 23.—Official notification that the Turkish government has broken off diplomatic negotiations with the United States was received today by the state department in a dispatch from American Minister Stovall at Bern, Switzerland.

The communication came from G. Cornel Tarler, secretary of the American legation at Constantinople, acting for Ambassador Elms, who is ill. It was sent to the American legation at Bern and forwarded from there to Secretary Lansing.