

37 Killed; 141 Injured in London Raid
RUSSIANS NET BIG GAINS NEAR PINSK

STRIKE TERROR INTO HEART OF BRITISH CITY

Early Reports Unable to State Extent of Damage or Loss of Life

HOSTILE CRAFT APPEARED TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.

Flew So Low That People on Streets Had View of German Aviators

BRING THREE DOWN. Thirty-seven persons were killed in today's air raid by German aeroplanes and 141 injured, it was officially announced this afternoon.

The British admiralty said three of the German aeroplanes which had dropped bombs on London were brought down. All British machines returned safely from the chase.

London, July 7.—About 20 enemy aeroplanes bombarded London today, according to an official statement by the war office.

Damage was done in the heart of London by the raid, which was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, attempted by the Germans.

Late today it was impossible to say what the loss of life was. For about a quarter of an hour raiders dropped a steady rain of bombs. The raid occurred about 9:30 o'clock. Thousands of persons crowded the streets, many of them women and children. The police and soldiers had difficulty in holding back the people.

Many were seen at windows. Anti-aircraft guns throughout the city and British aeroplanes engaged the hostile craft for some time the sound of exploding bombs and the vicious reply of guns was deafening. Straight over the city flew the squadron of raiders, pursued by burning shrapnel.

The sun was shining brightly, but the sky was overcast with a haze, such as is so favorable to raiders. Notwithstanding the haze, the Germans were visible to the people in the streets.

Appear Suddenly. They appeared suddenly and few persons realized that a raid was in progress until the sound of bombs was heard. They were traveling at tremendous speed. They appeared to be at a lower altitude than previously, when they exacted a heavy toll of life in London.

The following account was given out: "Lord French reports that about 9:30 o'clock, this morning, hostile aircraft in considerable number, probably in two parties, appeared over the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Essex. After dropping some bombs in Thanet the raiders proceeded in the direction of London. Moving roughly parallel to the north bank of the Thames, they approached London from the northeast, then changing their course, they proceeded north and west and crossed London from the northwest to the southeast. Bombs were dropped in the metropolitan area. The number of raiding aeroplanes is uncertain, but probably about 20. They were attacked by artillery and by large numbers of our own aeroplanes, but reports as to the results of the engagements and as to the damage and casualties have not yet been received."

The most recent big air raid on London occurred June 13. At that time the German squadron consisted of about 15 machines, and the down town section of London was the chief objective. Many bombs fell in the East End, where buildings were destroyed and others badly damaged.

The casualties officially announced were 151 killed and 431 persons injured. No damage of a military or naval nature was done. The Germans remained at a great height and flew swiftly. The British fighters had difficulty in pursuit, for the loss of but one machine was recorded.

PEEDY DOGS BEAT PLENTY HAWK WITH MADELINE SULLIVAN

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—Madeleine Sullivan, once the romantic ideal of Chief Plenty Hawk on a wild reservation, has become the bride of Albert Campbell, Hudson Bay trapper and woodsman, who won the dog team marathon from Winnipeg last winter. Miss Sullivan saw the finish of the race and, according to her friends, Campbell became her hero immediately.

Stamp Out the Vipers

For the most part the German press of the Slope is patriotic, but the Tribune has had its attention called to a veiled attack upon the policies of the administration in a Dickinson paper.

It is time that the federal government insisted that editors of publications issued in the German language throw off allegiance to the war lords of Prussia and show fealty to the government of the United States.

Notice the careful phrasing, treading, as it were on the very edge of sedition itself. For months people interested have been watching comments in the German press. Some of it is deliberately seditious. Much of it is couched in language that only escapes the charge of treason.

It is not the intention of The Tribune to indict loyal German-American citizens who are supporting the government, but the time has come to stamp out the vipers who cannot appreciate the grave crisis that confronts the nation but continue to worship the German fetish of the divine rights of kings.

The Tribune cares not what the editors of the German press of the slope think of its patriotism.

It publishes below a translation of an editorial appearing in the Dickinson Herald of June 29, 1917, which has been translated.

If loyalty to the government is a crime in the eyes of the German editors, The Tribune glories in their indictment.

The Tribune hopes to discuss other angles of this German press propaganda on the slope which seeks to poison the minds of German-Americans in the language of the enemy.

Read this translation from the "Nord-Dakota Herald" of Dickinson, loyal German-Americans of the enemy.

Translation of an editorial published in the "Nord-Dakota Herald" of Dickinson, North Dakota, Friday, June 29, 1917:

"The apostle is wrong when he says: 'All power comes from God; obey the king, for he has his power from God; but the Bismarck Tribune and other inspired ("vom hl. Geist erfuelle") Blaetter" journals, they are right when they jeer the God-given prerogatives of a monarch and drag the same in the mire. Such are the prophets of this century who draw their enlightenment from the Emissary of the Black Angel and then give it to the people by the teaspoonful.

"The common view of intelligent men of most nations expresses itself that Germany will never at all be subdued and conquered in this war. America will not lose the war. And the Allies will not lose. (Why the distinction? America is one of the Allies. Translator.)

"All will fight till they lie prostrate on the earth and can scarcely gasp for breath (kaum mehr Luft schnappen koennen). Then the war will cease. It may continue three or four years. Nothing will be decided by the entrance of America into the war, except that the United States will be brought to the unhappy condition (ungeheure Vermoegen) of losing millions of young men and for the coming century there will be anguish throughout their own country. To this the common voice gives accord. Then still others think that Germany, Russia, and even Japan later, after England shall be reduced to a minor power, will ally themselves against America. However that may be, this much is certain, that America will gain nothing and that the world situation will later undergo a prodigious change."

Germans Connected With Foreign Embassy at Capital Must Leave United States

Washington, July 7.—All Germans formerly connected with the German embassy or any one of the many consulates in America have been requested to leave the United States. Notification that their presence in America is undesirable has been sent to them by the state department.

The Germans, who principally are clerks and servants, were not told that they were suspected of being spies. The inference that their loyalty to the kaiser had made it difficult for them to remain in this country without attempting to send military information to their government was made clear.

Schaafhausen to Go. Among the first to go will be Heinrich Schaafhausen, formerly attached to the German embassy, but left behind by Count von Bernstorff, and since attached to the department of German interests of the Swiss legation. In addition to Schaafhausen, there is a long train of clerks and servants—at least they have served in such capacity in this country—although this government has no means of knowing definitely what the exact

status of most of them is with the German government. There is ground for belief that some of them are persons of more importance to the German intelligence system.

Required to Report. Dr. George Bathelme, author of the much discussed dispatch to the Cologne Gazette at the time diplomatic relations were severed, still is in Washington, but is required to report to certain government officials in person twice a week. Although the bulk of Germans and Austrian embassy staffs departed from their embassies, two of Germany's allies still have their representatives here. Abdul Haak Hassen Bey, in charge of the Turkish embassy, pleaded with the state department not to insist on his departure. His wife is an English woman, and on the ground that her wealth might be affected by going to Constantinople, Bey has been permitted to remain here. The Bulgarian minister is still at his legation. There are many indications that the government is taking steps to tighten the spy net and make even more difficult the getting of military information to Germany.

DICKINSON BOOSTING MACHINE GUN COMPANY

Hopes to Have Representation in Second Regiment—Orchard Head of Project

Dickinson, N. D., July 7.—Dickinson feels that it is assured a representation in the Second Regiment with a machine gun company. Welcome J. Orchard is at the head of the project and he is confident that the minimum of 40 men can be raised by next Tuesday and that before July 15 the maximum strength of 80 men will have been attained.

50 PERCENT YIELD

Dickinson, N. D., July 7.—An average wheat yield of 50 per cent is predicted for the Slope. In some sections it will run as high as 75 per cent, and in others as low as 25 per cent.

Western Union Man Shot by Son With "Unloaded" Gatling

Dickinson, N. D., July 7.—C. A. Nelson of the Western Union was shot through the fleshy part of his hip by his young hopeful, when the latter dug into an old trunk and resurrected a .32 calibre revolver, which he didn't think was loaded. The wound is not serious.

Walks 124 Miles in Four Days to Enlist With Dickinson Boys

Dickinson, N. D., July 7.—Walking 124 miles from Glendive to Dickinson, to join Co. K, Robert Ryan of Cedar Rapids, Ia., was accepted immediately upon his arrival here, and a few hours later was on his way to Fort Lincoln to join his regiment. Ryan hiked 31 miles per day, and made the journey in four days.

FACTIONS IN CHINA KEEP UP FIGHTING

Three Hundred Japanese, French, American and British Troops Assist

GO TO REINFORCE GUARD AT PEKIN

Republicans Thus Far Have Advantage Over Friends of Monarchy

London, July 7.—A dispatch to the Post from Tsin says that 300 Japanese, French, American and British troops, going to Peking to reinforce the legation guard, arrived at Lang Fang, which is not far from Peking, before the fighting between the imperialists and republicans began.

The republican general urged them to withdraw ten miles to the rear, owing to danger from the fighting operations. Later both generals agreed to allow engineers to repair the railway track at Lang Fang, which had been torn up, and permit the relief troops to continue their journey.

According to a telegram to the Exchange Telegraph company from Tien Tsin, fighting is occurring along the Peking-Mukden railway, as well as between Peking and Tien Tsin, and the republican troops thus far have the advantage. Other dispatches from China do not confirm the fighting, although reports say it is imminent.

FRANE MAY NOT HEAD NEW GUARD BRIGADE

Regular Army Officer, Perhaps Ranking No Higher Than Lieutenant, to Get Plum

TROOPS TO AMERICAN LAKE IS LATEST DOPE

Col. John H. Fraine, ranking colonel of the North Dakota national guard, veteran of the Filipino insurrection, and who has spent practically all of his mature years in military service, may not command the infantry brigade of which North Dakota's two regiments will form the major portion. That plum may go to a regular army officer—perhaps a striking first lieutenant but a year or two out of West Point.

This is an announcement from military circles today. The war department, it is stated, doesn't believe in making brigadier generals out of militia men, no matter how well qualified the latter may appear to be. These jobs are reserved for regular army officers, and ordinarily go to some man below the rank of major, quite often a first lieutenant. Colonel Fraine apparently understands this stand upon the part of the war department, for he never has expressed the belief that he would go into the campaign as anything but commander of the Fighting First, which he considers honor enough. The reason given by the war department for not selecting brigadiers from commanders of state troops is that they have not had the tactical and technical training necessary to the handling of larger units.

A New Interpretation. Orders which have been in the adjutant general's office for three weeks finally were interpreted by Mr. Fraser yesterday too late for the state's afternoon papers, to mean that North Dakota has been transferred from the 13th to the 20th division, and that (Continued on Page Three)

BUILDING OF DICKINSON-LEFOR LINE IS CERTAIN

600 Prosperous Citizens Attend Meeting and Pledge Their Support

Lefor, N. D., July 7.—More than 600 prominent farmers, business men and capitalists interested in the construction of the Dickinson-Lefor-New Leipzig railway attended the organization meeting here. It was reported that \$105,000 worth of stock has been subscribed, and it was agreed that the company proceed with actual construction work with as little delay as possible.

BATTLE OVER DRY MEASURE STILL RAGES

"Wets" Endeavor to Force Reconsideration of Absolute Prohibition

CLAUSE TO STOP MAKING OF WHISKEY ADOPTED

Senator Gronna Breaks With La Follette on Issue of Booze Regulation

Washington, July 7.—The battle over the prohibition issue involved in the food control bill was renewed in the senate today, this time on the question whether consumption as well as the manufacture of distilled liquor shall be prohibited during the war. The clause forbidding manufacture was adopted last night.

"Wets" endeavored to force reconsideration, the Cummins' amendment tentatively adopted which prevents withdrawal of "hard" liquor now held in bond for beverage purposes. Opponents of the provision claim it amounts to a virtual confiscation of 720,000,000 gallons without effecting conservation of any grain.

Senator Chamberlain announced that as there had been considerable delay in the consideration of the prohibition section and that he would have to insist upon discussion of amendments to that part of the bill being made in their regular order.

Senator Gronna, in a food bill debate, argued for national bond dry legislation. In this he broke with his friend, Senator LaFollette.

Senate Reverses Action. Upon reconsideration of Senator Cummins' amendment prohibiting the withdrawal of distilled beverages now in bond, the senate today reversed its action of yesterday and voted 43 to 39 to eliminate the provision.

Purpose of Amendment. Senator Reed explained that his purpose in introducing an amendment to empower the president to withdraw liquor from bonded warehouses was to meet the statement that if the Cummins' amendment was adopted many small bars would be wrecked.

"Drinks on President." Senator Cummins characterized the Reed amendment as unnecessary and said he could hardly imagine the president "withdrawing liquor in order to allow people to drink," and denied that his amendment was confiscatory.

WILSON WOULD SAVE NATIONAL DEFENSE BODY

Throws Weight of Personal Influence Against Bill That Would Disrupt Council

DEFENDS SALES TO U. S. BY MEMBERS OF BOARD

Washington, July 7.—President Wilson has thrown the weight of his personal influence against a provision attached to the food bill, which, it is said, practically would disrupt the great machinery of the council for national defense. The provision in question would forbid any person connected with the government from selling to it anything in which he has an interest.

Inasmuch as the great business interests of the country are represented on the advisory committee of the council, the enactment of the provision, the president thinks, would disrupt all machinery set up for an efficient conduct of the war, by marshaling the country's best brains and resources.

President Wilson has written a letter to Senator McKellar, author of the amendment, saying such legislation would be a calamity. He pointed out that business men on the committee had not the power to demand the price they shall receive for commodities sold the government whether they are interested in them or not. All sorts of safeguards, the president said, had been taken to prevent advantage being taken of the government.

TO ASSIST IN MEETINGS. Dr. S. A. Danford left today for Larimore, where he will assist in revival meetings for the next 10 days.

War Between Turkey and Greece Near

Ottoman Empire Threatens to Deport All Greeks and Take Their Property

BELIEVED THIS PRELUDE TO FORMAL HOSTILITIES

London, July 7.—According to a press dispatch received at Amsterdam from Constantinople as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph company, Turkey considers as equivalent to a declaration of war the action of Greece in breaking off diplomatic negotiations. The Turkish government, the dispatch says, has decided to deport all Greeks and confiscate their property.

JUDGE YOUNG STATE DIRECTOR OF RED CROSS

Poor Showing Made by North Dakota During War Relief Campaign

BURLEIGH COUNTY GIVES MORE THAN ONE-THIRD

Through poor state organization, North Dakota only contributed a little more than 11 cents per capita to the Red Cross. In fact, no effort has been made to organize the state for its relief work.

Owing to the superior organization in Burleigh county, this county contributed more than one-third of all the Red Cross funds given during Red Cross week. Bradley Marks, chairman of the local chapter, today received a bulletin showing the subscriptions in the various states.

Burleigh County First. North Dakota contributed only \$87,547.35 of its quota of \$200,000. Of this amount more than \$52,000 was raised in Burleigh county and more than 25 per cent of the total amount raised in the state was given by Bismarck.

Owing to the poor showing made in the Red River valley, the war council of the Red Cross society has appointed Judge N. C. Young of Fargo, as director of the Red Cross for the state and North Dakota has been transferred from the Mountain to the Central division of the society.

John J. O'Connor, director of the Central division, with headquarters at Chicago, has sent the following dispatch to the Tribune:

"The nation has felt the great need of the quick organization of North Dakota in support of the Red Cross in its policy of assisting the army and navy in all lines of preparedness. The officials of the Red Cross have been in a quandary as to the best means of attaining this end.

Judge Young Appointed. "The first big step toward thorough organization has just been taken in the appointment to the position of state Red Cross director of the Hon. N. C. Young of Fargo, a former member of the state supreme court, and the transfer of North Dakota from the Mountain division to the Central division.

"The civic spirit of the new director and his patriotic services in the past give assurance that he will serve the Red Cross in the best possible way and that he will be backed by the splendid spirit of the people of his state. The interest which President Wilson, the head of the Red Cross, has manifested in the state directors makes probable his personal confirmation of the appointment. A telegram from Acting Chairman Eliot Wadsworth of the central committee of the Red Cross at Washington, was already conveyed to Mr. Young his appreciation of the acceptance of the position.

"It is the intention of Director John J. O'Connor of the Central division to give the most vigorous support to the campaign of the new director to make of North Dakota a leading state in Red Cross activities. Every man, woman and child in the state will be given opportunity to identify themselves with the Red Cross and help in its work of making the country fully prepared to support the army and navy and care for the dependent families of the fighting men.

Work Without Pay. "Red Cross state directors work without pay, devoting their time and their valuable business training to the country through a patriotic desire to give help where help is most needed. Mr. Young is but following the example of Acting Chairman Wadsworth of Washington. Mr. Wadsworth accumulated a large fortune in business and retired while still a young man. When it appeared that the United States was about to

(Continued on Page Three.)

CITY AFIRE AS SLAVS PUSH TOWARD WEST

Victorious Troops of New Regime Have Penetrated as Far as Godor

NO HEAVY FIGHTING HERE SINCE 1915

Opening of Offensive Marks Second Effort After Long Period of Quiet

Petrograd, July 7.—Violent fighting has begun on the Russian front near Pinsk. The city of Pinsk is in flames according to announcements today by the semi-official news agency.

The Russian artillery, the announcement says, is leveling all obstacles. The Russians have captured the forest of Slanka, with all the enemy's organized positions and also Hill No. 388. They have penetrated the village of Godor.

Further gains have been made by the Russian forces in Galicia. Fighting from the front records the taking of first line trenches by the troops of the 11th army, who also at some points captured second line positions.

The opening of the battle of Pinsk marks the second effort of the Russians after the long period of quiet, which followed the revolution. The point selected for this attack is about 175 miles north of the sector in East Galicia along which the Russians made their first onslaught, resulting in the capture of 18,000 men in two days. Pinsk is at the middle of the Russo-Galician battle line.

There has been no heavy fighting in this region since the conclusion of the great Austro-German drive, which began in the spring of 1915.

WAR SUMMARY

(By Associated Press.) General Brusiloff seems to have been arranging a surprise on the Russian front, judging from reports from Petrograd today of violent fighting in progress in the Pinsk district.

Apparently, the Austro-German attention has been centered on the Galician district where Brusiloff's offensive opened last Sunday and only last evening the German official report recorded the resumption of heavy attacks by the Russians.

There had been no mention in official statements recently of activity anywhere along the Russian lines except in Galicia and sectors immediately adjacent north and south. The reports from Pinsk, 150 miles north of the Galician border, therefore, has the element of surprise for the world, if not for the Germans.

On the Franco-Belgian front, the British have made another forward thrust, slightly advancing their lines east of Wytschaete, in the Belgian district, where General Plumber blew the Germans out of an extended salient east of Messines ridge last month. With the French forces, there have been only artillery fighting and trench raiding.

SON DESERTS; HIS FATHER HUNTS HIM DOWN IN BADLANDS

Young Man Who Took French Leave From Fort Lincoln Returned After Chase

Dickinson, N. D., July 7.—Deserting Fort Lincoln without leave after enlisting in Co. K, Dickinson, Leo F. Davis of Belield was captured by his father after an exciting chase through the Bad Lands, and returned to the fort to serve out his enlistment. When the young man appeared at his home in Belield and his father learned that he had left the fort without leave, he insisted that his son return immediately to Bismarck. Instead, Davis, taking some clothing and supplies, escaped to the Bad Lands. Thither he was pursued by his father in a car. When the use of a machine became impracticable the chase was continued on foot, and at the end of six miles the man-hunt ended. Davis surrendered to his father, and was immediately taken by the latter to Fort Lincoln. No severe penalties will be imposed on the youngster.

LATE PRAIRIE FIRE

Towner, N. D., July 7.—Emphasis upon an unusual dryness for this period of the year was laid by Towner's first Fourth of July prairie fire which occupied the efforts of 20 volunteer fire fighters for more than an hour.