

N. D. REGIMENTS CALLED TO COLORS

4000 SOLDIERS WILL MOBILIZE AT FT. LINCOLN

North Dakota Post Definitely Designated by War Department
In Orders Today

ANTICIPATED SOLDIERS
WILL BE HERE MONTHS

Not Probable That Transfer to
Southern Camp Will Be
Made in Mid-Summer

MILITIA BUREAU PLANS TROOP TRANSPORTATION

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The federal militia bureau was today arranging for transportation of the national guard which will be mobilized for active service Aug. 5, in accordance with a proclamation issued by President Wilson. The various state units will be organized into 16 practical divisions, and assigned to camps for final training before being sent to France.

The constitutional inhibition against use of militia outside the country has been avoided by the insertion of a clause in the proclamation specifically discharging the forces from their militia status.

Regiments in the northern and eastern sections of the county are called into federal service in two increments, July 15 and 25. Many units are already federalized and the remainder will be mobilized on Aug. 5.

Fort Lincoln was officially designated as the mobilization point for all North Dakota troops in orders received at the adjutant general's office today from H. O. S. Hesland, adjutant general for the central department. Simultaneously came instructions from the war department at Washington to call the state troops into federal service July 15. This will mean, it is believed at local military headquarters, the mobilization here beginning about Aug. 5 of 4,000 state troops, members of the First and Second regiments, North Dakota infantry. Unless original instructions are countermanded, the companies will spend two weeks following the call at their home stations, for prophylactic treatment, i. e., inoculation against typhoid and smallpox.

Fort Lincoln Ready.
Preparations were begun at Fort Lincoln immediately after the declaration of war for the accommodation of a large body of troops. Loading and unloading facilities have been trebled, until now three long troop trains can be handled on the sidings there in one operation. The barracks and officers' quarters have been placed in condition to accommodate as many men as possible, although it will of course, be necessary to house the bulk of the men in tents. Secretary Goodwin of the Jamestown Y. M. C. A. arrived yesterday to establish an Army Y at the fort. There are now quarantined there 500 troops of the Second battalion, First regiment, under command of Major Wright, and who have been in federal service since the declaration of war.

All States Assigned.
The orders received at the adjutant general's office today consist of a list of "mobilization camp sites selected and approved by the war department," and indicates Fort Lincoln as the mobilization point for all North Dakota troops. South Dakota troops will mobilize at Fort Meade; Minnesota, at Fort Snelling; Iowa, at Fort Des Moines and Camp Dodge; Colorado, at Golden; Illinois, at Springfield; Indiana, at Fort Benjamin Harrison; Kansas, at Fort Riley; Wisconsin, at Camp Douglas; Michigan, at Camp Grayling, and Nebraska at Fort Crook.

Mobilization camp sites for all states included in the central division are assigned. The central consists of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

May Remain Months.
There is a possibility that the state troops may remain at Fort Lincoln until next September, and perhaps longer. The First regiment is about 600 men short. The Second has about 900 men to date and must recruit 1,100 more. It is probable that both of these regiments will be filled by drafting, and this is not expected to be completed before September.

It is also argued that if the troops are concentrated at Deming, N. M., or Palo Alto, Tex., or Palo Alto, Cal., to all of which points rumors have assigned North Dakota, with the 20th or 15th division, the war department may not find it advisable to move them in mid-summer from a comparatively temperate climate to one of reeking heat. Both regiments are composed largely of green men, who will require much seasoning before they are in condition to stand radical changes of climate, and there is much preliminary work to be done in whipping both regiments into shape which could be carried on at Fort Lincoln as satisfactorily as elsewhere.

Weeks must elapse before the giant cantonments in which the troops are

HERE IS YOUR TAX IF PRESENT BILL PASSES

By BASIL M. MANLY.
Washington, July 10.—Here are the taxes YOU as an individual citizen will have to pay if the revenue bill passes in its present form:

Direct Taxes.
Income Tax—If unmarried with an income over \$1,000; if married with income over \$2,000.

War Profits Tax—If engaged in business as an individual, in partnership or stockholder in corporation with net profits over \$5,000.

Tax on automobiles, motorcycles, motorboats, yachts, letters, postcards and second class mail.

Stamp Taxes—Bonds and certificates of indebtedness, parcel post packages, stock certificates, stock transfers, future sales, time drafts, notes, bank checks over \$5, deeds, customs entries and withdrawals, steamship tickets, voting proxies, powers of attorney, etc.

Indirect Taxes, Paid Through Higher Prices.
Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, molasses and all substitutes.

Whiskey, beer, wines and liquors.

Cigars, cigarettes, cigar papers and tobacco.

Mineral water, soda water and other soft drinks.

Freight, express and railroad tickets.

Telegrams and long distance telephone messages.

Tennis racquets, golf clubs, base balls and bats, fishing rods and other sporting goods and games, including playing cards.

Extracts, perfumes, cosmetics, tooth paste and other toilet articles.

Patent medicines.

Tickets and admissions to ball games, theaters, cabarets and other amusements.

NORTH DAKOTA HAS 353 BOYS IN U. S. ARMS

First Definite Announcement of
Enlistments Since April 2
Received Here Today

SLOW PROGRESS BEING MADE WITH EXEMPTION

Since April 2, North Dakota has enlisted 353 sons in the various branches of the regular army and navy service. The first definite report on this subject was received today by Charles Lessman, in charge of registration detail in the adjutant general's office. This advice was officially communicated from Washington, with the number enlisted from each county, in order that the counties may receive due credit for these men in the approaching draft.

Counties heads the list with 47 volunteers; Grand Forks has given 28; McLean, 19; Ward, 21; Burleigh, 18, from which number the quotas range down to one man for each of Emmons, Logan, Mountrail and Sheridan counties. Enlistments made prior to April 2 are not included in these figures.

Making Slow Progress.

Slow progress is being made in North Dakota with exemption work. In Bottineau, Emmons, Hettinger, Oliver and Wells counties the county exemption boards have not even organized as yet. Twenty-one counties out of the state's 52 have not yet turned in their registration cards to the adjutant general. There are many factors entering into these delays, and in no instance is the county board held particularly to blame for the tardiness.

JULY FORECAST STRONG BUT CAN STAND DISCOUNT

While the impression is current that the July summary of the United States bureau of crop estimates is more optimistic than conditions warrant, there has been a marked improvement in crop prospects during the last five days. Bountiful rains have fallen in practically every part of the state. In the northern tier of counties the downpour in certain sections was the heaviest in history. Thousands of wheat fields that had been given up as a total loss have been revived. Hay has made a marked recovery, and a more cheerful sentiment is apparent generally.

The July forecast for North Dakota of 75,700,000 bushels of wheat is more than equivalent to the bumper 150,000,000 bushel crop harvested in 1915, when it is recalled that the crop two years ago sold for well under a dollar, while current prices in this state are \$1.85. The same holds true of a prospective yield of 12,400,000 bushels of corn, for which the current price locally is \$1.25, as compared with 79 cents for 1916's 12,515,000 bushels.

The oats forecast of 65,700,000 bushels is high, but the farmer can stand for a shortage with oats selling at 58 cents as compared with 31 cents in 1915. North Dakota's potato crop, estimated at 8,280,000 bushels, will be by far the largest in its history, and present prices are \$2.45, as compared with \$1.02 a year ago, when the state harvested 6,575,000 bushels. There is by far more rye acreage than ever before, and while winter rye is generally shot, the July estimate gives the state 3,400,000 bushels, as compared with 5,655,000 in 1916, and prices much higher than a year ago.

(Continued on Page Three.)

FRAZIER ACTED ON POOR ADVICE; MAY INVALIDATE

Supreme Court on Eve of Election Holds Langer Opinion in Error

CONVENTION SYSTEM NOT DONE AWAY WITH

Justice Birdzell Says Matter Cannot Be Read Into Statute at Will of Interpreter

Governor Frazier acted upon erroneous counsel when he specified in his proclamation calling a special election for congress in the First district that nominations be made only by individual petition.

Relying upon the opinion of Attorney General Langer, the chief executive in his proclamation set the special election for a date which did not permit the holding of delegate conventions for the nomination of candidates, which the supreme court on the eve of the special election holds are specifically provided for by statute in the case of special elections.

May Invalidate Election
By so doing, competent legal authorities contend, the governor may have invalidated the special election which is being held in the First district today.

If anyone of the six defeated candidates cares to raise the question, it is regarded extremely doubtful whether congress will seat the victorious candidate in today's contest because of this irregularity.

Because of the attorney general's misstatement of the statute, the Republican party has no candidate for congress in the First, and there are on the ballot the names of three men who have no desire to be there.

Opinion Down Last Night
The supreme court's opinion, written by Justice Luther E. Birdzell, especially concurred in by Justice Robinson, and concurred in as to results by Justice Grace, which came down late last evening, holds against Attorney General Langer on every point in the State of North Dakota in re Oliver B. Buttress versus Thomas Hall, as secretary of state. It cites that the only reason for denying the writ of mandamus prayed for by the plaintiff compelling the secretary of state to publish the name of Oliver B. Buttress in the Republican column on the official ballot as the candidate of the Republican party was because the requirement that nominations be certified to county auditors thirty days preceding an election applies to special as well as general elections; and because the governor's proclamation called the special election on such short notice, it was impossible for the Republicans to assemble a convention and certify their nomination to the secretary of state within the specified time.

The nomination committee of the Republican party, which met last night, and where the other sections of the chapter deal with subjects appropriate for legislative regulation of special elections, as well as general elections, the exception is not to be read into the other provisions of the chapter," referring to its opinion that Chapter 109, session laws 1907, providing for primary elections, does not repeal section 498, revised codes 1897, "nor its amendments authorizing party nominations for public offices in delegate conventions, insofar as those sections are applicable to making nominations for offices to be filled at special elections."

Preserves Functions
The primary election law, which authorizes the direct election of precinct committeemen, and which directs how the regular party organization shall be effected, and where the other sections of the chapter deal with subjects appropriate for legislative regulation of special elections, as well as general elections, the exception is not to be read into the other provisions of the chapter," referring to its opinion that Chapter 109, session laws 1907, providing for primary elections, does not repeal section 498, revised codes 1897, "nor its amendments authorizing party nominations for public offices in delegate conventions, insofar as those sections are applicable to making nominations for offices to be filled at special elections."

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KAISER PLANS SHAKE-UP IN HIS CABINET

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GRAIN BOUND FOR HOLLAND IS DELAYED

New York, July 10.—Officials of the Holland steamship firms, which had 16 vessels loaded with grain and foodstuffs waiting in this port to sail for Europe, declared today that some of the consignees in Holland had been forced into bankruptcy and many people were actually starving while awaiting assurances from the British government that the ships would be given safe conduct.

Lightning Plays Many Pranks With Men and Property

Sentinel Butte, N. D., July 10.—A bolt of lightning following an electric cord which Bob Brownlee was holding in his hand while repairing an automobile in a local garage knocked the mechanic unconscious and inflicted injuries requiring immediate surgical attention. The same evening lightning struck the Sentinel Butte Saddlery Co.'s store, E. R. Kennedy's drug store and C. J. Englund's hardware store.

NO SELECTION FOR SERVICE IN NEW ARMY UNTIL LOCAL BOARDS GIVE NUMBERS TO ALL ON ROLLS

METHODS WILL BE MARKED BY INFORMALITY WHEN MEN ARE CALLED FOR EXAMINATION; KICKS AT OFFICIALS PASS UNHEEDED.

By GILSON GARDNER.

Washington, July 10.—Giving a number to each man registered for the selective army is to be the first job for the local selection boards.

As soon as these boards are properly organized they will make application and receive the registration cards belonging in their territory. They will then proceed to number the cards. The war department will be informed as to the numbers, but not as to the names opposite each number.

All the chances to eliminate will be worked out in Washington. The numbers chosen for duty—unless the board excuses—will be determined here. They may be put on marbles and rolled out of a big leather bottle. The exact method to be employed in this lottery has not been decided upon, but it will be sure to leave the first selections entirely to chance.

Enough numbers will be rolled out to allow for men not up to physical standards and men who must be excused for other reasons.

The mails will be used to notify men of their selection. Letters will be sent to addresses which appear on the registration cards, notifying those whose numbers come out of the bottle to appear before the registration board at a certain time and place to report further as to their qualifications for service.

The methods of the registration boards will be quite informal. The young man will be asked first if he wishes to serve or has any reason to ask exemption. If he desires exemption the examination will go on. He will be asked such questions as: How old is your dependent mother? Where does she live? Has she any property from which an income is derived?

How long have you supported her? What other members of the family contribute to her support, and how much? What is your trade? How much do you earn? And so on.

In most cases this information will be a matter of common knowledge in the neighborhood. In little towns and in the country where everybody's business is known by everybody else, the answer to these questions may even be personally known to members of the board. In big cities the situation will be a little different. Examinations may have to run more deeply into facts. In some cases the boards may have to take steps to get independent information, or the government representatives may do the same.

About five days, it is believed, will be enough to get the information desired. After this will come the work of the appeal boards, one in each judicial district. These will pass on appealed cases.

Beginning within a few days the government will mail out forms which will be used in making claims for exemption or discharge, affidavits which must be filled out by ministers and other public officers.

Some dissatisfaction has been voiced with selections made for exemption boards. Nearly every member of congress has had an errand at the office of the secretary of war of this sort, but little attention is paid to these protests. The authorities here assume that any exemption officers are bound to be unsatisfactory to some people. Their work is bound to be criticized. The policy of the department, therefore, is to accept the appointments of the governors and to tell the boards to go ahead regardless of kicks.

MUST REVISE DRY FEATURES OF FOOD BILL

Washington, July 10.—Revision of the prohibition as well as other provisions of the food control bill designed to overcome opposition and insure its passage, was the task undertaken today by the senate's steering committee.

Proposed changes under consideration were amendment of the provision for government purchases of all distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and elimination of the provision for government regulation of the iron, steel and cotton industries.

Increased difficulties today beset the administration's food control bill with its drastic prohibition features.

Convinced that the bill is "loaded down," and that the liquor provision for government purchases of all distilled spirits is unconstitutional and either must be enforced or stricken out, senate leaders held conferences while the debate proceeded on the floor in an effort to devise an amendment to pave the way for final passage of the bill.

The democratic steering committee met before the senate convened, but was unable to reach an agreement and definite action was deferred. Senators said the situation among the steering committee members was as chaotic as that.

To meet the constitutional objection that his amendment illegally imposes upon distillers the price to be paid for their liquor, Senator Smoot, proposed to add an amendment to another section of the bill. Another plan considered by the steering committee was to recommend the bill to the agriculture committee with instructions to correct the Smoot amendment and also eliminate cotton, steel, iron and possibly other products from the government's control proposal.

While the steering committee was in session, Postmaster Burleson walked in, and joined in the discussion. Several senators left the meeting, one of them expressing resentment over the cabinet official's participation.

Judge Young Names Wilbur As Secretary

Judge N. C. Young of Fargo, who was recently appointed state director of the Red Cross, today named Harry Curran Wilbur of Fargo as executive secretary. Judge Young feels that Mr. Wilbur has found a most competent man to take charge of the details of Red Cross organization work in North Dakota. He will have his office at the headquarters in the Edwards block.

"I am confident that Mr. Wilbur will give the organization work the ginger that is required to make it successful," said Judge Young today. "He has unusual ability along organization lines, and is just the type of man we need for the tremendous work the Red Cross plans for North Dakota."

Marmarth Wondering About League Picnic There to Boost Baer

Marmarth, N. D., July 10.—A Nonpartisan league picnic in the interests of the candidacy of John M. Baer, league nominee for congress in the First district, was advertised for Marmarth today. Inasmuch as Marmarth is in the Third district, and since Congressman P. D. Norton shows signs of being still alive, league members were somewhat confused by the announcements of the meeting and the advice that candidate Baer would be here in person.

RUSSIA TAKES MANY TOWNS IN EAST GALICIA

Second Day of General Korniloff's Offensive Nets Considerable Ground

STRATEGIC POSITIONS FAVORABLE TO SLAVE

German Crown Prince Hammers at French Line on the Aisne

(By Associated Press.)
Several villages captured and more than 1,000 additional prisoners and three field guns taken, caps the success of the second day's attack of General Korniloff in Eastern Galicia.

Already this branch of the Russian offensive has resulted in a deep wedge being driven into the Austro-German lines, between Stanislaw and Halicz, southeast of Lemberg. It took strong German reserves and the launching of heavy counter attacks to slow up the rush of Korniloff's men.

In Favor of Russians.
The strategic position in this sector is now clearly in favor of the Russians. The long established Teutonic lines have been definitely broken and the continuance of the Russian pressure points to the probable speedy fall of Halicz, opening up the way to Lemberg, along two first class railway lines. A dangerous salient already had been created around Halicz.

The Russian official statement says the enemy has retreated to the Lomnica river. In two days, the Russians penetrated to a depth of six and two-thirds miles; the enemy's position west of Stanislaw.

Witnesses New Attack.
Each day now witnesses a new attack by the German crown prince along the Aisne front in northern France, suggesting an attempt of sustained offensive. The French guns are proving too much for the attacking ranks of the Teutons, however.

Last night's attack in the Chemina des Dames plateau, the high ridge which the Germans lost last spring and are now trying desperately to recover, was less fruitful than others have been at the outset. The Germans were not able even to get near the French lines, at the Hurtebise monument and the Dragon, where their attacks were launched, and they fell back with severe losses.

General Haig is again nibbling at the German lines in Belgium. Last night he took another bite into the territory east of the Messines ridge, and advanced the British lines slightly a mile northeast of Wytchaetae.

Berlin, July 10.—The German war office today announced that the German front in northern France, where their attacks were launched, and they fell back with severe losses.

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Near Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon, on the northern end of the Russian front, the official statement added fighting between the Russians and Germans has increased.

EMMA GOLDMAN SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY

New York, July 10.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, were found guilty of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law by a jury in the federal court here today.

Judge Mayer imposed the maximum penalty of two years in the federal penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000 upon each of the prisoners.

Start for Prison.
The prisoners started for prison in the custody of federal marshals a few hours after the verdict had been returned.

Berkman will be taken to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Goldman to the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo.

In addition to the severe sentence, Miss Goldman and Berkman are liable to be deported. Berkman is not a citizen and Miss Goldman claims citizenship only on her father's application.

FARMER IN BAD Steals Flax and Threatens Neighbor, 'Tis Claimed

New England, N. D., July 10.—J. G. Fischer, a young Kennedy township farmer, charged with stealing a load of flax from H. O. Rustan and marketing it at a local elevator, was arrested by Sheriff Wright and taken to Mott, where he is said to have confessed the theft. At the same time he was charged with threatening the person and property of another and was held on both counts. Friends furnished bail.