

REGISTRATION TO BE DELAYED UNTIL JULY 23

One Thousand Exemption Boards
Have Not Yet Been Organ-
ized

**NORTH DAKOTA MUST
DRAFT 5,606 FOR SERVICE**

Numbered Slips May Be Enclosed
in Capsules and Drawn by
War Secretary

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Formal announcement was made by the war department today that 687,000 men will be selected from those registered on June 5 for the first national war army and to fill up vacancies in the national guard and the regular army. The quota of men which the different states will be required to furnish includes 5,606 from North Dakota.

Many Not Organized.
With a thousand exemption boards not yet organized, and only 24 states having completed the work of numbering serially the registration cards, indications are that the first drawing will be deferred until the week of July 23.

To Give Insignia.
It is believed that the numbered slips will be enclosed in capsules and drawn on a large glass vessel in Secretary Baker's offices. The secretary has expressed willingness to do the drawing himself, but that point is not yet decided.

To Prevent Embarrassment to Those Exempted, will give with each exemption certificate a bronze button bearing the inscription:
"Exempted—U. S." This is intended to remove from the exempted men any suspicion of being slackers.

Minnesota is to provide 17,854 and Montana 7,872.

Preparations for the final act in the organization of the national war army went forward rapidly today, indicating that despite delays it might be possible to hold early next week the drawing which is to establish the order in which each of the nearly ten million registrants are to appear before his exemption board.

Probably 4,000 of the 4,559 local exemption boards have now completed their organization, and it was stated authoritatively that as soon as the last board had reported the federal government would begin the drawing.

Won't Give Details.
Officials still decline to give exact details of the plan of the drawing, further than Secretary Baker's announcement that each man of the ten million would draw a slip which was over his placard among the registered men of his district and order for liability for service. It may be necessary to draw approximately 700,000 to accomplish this purpose. The fact that officials are withholding information as to the actual number necessary to draw, however, indicates that some plan for simplifying the drawing and reducing the mechanical task has been evolved.

467,000 Men Under Arms.
The table from which the net quotas were computed shows that all enlistments in the national guard and the regular army up to June 30 have been allowed as credit. The instructions to governors from the secretary of war accompanying the table directs the governors of the various states to allot the state quota as given among the exemption board districts so that each board in each district will know the exact number of men to be furnished by the districts in filing the state quota.

Contrary to expectations, the government has allowed credit for the total strength of the national guard, including all those men who were in the service prior to April 1 and who had been retained. The figures are given, as follows:

Total strength of the national guard on April 1, 1917, 164,292.
Enlisted in the national guard between April 1 and June 30, 183,719.

Enlisted in the regular army between April 1 and June 30, 170,974.

This means that the United States now has enrolled under arms approximately 467,000 men, classed as war volunteers and therefore constitute credits to be allowed to the states from which they enlisted.

Return From Outing.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Falconer, 295 A. S. W. accompanied by their daughter, Helen, have returned from a ten days' sojourn at Detroit Lake, Minn. Another daughter, Harriet, has gone to the twin cities for a short time.

IF YOU'RE GOING TO FRANCE GET SOLID WITH Y. M. C. A.; IT'S SOLDIERS DELIGHT



**American Y. M. C. A. to Send
Five Secretaries With Each
Brigade; Special Funds Raised
for Good Work.**

By REV. CHAS. STELZLE.

The army and navy department of the Young Men's Christian association is mobilizing its forces rapidly for the war with Germany.

For every brigade of about 5,000 men it will have a staff of five trained secretaries. Even before war was declared 150 men of experience were giving their entire time to the army and navy work of the Young Men's Christian association. In addition to these specialists, it may call upon the staffs of practically every association in the United States for special service, and there are over 2,000 such associations in this country having over 4,000 employed officers.

Under normal conditions the annual budget of the army and navy department amounts to \$350,000,000. A special budget has been raised for our war with Germany. The department spent \$300,000 in its work on the Mexican border, while the American soldiers were there.

The mobilization plans include besides the personnel of the headquarters organization, an equipment for each brigade of a building with a big assembly room, a series of smaller rooms, a motion picture layout, organ, chairs and other features to make the building a great social center. The department will set up these equipments in recruiting camps, training camps, permanent garrisons and stations, and in mobilization centers.

It will also be organized to accompany expeditionary forces across the water if necessary. Wounded men and men on furlough will be looked after by a highly organized group.

In general, the program of the army and navy department will include besides the headquarters and amusement places already referred to, considerable plans for the soldiers and sailors' recreational life, and much will be done in the field of instruction.

This instruction will deal with the intellectual, physical, hygienic and religious welfare of the men. It is probable that when the soldiers are stationed at any particular point for a considerable period of time industrial and general educational classes will be organized.

But chief among the elements of education will be the physical and moral training for military preparedness. The association believes in this kind of preparation and it has the hearty endorsement of this phase of its work from the chief officials in the army and navy. It is believed by the association that only as a soldier is morally and physically fit can he be ready for the most effective service.

UNKENHOLZ HEADS MORTON COUNTY'S NEW FARM BUREAU

The Morton county farm bureau was organized at the Mandan Commercial club rooms Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of developing the agricultural resources of Morton county, to foster all interests, commercial and social, having a bearing on the development and improvement of agriculture and of life on the farm. Over 20 farmers were present and the organization was perfected amidst marked enthusiasm.

Unkenholz President.
J. H. Kling of New Salem was elected temporary chairman, and W. A. Peterson of Mandan, temporary secretary. Later, S. W. Unkenholz was elected president of the organization, and John Christensen of New Salem, vice president, and E. J. Lindstrom of Glen Ullin, secretary and treasurer.

The board of directors elected were: W. J. Smith, Hebron; George Ormiston, Judson; August Nickel, Judson; P. J. Gwyther, Fort Rice; J. A. Wiley, Solen; G. F. Rhoné, Timmer; J. E. Sawtell of Flasher.



**Everything From Cigarets to
Sociability Served Up in 'Y.
M.' Huts, Even Right in Front
Trenches.**

London, July 13.—Here's a tip for you fellows who are coming over to France in Uncle Sam's first army: Make yourselves solid with the Y. M. C. A.

The magnificent service of the Y. M. C. A. to the men at the front is almost an unknown story in America, and yet it is of prime importance to the soldiers over here in their few leisure moments.

Whatever they want, from tea or coffee and cigarettes to entertainment and sociability, they can find it at a Y. M. C. A. hut. And there are 429 Y. M. C. A. huts in France alone.

A Y. M. C. A. hut is normally a frame structure of one or two rooms, which serves for almost anything from cafeteria to dormitory. But in its variations the Y. M. C. A. hut takes strange forms. Sometimes it is a ruined barn. Sometimes it is an old movie theater, or a section of the town hall of a half destroyed village.

Getting closer to the firing line, you find the Y. M. C. A. established in cellars and dug-outs. There are 37 of the latter variety of underground recreation places situated in the bombarded areas or actually in the trenches!

One of these dug-out "Y. M.s" distributed 25,000 cups of hot cocoa in a single week to the men in the neighboring trenches. Another runs a little moving picture performance, and a third, by means of a phonograph and the field telephone service has been giving a concert for men at various posts for miles up and down the front!

There are nearly 800 workers carrying on this social service for the British army in France alone. About 200 of the workers are women, who serve behind the counters. There are other important Y. M. C. A. centers at Salonika, Malta and in Egypt and Mesopotamia. The Y. M. C. A. was established in Bapume the first day following its occupation, and during the course of the Arras push-over \$20,000 was spent giving soldiers free refreshments.

More than 50,000 books have been sent out to the front in 10 weeks past, so that Tommy can find a fair-sized library at almost any "Y. M." hut, but drops into. The writing rooms are among the most useful branches of the work. The quantity of free stationery supplied the men by the Y. M. C. A. has risen now to 15,000,000 pieces per month! Indicative of the number of men who are helped by the work is the Y. M. C. A.'s war roll, a terse statement of faith, which now bears over 250,000 names.

President Wilson has proclaimed to the world that after July 15 no commodity that is essential to the making of war may be shipped from this country to any other country without license.

This means that no licenses will be granted for the export of a ton of food or material that can by any possibility find its way to Germany.

First the necessities of the people of the United States will be considered, next the requirements of our allies. If there is anything left, the neutral nations will be allowed to purchase it, but only in such quantities as are absolutely necessary for their own use.

It will be up to the neutrals to prove what their necessities are and to give such guarantees as will satisfy the president that there will be no transshipment to Germany.

The president's embargo proclamation is by far the most important action this government has taken since it declared war against Germany. Our military preparations are, of course, vital, but they cannot possibly be effective for many months.

The embargo hits Germany now, and hits her in her most vulnerable spot—her stomach.

There is not the slightest doubt that millions upon millions of tons of food and other materials have been leaking into Germany from the United States through the neutral countries contiguous to Germany.

So long as this continued the effort to bring Germany to her knees by economic pressure was bound to fail.

Yet the embargo policy involved such a violent change in our attitude as to the rights of neutrals that we have adopted it only as a last resort.

That we have been forced to adopt it and virtually say to the neutral nations, "fight with us or eat with Germany," is due in great measure to the cowardice and cupidity of the neutrals themselves.

Germany has stood and is standing. (Continued on Page Four)

CONTRACT UP TO LEAGUERS ON ITS MERITS

Coates Says League Isn't Using
Coercion to Put Through
Contract With A. W. U.

**MANAGER SAYS THERE
IS SOME OPPOSITION**

Proposition New to Farmers—
Believes Union Has Cleaned
House and Can Deliver

League members are not unanimous in their approval of the proposed contract with the Agricultural Workers' union to supply farm laborers for North Dakota, D. C. Coates, general manager of the Nonpartisan league, announced this afternoon, prior to the second of a series of ratification meetings, which opened in the county building at 2 o'clock.

"It is quite natural that there should be some opposition," said Mr. Coates to the interviewer. "The proposition is new. No effort is being made to persuade the farmers to accept it. The agreement is submitted on its merits. If it does not meet with favor from a majority of the delegates at these ratification meetings it will be dropped. If it is ratified by these delegate conventions, a referendum vote of the entire league membership will be taken, and only when we find that a great majority of the league members want it will we enter into a contract."

Terms of Agreement.
"The terms of the agreement," said Mr. Coates, "are much more liberal than the press has represented. In a general way, the union asks a minimum wage of \$4 for a 10-hour day and a certain standard of working conditions, pay for overtime and for holidays. The demands are not unreasonable. I have looked into the union, and it seems to me to be on a much better basis than it has been heretofore. I believe it is organized solidly enough to carry out any contract it may make with the farmer. I also believe the union is in a position to supply all of the labor North Dakota needs and that it will be skilled labor of an orderly, dependable kind."

The Non-League Farmer.
"How about the farmer who doesn't belong to the league? If he desires to, can he get in on the contract?" Mr. Coates was asked.

"Well," said the league manager, "I don't just know about that, but I am of the opinion that if there is any farmer who is not in the league that wants to take advantage of this contract we can accommodate him."

Few Delegates Here.
Although today's meeting is the only one to be held in the western part of the state, comparatively few delegates are in attendance. Each delegate represents a certain league district, with power to vote its approval or disapproval of the plan. Mr. Coates was averse to making details of the contract public. He felt the time for such publicity would be after its ratification by these district conventions. The agreement was explained this afternoon by J. N. Haggen, commissioner of agriculture and labor and representative N. G. Whipple, members of the committee which conferred with the union at Kansas City, and Mr. Coates.

VALLEY CITY FARMERS
REJECT LEAGUE'S PLAN

Valley City, N. D., July 13.—The league's proposal to contract with the Agricultural Workers' union, an auxiliary of the I. W. W., for a supply of farm labor for North Dakota was unanimously rejected by 150 delegates, representing the farmers of this section of the state, in a ratification meeting addressed yesterday afternoon by President A. C. Townley, whose ideas are embodied in the proposed agreement.

In his plea for the ratification of the proposed contract, President Townley, in a typical manner, paid his respects to the press, which, he declared, has misrepresented conditions of the agreement. It was explained that the contract does not seek to establish a closed shop, nor to prevent the farmer from employing his sons or local labor which is not affiliated with the union.

At the close of the several explanations made, the farmers, without a dissenting vote, rejected the plan in toto.

BIG FARMING COMPANY—
The Maloney Farm Co., Webster, capitalized at \$60,000, was incorporated today by Thomas H. Maloney, Catherine Maloney, Thomas Maloney and two other Maloneys.

German Press Declare He Should
Retire When End of War Is
in Sight

**AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT
URGES HIS RETENTION**

Copenhagen, July 13.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says a communication from the Austro-Hungarian government has been received in Berlin declaring that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's continuance in office as chancellor is of importance and his retirement a fatal mistake.

The executive committee of the Catholic center of the reichstag on the other hand believe Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg unsuited to conduct peace negotiations and he should be replaced before an ultimate peace conference.

The center's party organ, Germania, while denying the report that the party had demanded the chancellor's retirement, for which "at present" there is no compelling ground or that it had an interest in unseating him, says the party considers the chancellor scarcely fitted to participate in the peace negotiations, especially considering the fact that the declaration occurred under his administration, but that it is erroneous to consider his further continuance in office a hindrance to bring on peace.

The distinction drawn indicates that the center leaders believe the chancellor may remain for the present, but should resign before the actual peace conference.

LATE REGISTRATIONS—
To date 25 of North Dakota's 53 counties have reported to the adjutant general's office 164 registrations that have been made since June 5. Charles Leissman, in charge of this department, is of the opinion that the total number of tardy registrations will approach 500.

**Finnish Diet Declares
Independence, Creating
New Crisis In Russia**

Petrograd, July 13.—The Finnish diet on Thursday passed the second reading of a bill virtually establishing Finnish independence. The passage of the bill has created a crisis here, and N. C. Tcheisid, president of the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates, has gone to Helsinki for an effort to settle the differences.

An indication of the seriousness of the situation was the late sitting of the Petrograd cabinet, and the declaration of Premier Lvoff to summon back to the capital the ministers who are now with the army. According to one newspaper, socialist and cabinet members declared themselves in principle in sympathy with Finland's move.

The comment of the newspapers in Petrograd is sharp. One declares it is impossible for Russia to tolerate Finland's move, and another hints at armed interference.

Too Drastic Control Halts Food Bill

Senate Not Ready to Deliver All
Industries Over to Govern-
ment

**MUST CONFINE MEASURE
STRICTLY TO FOODSTUFFS**

TRADING HALTS.
Chicago, July 13.—For the first time since the establishment of the Chicago board of trade, trading in wheat came to a standstill today. Not a single transaction took place during the first half hour of the session. The unprecedented halt was attributed to the uncertainty of the outcome of the pending food legislation in congress.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—President Wilson is today seeking a way to straighten out the tangled legislation in the senate that has held up the food control legislation there. The president's conclusion on the subject will be reported to senate leaders before July 21, when a vote is to be taken and upon his conclusion apparently rests to a great extent the form the legislation is to take.

Meanwhile the president is giving detailed study to the house bill as amended and pending in the senate, and of the greatly restricted substitute measure by Senator Gore as a compromise.

The president, it is said, was informed that the pending bill, as amended to extend the government control over iron, steel, cotton and other products in addition to food and fuel, would have to be changed if it is to be put through the senate.

As a result the leaders were all agreed today that the revised bill will deal primarily with foodstuffs and fuel, with steel, iron and other products stricken out.

An embargo, effected immediately against all shipments intended for exports of commodities named in President Wilson's recent export proclamation, except when bill of lading is presented with a federal license number furnished or authorized by the expert export council at Washington, was ordered today by the American Railway and Car Service commission.

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FAR WEST IN ARMS TO DRIVE OUT I. W. W.'S

Associated Press Dispatches Filed
at Bisbee Censored by Vig-
ilance Committee

**COLUMBUS READY TO USE
FORCE IF NECESSARY**

Few German Agents Located in
Arizona Mining Camp by
Citizens

San Francisco, Cal., July 13.—The far west continued today to align itself against disturbances caused by I. W. W. said to be marching from officials and some citizens on their behalf were active following the lead of Bisbee, where at an early hour the citizens who yesterday deported 1,200 men, had been asked to mobilize against any return of the undesired.

Marching from North.
Sheriffs of counties around San Francisco bay were prepared to repel I. W. W. said to be marching from the north, and during the night deputies took charge of all roads. An I. W. W. organizer was waylaid north of Bellingham, Wash., last night, when he attempted to reach a logging camp. He was taken back to Bellingham and told to take the first outbound steamer.

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From Butte, Mont., where the present situation first gained prominence, reports indicate a settlement of the mine strike within the near future. Dissension has broken out among the different elements, and a mass meeting will be held Sunday to decide whether a portion of the men who struck will return to their tasks.

CENSOR DISPATCHES.
Douglas, Ariz., July 13.—The censorship imposed on the Associated Press dispatches filed here and in Bisbee yesterday during the deportation of nearly 1,200 members of the I. W. W. from Bisbee was directed by two officers of the Phelps-Dodge corporation—Robert Rea, general auditor of the corporation, and H. H. Stout, superintendent of the Copper Queen smelter here. These men and not an army officer, as reported to the outside world by the Western Union office at the time, were the ones who issued the censorship orders to the telegraph company.

The manager of the local telegraph office thought Mr. Stout was captain in the regular army and that he was bound to obey his orders.

COLUMBUS ARMED.
Columbus, N. M., July 13.—The I. W. W. who were deported yesterday from Bisbee, and whose box cars were sidetracked at Hermanson, N. M., late last night, left Hermanson during the forenoon today and strung for a mile along the railroad track walking east in this direction, according to reports received here.

Relying on this information, Columbus citizens turned out heavily armed to impel an invasion. The situation of the deported persons was described as desperate. Hermanson, a railroad station, surrounded by a few houses, had no supplies for feeding the I. W. W. numbering nearly 1,200. It was feared a situation difficult to control might arise if they swarmed into town here.

GERMAN AGENTS BUSY.
Miami, Ariz., July 13.—Ten German subjects, at least two of whom are believed to be army officers, have been located here and in a nearby camp. It became known today. They are believed to have been sent into this district to assist the I. W. W. agitators in tying up copper mines.

BANK GUARANTY
BOARD MEETS TO
ORGANIZE TODAY

North Dakota's first depositors' guaranty fund commission, composed of Governor Frazier, State Examiner Waters and B. J. Schorge, vice president of the Williams county bank at Williston; I. E. Hansen, cashier of the Equity International bank at Fargo, and O. B. Hanson, cashier of the Scandinavian-American bank at Grand Forks, is in session today at the capitol for the purpose of completing its organization and making arrangements for placing in effect a statute whose purpose is to absolutely safeguard deposits in state banks of North Dakota. The statute is somewhat similar to one in force in South Dakota. Before its passage it was approved by a committee representing the state banking association, and its three appointive members were named by Governor Frazier from a list furnished by the bankers' organization.

This commission will have supervision of a guaranty deposit fund accumulated through the levying of an assessment equivalent to 1.20 of one per cent of the average daily deposits of each bank and which may be replenished through special assessments at the discretion of the board. The act affects every bank and trust company in the state, except those under national supervision, and its provisions are mandatory insofar as state banking institutions are concerned.

THREE FOUND DEAD IN CHICAGO HOME

Mauston, Wis., July 13.—With the selection of a coroner's jury to investigate the tragedy at the home of Louis Alsbacher, 46, city treasurer, were the bodies of Al Alsbacher, his mother, Mary, aged 70, and David Gray, 62 years old, were found yesterday by Chief of Police Bentley dead from bullet wounds. The inquest, called for today, was postponed until July 19.

Authorities today expressed the opinion that Gray, who had recently purchased the Alsbacher home, was mentally unsound. Chief of Police Bentley advanced the theory that Gray shot Alsbacher and his mother, and killed himself following a dispute over financial affairs.

Return From Outing.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Falconer, 295 A. S. W. accompanied by their daughter, Helen, have returned from a ten days' sojourn at Detroit Lake, Minn. Another daughter, Harriet, has gone to the twin cities for a short time.

To Spend \$640,000 For Large Air Fleet

Washington, D. C., July 13.—The administration bill providing for a great aircraft program at an initial cost of \$640,000, was ready today to be reported to the house for its consideration.