

REICHSTAG ON STRIKE AGAINST KAISER HIS ABDICATION REPORTED BUT UNCONFIRMED

TREAT I. W. W. AS TRAITORS IF THEY HURT CROPS

United States District Attorney Declares Such Action Same As Aiding Enemy

UNITED STATES ARMY TAKES IN CONTROVERSY

Member of Organization to Be Interned at Columbus, N. M., Stockade

San Francisco, July 14.—Any combined effort by the I. W. W. to destroy crops will amount to conspiracy to commit treason. C. A. Ornbam, assistant United States district attorney, said after appeals for federal aid to halt an alleged I. W. W. conspiracy to destroy crops had been received from five California counties.

According to the district attorney, burning or destruction of crops will constitute "giving aid to the enemy."

INTERN I. W. W. MEMBERS.

Hermanas, N. M., July 13.—Col. James Holbrook, U. S. A., with a command of 192 officers and men arrived here today on a special train from Douglas, Ariz., to take the 1,200 Bismarck exiles to Columbus, N. M. Work of loading the men on the train was begun immediately.

The soldiers were assisted in their work by Sheriff Simpson of Luna county, N. M., and the five deputies he took with him here last night to preserve order. The embarkation of the exiles to Columbus was orderly. The men will be housed in the stockade built during the border troubles to care for Mexican refugees and will be fed by the government.

FEARS RACE WAR.

Frankfort, Ky., July 14.—Governor E. O. Stanley announced today that he had ordered Adjutant General Ellis to go at once to Providence, Ky., with a company of signal troops of Lexington, where he has been informed, 1,000 striking white miners and an equal number of negro miners were on the verge of war.

3,000 ARMED MEN PATROL.

Flat River, Mo., July 14.—Three thousand men, many armed, paraded through the lead mining district of St. Francois county today, driving the foreign born miners out of the community, while every shaft in the district lay idle. Leaders of the mob, according to the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, were sent here by the I. W. W.

The foreign miners, with their wives and children, fled on every possible conveyance. The mob last night stormed the homes and wounded more than 500.

CANNED RATIONS.

Columbus, O., July 14.—Rations of the canned salmon, bread and water were issued upon the arrival of the train here. The deported persons will remain in the freight cars until late today, when they will be transferred to the camp being prepared for them by U. S. cavalrymen.

TO REVAMP FOOD BILL

Washington, D. C., July 14.—Plans for speeding up final action on food control legislation in the senate in accordance with the suggestion of President Wilson covered in a communication to Senator Martin, democratic floor leader in the senate, were being mapped out today by administration leaders.

One of the first moves to that end was to arrange for a meeting early in the coming week of the senate democratic steering committee, when efforts will be made to perfect the original house bill along the lines proposed by the president to provide for government control of the foodstuffs, seeds and fuel only.

The president and H. C. Hoover are opposed to the substitute offered by Senator Gore, on the ground that it emasculates the administration bill. Prospects seemed bright today that senate leaders would be able to so change the bill as to make certain its passage. Debate on the food bill continues today.

French Are Optimistic On Fete Day

Celebrate Fourteenth of July With Joy Unknown for Several Years

BELIEVE UNITED STATES WILL BRING VICTORY

Paris, July 14.—France today celebrated its national fete with a fervor and joy unknown in many years. The Russian revolution has made Frenchmen realize more vividly the meaning of the great epoch, which, dawning in America in 1776, culminated in 1789 in a great revolution whose spirit, after over a century was about to have its full fruition in the destruction of the last bastille of absolutism by the forces of allied democracy.

"It is a pity," said Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of Deputies, in a message to the Journal, "that the Germans cannot see our national spirit, they who believe us to be starving and at the end of our resources."

"America's intervention, which is a decisive verdict on the justice of our cause, is a sure guarantee of victory. It makes it more than ever our duty to hold on."

AIR JITNEYS TO WIN WAR IS FORECAST

Believed American Engineers Have Worked Out Improvements on Mechanism

BOARD HAS BEEN AT WORK FOR SOME TIME

Washington, July 14.—In little more than a month American inventive genius has surmounted the greatest obstacle to winning the war in the air by constructing an airplane engine equal, if not the superior, to any used by English, French or German fliers. This all-American airplane engine—officially known as the U. S. aviation motor—within two months ago did not exist even on paper—has literally been sweated out of the thought and toil of the nation's best engineers.

Two, J. G. Vincent of the Packard company, and E. J. Hall of the Hallcraft company, with a corps of the best draftsmen, have been driving through the designs at the bureau of standards days, nights and Sundays in disregard of the eight-hour day.

To secure the utmost speed the parts were built in more than a score of factories, each making the part it could best and most quickly manufacture.

These parts have been assembled from all over the country to make a perfect and complete engine, and are now under guard at the bureau of standards to prevent German spying.

Unless tests develop unexpected troubles, aviation authorities say America now has an engine, adaptable in different sizes to every airplane from big battle plane to tiny scout, which can be manufactured in such enormous quantities as to overtop anything Germany can do, even if she stops building Zeppelins and motor trucks.

The story of this great feat—equal in military consequences to winning half a dozen battles—is an example of the wonderful resources of brains, specialized training and productive capacity America is mobilizing to dethrone the kaiser.

Ever since we entered the war our military authorities have been convinced the surest way to win quickly was to gain air supremacy. Germany had shown repeatedly she can match the utmost French and English airplane construction. It was up to Uncle Sam, and even he could not turn the trick on time unless airplanes could be produced in quantities never dreamed of.

They knew we had the materials, men and factories—but how to mobilize them? So the Aircraft Production engines, they also knew, are not and navy officials and civilians experienced in engineering production, was organized.

ASKS DRAFT OF 678,000 MEN IN PROCLAMATION

President Wilson Speeds Up Machinery for Mobilizing Army Under Conscription

GREAT LOTTERY WILL CALL REGISTRANTS TO COLORS

Final Touches Are Placed Upon System of Drawing Man Power to Service

Washington, July 14.—An important preliminary step for the organization of America's new national army was taken with the publication today of President Wilson's order drafting 678,000 men into military service under the selective conscription law. The order was issued by the war department, together with an official allotment of the number of men to be required from each state and territory.

Distribution of the state's quota among the local exemption districts and the great lottery to establish the order in which registrants are to be called into the service are the only steps remaining to be carried out.

PATTERSON GETS BIG CONVENTION FOR CAPITALDOM

Through the efforts of Edward G. Patterson, Editor of the Tribune, the honor of operating the North-western Hotel Men's association, composed of hotel proprietors and managers from six northwestern states, and which will bring here scores of prominent bonifaces.

Mr. Patterson, proprietor of the McKenzie, wired the good news to the Tribune this afternoon from Minneapolis, and his message was immediately followed by an Associated Press dispatch advising that the selection of Bismarck was made unanimous.

The association is one of much importance, and it probably will be the first time in history that it has met in a town of Bismarck's size. The coming of the organization is another recognition that as a hotel town Bismarck is strictly in the metropolitan class.

St. Paul Man Head.

Walter Pocock of St. Paul was elected president of the association at its closing meeting in Minneapolis today, and W. E. Boyd of Fargo was re-elected vice president. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the hotel men would do all in their power to limit the consumption of expensive meats and breadstuffs. The resolution also commended senators and representatives from the northwestern states for their stand, and asked President Wilson to take immediate steps to relieve the coal situation.

GREAT SEND OFF GIVEN SOLDIER BOY AT FORT

Entire Town Turns Out to Speed on Way Bachelor Farmer Who Joins Colors

(Special to Tribune.) Burt, N. D., July 14.—The entire town and countryside gathered at E. E. Harvey's hotel this week to bid farewell to Theodore Kruse, who left the following day for Fort Lincoln to join the second battalion of the First North Dakota Infantry, as a member of Co. F, Madison.

Burt's soldier representative is 31 years old and a successful bachelor farmer. Although over the conscription age limit, he felt it his duty to respond to the colors' call, so he leased his farm and enlisted.

The farewell reception was attended by 60 guests and it proved an inspiring event. At the close of the festivities, as a token of his fellow citizens' esteem, Private Kruse was presented with a handsome ring.

To Hold Last Meeting. Capt. James Murphy of the Salvation Army will hold his last meeting here in the Salvation Army hall Tuesday evening. Wednesday the captain and Mrs. Murphy will leave for their new home in Sioux Falls, S. D.

CAN'T ADVERTISE GUARANTEE UNTIL IT IS ASSURED

Commission Advises State Banks They Must Not Misrepresent Protection

MAY PAY 6 PER CENT FOR TIME DEPOSITS

Permission Granted to Retain Old Rate to Help Funds in the State

State banks will not be allowed to advertise that their deposits are guaranteed until these banks have been approved by the depositors' guaranty commission and the guaranty made an actual fact.

The commission adopted this ruling yesterday, when there was called to its attention the fact that some banks, probably through a misinterpretation of the law, are now advertising that their deposits are guaranteed by the state. Such guaranty probably will not be made effective until some time after January 1, 1918, when the legislature contemplated that the act would become actually operative.

May Pay 6 Per Cent.

Although 5 per cent was established by the last assembly as the legal rate of interest, because of fears that a reduction in the interest rate would result in state banks losing large deposits of outside money at a time when every cent North Dakota can command is needed in harvesting and moving its 1917 crops, the commission adopted a resolution permitting the banks for the present to pay 6 per cent. Authority to do this was vested in the commission by the bank guaranty act.

To Finance Themselves.

Because no appropriation was made for the expenses of the board, the commissioners will finance themselves out of their own pockets and will look to the next assembly to reimburse them for money actually paid out in traveling expenses and to pay them the \$5-per diem which the act provides for the three appointive members. An opinion of the attorney general, read to the commission yesterday, held that no legal appropriation for expenses was made by the act.

State Examiner Waters, who is secretary of the commission, will provide for printing out of the funds of his office, and ask the next assembly to reimburse his department. Mr. Waters has made formal application to the emergency commission for \$15,000 to provide for expenses of the commission, but it is not anticipated that the commission, which meets Monday, can act favorably on this petition, as it hasn't the money.

Work to Consume Months.

The examination of state banks made necessary under the guaranty law will be made by deputy examiners of Mr. Waters' force in the course of their regular duties. There are 67 banks and four trust companies to be inspected, and it is anticipated that this work cannot be completed by January 1, the date contemplated by the act for placing its provisions in effect. Examinations will be made as opportunity permits, but all of the banks will be admitted at one time.

The only other business transacted at the initial meeting of the board, which lasted last yesterday afternoon, was the election of E. E. Hansen, cashier of the Equity International bank of Fargo, to be treasurer. Governor Frazier is chairman and State Examiner Waters secretary of the commission by virtue of their offices.

31 THIRST QUENCHERIES VANISH IN SIOUX FALLS

Eighteen Store-Rooms Already Occupied by Other Business Establishment

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 14.—So gradually that the change has passed unnoticed, beer and saloon signs have disappeared from the 31 thirst quencheries which went out of business here July 1. Tuesday was the last date under South Dakota's new prohibition law upon which any dispenser of intoxicants might have such wares in his possession. Eighteen of the 31 storerooms, which were among the best in the city, already have been filled with other business enterprises, without increasing the number of vacant buildings in other sections of the city.

U. C. T. Meet Tonight.

The U. C. T. will hold a meeting tonight in the K. P. hall, consisting of a business meeting and initiation. It is expected many travelers will attend.

PEACE CLAMOR IN GERMANY FORCES GRAVE CRISIS UPON RULING POWERS DEMAND MADE FOR REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM

On To Lemberg! Then Again Przemysl!



The startling victories of the Russians, this time, have been won with the spirit of true democracy behind the dash. Lemberg is the first goal and behind that is Przemysl, center of the most disastrous battles on the Russian front. Larger map shows the battle line from Riga to Stanislaw and the point where the Russians are driving back the Germans and Austrians. Insert map shows the old battle line along the Zlota-Lipa river and the new line of defense back of Hall z, which the Russians have captured, along the Gnila-Lipa, 15 miles back.

WAR BILL HELD UP

Crown Prince Waging Fight for Control of Prussian Military Autocracy

RUSSIA IS SWEEPING PATH THRU GALICIAN TERRITORY

General Haig Pursues Waiting Policy on the Franco-Belgian Front

(By Associated Press.) Germany's serious internal crisis overshadowed the pending military operations in the news of the day. The reports from Berlin show that the reichstag has gone on strike against the crown and the military party, apparently in the interests of a parliamentary system of government. There is even a rumor, although entirely unconfirmed, and little credited, that Emperor William has abdicated in favor of his sixth and favorite son, Prince Joachim.

Peace Clamor.

The peace clamor is growing, both in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Part of the trouble between the reichstag and the governing class is over the government's persistent declaration to state Germany's peace terms on the basis of non-annexation demanded by what now comprises a majority block in the reichstag. The war credit bill is being held up by this majority until the political crisis is settled. But more serious yet is the decision of the members not even to meet meanwhile for the discussion in session or committee.

Waging Fight.

Apparently the crown prince is waging a fight for control on behalf of the militarists' interests. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is under fire from the crown prince and his supporters. The chancellor seemingly has been too liberally inclined to suit the heir to the throne.

Sweeping Forward.

The Russian revolutionary army in Galicia is still sweeping forward. Today they occupied the village of Novica, southeast of Kalusz. Apparently there is little to stop them pouring through the breach in the line in eastern Galicia opened by General Korniloff. They are pushing on north of the Dniester and west of the Lomnica, and generally proving victors in the fighting going on along a 50-mile front.

On the Franco-Belgian front a waiting policy is being pursued by General Haig on the British end of the line and General Petain in the French action. There has been only local fighting by either group of armies.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

Berne, Switzerland, July 14.—An official telegram from Berlin says that General von Stein, the Prussian minister of war, has resigned.

NOT CONFIRMED.

London, July 14.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Amsterdam says that rumors current that Emperor William had abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Joachim, are unconfirmed and must be taken with only reserve.

ACCEPT RESIGNATION.

Copenhagen, July 14.—The Wolff's news bureau of Germany, without accepting any responsibility for it, issues a statement by the Tagliches that the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, has been accepted.

According to Berlin newspapers the crown prince, in interviews Thursday with reichstag party leaders, including Herr David and other socialists, interested himself chiefly in obtaining from the deputies the views on the person and policy of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor. The crown prince is reported to have said he was doing this in accordance with the wish of Emperor William.

The morning papers appear to have had no intimation of the impending strike of reichstag deputies and the emperor's summons to von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff.

ARRIVE IN CAMP.

Paris, July 14.—The vanguard of the American troops who left on Thursday for the seaport where they have been in camp, arrived at the permanent camp today and went into training immediately.

Major General Sibert, who will command the camp, has departed for the front. General Pershing will follow him after a time.

WASHINGTON WRITER DECLARES FOOD SPECULATORS ARE HIDING BEHIND WHISKEY AND BEER ISSUE

By H. N. RICKEY. Washington, D. C., July 14.—For many weeks now—to be exact, since May 22—the congress of the United States, both the senate and the house, has been presenting to the people of this country and the world a spectacle which, if it were not so tragic, might be described as the most utterly ridiculous in the history of national and legislative bodies.

On the date named, the Never bill, popularly known as the food bill, was introduced in the house. The purpose of this bill was to relieve the hundred and ten million people of the United States from the all but unbearable burden of the high cost of living.

It provided for giving the president authority to name a food administrator charged with the vitally important task of stimulating the production, regulating the distribution of and stopping the speculation in food.

This bill was prepared with great care as the result of the best thought of the greatest experts in the government service.

Before it was introduced it was O. K'd by President Wilson and by Herbert C. Hoover, who had hurried from London to volunteer his great abilities as food administrator.

President Wilson had accepted Mr. Hoover's services by cable in the belief—which was shared by every man who had followed Hoover's career since the beginning of the European war—that he was the best fitted man in the whole world for the job.

There was absolutely no good reason why the food bill should not have been passed by congress and become a law by the president's signature within a week from the day it was introduced.

That is why congress is still debating about whiskey and beer; why it will continue to do so until the sharks' bellies are full.

There is no such lack of food in this country as to justify the high prices, in many cases prohibitive to families of small incomes. This is proved by a statement on cold

and beer which is miscalled debate, cannot but have been impressed by the utter lack of sincerity of 90 per cent of it.

I am willing to admit that there may be a few senators and representatives who have shouted and waved their arms about the demon rum who are so unintelligent that they can't appreciate what monkeys the food sharks are making of them.

But the great majority of those in both houses who have delayed and are delaying the passage of the food bill by prolonging the debate about liquor are deliberately and willfully betraying the people of the United States in the interest of the rapacious food speculators and hoarders!

Every day's delay has added millions to the profits of the great concerns which handle the food from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the retailer and the consumer.

And, what is more, every day's delay has fastened the grip of these great concerns on the nation's food reserves and made it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to release it without resorting to the most desperate measures.

About the middle of June, Hoover, after a most careful survey of the whole food situation, told the leaders in congress and issued a statement to the public that July 1 was the outside limit when he must have authority to take necessary steps to control the prices of this year's harvest if the consumer was to get the protection he was entitled to.

Congress paid no more attention to Hoover's statement, which was really an eloquent plea for action, than though he had talked in a strange language which they did not understand.

July 1 came and went and the whiskey and beer debate continued without interruption.

In the meantime the greater part of this year's harvest has fallen into the foul jaws of the food sharks and the rest of it will be there before the food bill becomes a law, if it ever does.

IT IS GOING TO BE ABOUT TEN TIMES AS HARD TO CATCH THE SHARKS AND GET THE FOOD OUT OF THEIR BELLIES AS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TO KEEP IT FROM GETTING THERE.

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