

# NATIONAL GUARD TO FRANCE SOON REICHSTAG INSISTS ON PEACE TERMS

## LEADERS WON'T YIELD AFTER CONFERENCE

George Michaelis, New Chancellor to Make Maiden Speech Next Thursday

**RETIREMENT OF HOLLWEG MAY MEAN NEW DEAL**

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Cannot Persuade Extremists to Recede in Demands

Amsterdam, July 16.—A Berlin telegram from an Amsterdam news agency quotes the Tageblatt of Berlin to the effect that the Catholic and Center party in the reichstag has decided, with two dissenting votes, to make a declaration in favor of peace efforts without regard to the attitude of the national liberals.

Copenhagen, July 16.—Dr. George Michaelis, the new chancellor, will deliver his maiden speech in the reichstag Thursday. The address is expected to contain his announcement of his forthcoming program, and is awaited with great interest. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, who were summoned to Berlin by Emperor William, are continuing the conferences with party leaders. Dr. Michaelis is participating in them.

Representatives of the Berlin press were received Saturday by General Ludendorff, who said the situation on all fronts was favorable.

The Pan-German independence league adopted resolutions against the proposed peace action of the reichstag, declaring the adoption of the majority's program would result in the indefinite continuance of the war and the political and economic ruin of the Germans.

Still Insist on Terms.

Amsterdam, July 16.—According to the Berliner Tageblatt reichstag party leaders, after they had been received by Field Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, decided to maintain the terms of peace resolutions agreed on before the interview.

It is reported from Vienna that Germans and Bohemian members of the upper and lower houses of the Austrian parliament have adopted jointly a resolution setting forth their desire for peace within the country and of the possibility of living side by side with the Czechs without abridgement of the "national self-determination of both elements." The resolution says, however, that a separate Bohemian constitution would not be recognized.

The adoption of the resolution evidently was prompted by the increasing unrest among the Czechs, an important element of Austria's population. They are reported to be in sympathy with the militaristic policy of the Germans in Austria.

Germany's first commoner chancellor Dr. Georg Michaelis, a bureaucrat without even a noble "von" before his name, has as yet given no indication of his policy regarding reform and peace. Neither the conservatives nor the liberals have ventured to call him their own.

The chancellor's first step was to receive representatives of the two divergent groups in the reichstag and permit them to explain their respective standpoints.

The German papers unite in characterizations of his energy and fairness, but are most reserved in their predictions of his probable policy.

Kills Peace Program.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, the Catholic organ of the pan-German sympathizers, says Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly stands nearer the right than the left parties. The line of comment evidently emanating from Wilhelmstrasse is that the new chancellor regards as his mission the restoration of the internal harmony of the nation, whatever policy may be adopted. No matter what else they result, the change will undoubtedly mean the disappearance of the von Bethmann-Hollweg peace program.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy regarding the ultimate aims of the war had from the beginning been a personal one, in which "the chancellor, above the parties" had formed a program above parliamentary parties, the military authorities and the emperor alike, and he endeavored to impose it upon a changeful sovereign oscillating between vistas of brilliant ambition and realizations of cold facts. Upon the puissant military caste represented by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, and a blundering, unbrilliant parliament.

New Deal of Cards.

The appointment of Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly means a new deal of cards. Berlin papers which were published before the appointment of Dr. Michaelis were known, show that the emperor was confronted by the necessity of dropping the imperial chancellor or virtually the entire Prussian

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## Paris Hails Retirement Of Hollweg

All Agreed It Indicates a Crisis in Germany of First Importance

**FORMER CHANCELLOR NOT POPULAR WITH PARTY**

Paris, July 16.—The Paris press hails the retirement of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg from the German chancellorship with various degrees of satisfaction. Some of the comment is in a jubilant tone, while other editors treat the event soberly. All are agreed that it indicates a crisis in Germany among precedents important.

The phrase "scrap of paper," frequently cropped out in the comment, and some of the journals traced the chancellor's downfall to that early-in-the-war utterance of his. The Petit Parisien says:

"Though the chancellor changes the German masses remain the same. It is they who desired the war, to satisfy their appetite for universal domination."

"Bethmann-Hollweg would never have been disavowed had the hope of his masters been realized by victory."

Another paper says:

"The 'scrap of paper' has finished by strangling Bethmann-Hollweg liberated long ago by the war party, the chancellor's supreme efforts to hook up with the peace party. The latter rejected him because it considered him compromising."

## EQUIPMENT FOR GUARD TO COME THRU AT ONCE

Express Shipments Will Be Made as Soon as Reports Are in Department's Hands

**FEDERAL MUSTER WILL BE MADE AT LINCOLN**

Major Douglas Settle, U. S. A., Will Have Four Captains as Assistants

Supplies for the national guard, which has been called into federal service, will be forwarded by express as soon as the commanding officers at their home stations give the strength of their commands and other information as directed in a telegram sent from headquarters to Governor Frasier on July 14.

This advice was wired Adjutant General Fraser by Adjutant General Heistand of the Central department today. The information required should be in the hands of the Central department by the middle of the week, and supplies should begin arriving by the middle of next week.

Federal Mustering Officer.

Major Douglas Settle, a regular army officer, to whom has been assigned the task of mustering the state troops into federal service, is expected to reach Bismarck today. Acting on instructions from the war department, Major Dana Wright, ranking North Dakota officer in the federal service, has named Captains Murphy, Wilson and Barker and Lieutenants Behonek and Renden assistant mustering officers. Where, when and how this mustering will be done is not yet indicated. It is reasonable to believe this mustering will be done after the troops have been mobilized at Fort Lincoln rather than that the federal officers will be required to personally visit each of the 26 companies scattered over the state, but the latter plan may be adopted.

Assembling Proceedings.

While direct reports on the assembling of the state troops at company rendezvous go into General Barry, commander of the Central department, wires reaching the office of Adjutant General Fraser here indicate that the first step in the mobilization of North Dakota's two infantry regiments is proceeding in a rapid and orderly manner. In towns which have no armories, the troops are being quartered in the school houses and other public buildings, while many hospitable citizens have opened their homes to the soldier boys.

No provision is made for paying for sleeping quarters for the troops where the state has not already supplied armories or other quarters, and the company commanders are making the best of the facilities available.

Companies Now in Service.

North Dakota troops in federal service are in company rendezvous today as follows: First regiment—A, Bismarck; Fort Lincoln; B, Fargo; C, Grand Fork; D, Minot; E, Williston; F, Mandan; Fort Lincoln; G, Valley City; H, Jamestown; Fort Lincoln; I, Wahpeton; K, Dickinson; Fort Lincoln; L, Hillsboro; M, Grand Forks; machine gun company, Grand Forks; headquarters company, Valley City; supply, Grand Forks; regimental band, Lisbon.

Second regiment—A, Minot; B, New Rockford; C, Crosby; D, Devils Lake; E, Langdon; F, Carrington; G, Rolla; H, Harvey; I, Bismarck; K, Ellendale; L, Hankinson; M, Beach; machine gun company, Dickinson; supply, Hillsboro; headquarters, Bismarck; band, Harvey.

Regimental officers in charge are: First, J. H. Fraine, Grand Forks; G. C. Grafon, Fargo; lieutenant-colonel, Frank Henry, Bismarck; Dana Wright, Jamestown; B. C. Boyd, Hillsboro; majors of infantry: C. E. Hunt, Valley City, major of medical corps.

Second, Frank White, Valley City; colonel, T. H. Tharalson, Bismarck; lieutenant-colonel: C. F. Mudgett, Valley City; J. M. Hanley, Mandan; E. C. Geary, Fargo, majors of infantry; F. E. Wheelon, Minot, major of medical corps.

First field hospital company, Lisbon; T. C. Patterson, major.

To Wire Barry.

Company commanders are expected to have wired General Barry, commander of the central department, by tonight, the names of their organizations; number of men and officers represented, and whether they prefer to remain at their company stations not to exceed fifteen days, or to move immediately.

To Mobilize at Lincoln.

Fort Lincoln was designated by the war department mobilization camp site for all state troops. Whether the First and Second regiments will mobilize there, and if they do, the date upon which they will be moved could not be stated by Adjutant General Fraser today. No equipment has been received for North Dakota's 3,000 troops, which number it is anticipated will be augmented to near war strength of 4,000 enlisted men by the

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## BAD WEATHER HAMPERS SLAV DRIVE IN EAST

Korniloff, However, Keeps Up Brilliant Tactics—Making Some Gains

**ROME REPORTS CAPTURE OF DOLINA BY RUSSIA**

British Fail to Win Back Ground Lost to Germans in Belgium

**RUSH GERMAN TROOPS.**

Washington, D. C., July 16.—The whole Russian front, from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania, is reported in official dispatches today from Petrograd to the Russian embassy here, to be alive with battle. The Germans are said to be rushing troops from the Italian to the French fronts, and to be rearranging their positions.

From the northern front, at Riga, German forces are rushing by sea transports. On the Lemberg front, the troops are being shifted back and forth by means of heavy automobiles, in an attempt to prevent further advances by General Korniloff. On the southern front in the Carpathians the Austrians are said to be in full flight.

(By Associated Press.)

Although the movement of the Russian infantry against General Korniloff's big offensive in eastern Galicia is being hampered by bad weather, the cossacks apparently have been able to keep up the dashing tactics. This is indicated by reports from Petrograd to Rome today that the town of Dolina has been occupied by Russian forces.

Advance of 30 Miles.

If the announcement is true, it means an advance of more than 30 miles for the Russians since the opening of the drive south of the Dniester a week ago. The official reports have placed nearly two-thirds of this distance from the starting point as Kelsuz, taken by Korniloff, is some 20 miles from Stanislaw, which virtually was their place of departure.

At Kalusz the Russians were re-established on the westerly bank of the Lomniz, whence the Austrians had not been able to drive them, although heavy attacks have been launched in the attempt. The route thence to Dolina lies along the Stanislaw-Strzy railway line. An advance here means considerable progress in the movement now under way, intended to throw General von Boehm-Ermolli's army back against the Carpathians. The Rome report indeed declares that this already has been accomplished.

French Make Progress.

The hard fighting that has marked the last few days along the French front in northern France still continues. Last night the Germans made spirited attempts to regain the important observation points they lost when the French on Saturday night took a strongly fortified position in the vicinity of Mont Haut and the Teton in the Champagne district. The attacking forces were able to make no impression whatever on the Teton position and at Mont Haut they recovered only a narrow foothold on the edge of the disputed ground.

The French, in local operations, made some progress south of Ailles on the Aisne front and repulsed several strong attacks near St. Quentin and south of Corbeny. Railing operations only were reported from the British front.

Three attempts made by the British yesterday to recapture the positions won by the Germans on the Belgian front were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, the official statement says.

CAPTURE 36,543 MEN.

Petrograd, July 16.—From July 13 the Russian official statement says 36,543 men were captured by the Russians. General Brusiloff's forces also captured 93 heavy and light guns, 23 trench mortars, 403 machine guns, two aeroplanes and some equipment.

The Russians yesterday captured 16 officers and 900 Austro-Germans in eastern Galicia, the statement says.

The possibility of defeating Germany THIS YEAR again claimed the attention of the allied strategists, and it was decided to press the enemy on every front and try to force a decision.

It is not too much to say that the allies hope the German people are sufficiently disheartened so that six months' pounding on all fronts will convince them they are doomed to certain defeat, and cause them to turn against their rulers.

Under these suddenly changed conditions, it was decided that America could best contribute to the end sought by adding to the allies' strength on the western front as large an army as possible, delivered as soon as possible.

The reason for this is only partly military. The bigger reason is to prove to the German people that their rulers lied to them when they told

## HE'S MAN OF THE HOUR ON RUSSIAN FRONT



Under Gen. Korniloff's leadership the recent marvelous advance of the new Russian democracy's army toward Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been made.

## TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO FRANCE AS FAST AS SHIPS CAN TAKE THEM

Russian Revival and German Disturbances Bring Decision to Rush Soldiers for Combined Allied Attack in Mammoth Effort to End War This Year

By GILSON GARDNER.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—American soldiers are going to France just as fast as transports can be pressed into service to take them.

Just how fast this will be is somewhat problematical. If there were enough transports available now, and the situation in respect to cargo ships were satisfactory, it is probable the great bulk of the regular army and the federalized militia would be in France within the next few months.

Cargo ships are just as important as transports, as the amount of supplies that must be taken to France for an army of any considerable size is tremendous.

Of course, it would be more than folly to send troops to Europe any faster than they can be supplied with food, munitions, transports of every character and the thousand and one things that go to make up the complete equipment of a modern army.

The war department, from the secretary down, is working with almost superhuman energy to overcome what at times seems insurmountable obstacles to land an effective fighting force in France at the earliest possible moment.

Up to a few weeks ago it was not thought good strategy to send more American soldiers to France this year than was necessary to evidence our good faith to our allies and for moral effect on Germany.

The allies had about given up all hope of landing the knock-out blow on Germany this year.

Russia's ability to renew an offensive on the eastern front was doubted, and it was thought America could best contribute to the final overthrow of the kaiser by diverting all possible shipping to the feeding of her allies and supplying them with necessary war material, while training her armies here.

Suddenly Russia, contrary to expectations, gathered herself together and began to strike. Then came well authenticated rumors of great dissatisfaction and unrest among the people of Germany.

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## NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZING FOR SERVICE

Eleven States of Union Sent Militia Into Federal Service on Sunday

**WILL PROCEED TO STATE CAMPS FOR ORGANIZATION**

Early Departure of State Troops for Europe Indicated by Official Orders

**MAY DRAW SATURDAY.**

Washington, July 16.—On the basis of advice today where the work of the exemption boards had not been completed, the war department officials said the drawing for the army drawing selection could hardly be started before Saturday.

Fifteen states had not reported the completion of their exemption boards. The process of the boards is to file two copies of their completed lists of registrants as soon as the serial numbers have been arranged.

Washington, July 16.—Mobilization of the national guard for war service began today. While no orders for embarkation for France will be given until August 5, when the entire force will be formally drafted into the United States army, there are indications that some divisions will be regarded as ready to board transports soon after that date.

The first clause of President Wilson's proclamation providing for the federalization of the national guard for the war became effective yesterday. Under it, 11 states, including Minnesota, North and South Dakota, went on the federal payroll from that date. Actual concentration of troops in the state camps began today. Approximately half the strength of the national guard is more than 125,000 included in the force assembling.

The first step in their preparation has been to send to the armies additional clothing for their transportation to the divisional camps. Full campaign equipment will be issued at the big camp, reducing the amount of matter to be transported with the troops.

Civilian Watchmen.

Rapid progress is being made in releasing the national guard regiments, which had been in the federal service since the declaration of war, guarding the property. This work will be taken over largely by civilian watchmen. The next step in the general mobilization will be the ordering of divisions to the camp sites already selected for them. A full supply of tentage is available, department reports show, and the division will entrain as rapidly as the commanders of the departments from which they come, and those in which their camps are located, are prepared.

The most serious shortage of war equipment for the guards is in the auxiliary. For training purposes the big regiments undoubtedly will continue to use the equipment they have, supplemented by such additional ordnance as the regular service can spare. It is regarded as practically certain that if the guard divisions are sent to France at an early date they will be equipped with fresh artillery on their arrival there. Presumably, their first war work will be with the famous French "75."

Departure of the guardsmen for France, it was indicated today, will be governed by the shipping program. War departments of such additional divisions of the state troops as virtually ready now for the intensive training behind the fighting lines in France, which will prepare them for their place in the trenches. There is no reason why some elements could not go forward at once, except for a lack of transportation and the submarine menace.

## ENTERS FIFTH WEEK DEBATE ON FOOD BILL

Believed Vote Can Be Reached on War Measure by This Week

**SETTLEMENT HOPED FOR BY AUGUST FIRST**

Washington, D. C., July 16.—The senate today entered on its fifth and probably final week of considering the administration's food control bill, while leaders conferred in further efforts to perfect the measure in such a way as to meet the wishes of President Wilson and to insure its passage.

Under this agreement the senate will vote on the bill Saturday and then the measure will be rushed to conference, where an early agreement is looked for so that legislation may be enacted before Aug. 1. Senate leaders today considered the draft of proposed changes designed to compromise the chief points of dispute in the Gore substitute, plainly the restriction of administration authority. Administration leaders are opposed to this provision. A fight may also come over the question of government control over steel, iron, cotton and other products.

It is believed that in the end legislation will be worked out limiting government control, but in substantial regulatory power to food, seed and fuel.

Debate on the bill was resumed in the senate, with prospects of voting on the amendment being taken during the day.

## TWIN CITY FIRM THAT SHIPPED POISON BEANS MAY BE MADE TO ANSWER

Failure to Appear Before State Food Commission Will Mean Prosecution

Fargo, N. D., July 16.—The Minneapolis firm which shipped the poisonous Burma beans into the state of North Dakota probably will be prosecuted on account of the shipments, because of failure to appear before the state food commission as requested, it was said today.

It was thought possible by some of the food experts that the court would be asked to issue an injunction to prevent further shipment of the beans into the state.

## AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK; THREE LOST

Washington, D. C., July 16.—The sinking of the American steamer Great and the killing of three men, one an American and the injury of two members of the naval armed guard was announced today by the state department.

## U. S. CONVOYS SUNK FOUR SUBMARINES

London, July 16.—Four of the largest and most modern German submarines were destroyed by American warships, which were convoying the first instalment of American troops to France, according to a report from German sources, as contained in a Berne dispatch to a Rome news agency, and forwarded from Rome by the Central News.

## CAVALRYMAN'S BODY FOUND NEAR SCENE OF I. W. W. OUTBREAK

Globe, Ariz., July 16.—Private Cassidy of a troop of the U. S. cavalry, on strike duty here, was found on the railroad track of the Old Dominion mine today, with his throat cut and his body mangled by a freight train. The coroner began an investigation as to whether he was killed by the freight or murdered and his body thrown on the track.

## DENIES RUMOR OF LUMBER STRIKE

Chicago, July 16.—A report that all lumber workers affiliated with the I. W. W. west of the Mississippi were to strike beginning tomorrow was disclaimed today at the I. W. W. headquarters here. William Hayward, secretary of the organization, said he had heard nothing of the report.

## FIND EXPLOSIVES

Jerome, Ariz., July 16.—Two boxes of caps used to detonate dynamite and it correspondence alleged to reveal details of I. W. W. plans to tie up the copper mining industry in Arizona were found here today in a suitcase, said to belong to James (Red) Thompson, known as an I. W. W. leader. Thompson was deported with 62 other men last Tuesday and now is held at Prescott.