

FAMINE MOST DREADED FOE, SAYS SPEAKER

Not Possible to Exaggerate Gravity of Crises Facing Americans. Asserts Vrooman

BUSINESS MEN NEVER BEFORE SO PATRIOTIC

Have Offered Services and Proferties to Government—No Man too Old to Enlist

Fargo, N. D., July 27.—Declaring that it is not possible to exaggerate the gravity of the crisis that faces the people of the United States, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman in a spirited address here today before a large crowd at the Interstate fair grounds told his audience that "this is one of the most momentous hours in our history, if not the most fateful hour in all history, for as one of a sisterhood of nations we are face to face with war's most dreadful handmaid, Famine."

"Not as a people, of course," the secretary continued, "for we can always hope to feed ourselves, but as one of a sisterhood of nations, we are face to face with famine right now. We may not be starving ourselves, but millions of our fellow men are."

Mr. Vrooman made two addresses here today, one in the morning at the Auditorium, and one in the afternoon at the fair grounds and large crowds turned out to hear him speak. His principal address, which was made at the fair grounds, follows in part:

Business Men Patriotic. "Never before have the business men of a nation showed such patriotism as they have shown in the United States during the last three months. Instead of regarding the war as an opportunity to extort illegitimate war profits from a dazed and distracted government, many of them have offered not only their services, but their enormous business organizations and properties to the government on any condition it might see fit to impose. This is a splendid and thrilling manifestation of the real American spirit."

Exceptions to Rule. "Unfortunately, however, there have been exceptions to this rule. Only recently we have seen the secretary of the navy and the chairman of the shipping board forced into the arena in a hand-to-hand struggle with an organization of unpatriotic, selfish, sordid steel magnates, intent only upon extorting from the government unrepentable millions of illegitimate profits, while loyal, red-blooded Americans were rushing eagerly forward to sacrifice money, ambition and even life itself, upon the altar of the country."

Those of us who believe in the gods have not vacillated in the distinction of service in the trenches. Evidently will find opportunity at home to show courage, self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion fighting side by side with those federal officials who have drawn down upon themselves venemous abuse for having dared to insist on keeping this war free from any taint of graft, extortion, or other forms of illegitimate war profits."

Must Have Armies. "If this war is to be won, we shall have to put several armies in the field. If an army of civilian patriots be not organized to stand behind the president and fight this great fight for business honor while our boys in khaki are gaining for themselves and for their country, an imperishable renown, fighting and dying triumphantly in the trenches, that country will be disgraced at home by a despicable scramble for illegitimate war profits on steel and coal, on munitions and food. Men of America! This degradation must not come. Ten million of the flower of American manhood, by the selective draft have had their names written on the nation's immortal roll of honor. The nation calls today for an equal number of volunteers to fight in the business world and at the ballot box, to make the conduct of this war as clean and patriotic as heroic and self-sacrificing at home as it is in the trenches of France and Flanders."

"Any man who is actuated by a lower motive than this is not a red-blooded, loyal, hundred per cent American. Any man who allows personal interest, ambition or partisan prejudices to keep him from participating in this militant civic crusade for national decency and self-respect, is unworthy to live under the flag that floats over those boys of our own flesh and blood whose lives are dearer to us than anything save only freedom and honor, but who today are preparing to die unflinchingly that a free America may live."

No Man Too Old. "Every day we hear men regret that they are too old to enlist. There is no man too old to enlist in this home guard of our national honor. There is no man too old to make his sacrifice at the ship, the bank, the farm, the ballot box, a sacrifice of greed and partisanship, a sacrifice of the opportunity to extort illegitimate war profits from country or from fellow countrymen."

"Every man who is fit to be the countryman of the boys who are fighting in France to protect our free institutions and the free institutions of the world from the military despotism of the Hun and the Turks, has his chance today to join with them in this immortal crusade to make the world 'safe for democracy,' to establish a permanent peace upon just and self-governing foundations."

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Action! Camera! Zipp! Snap!



It's no leading life in the officer's reserve camps. Here are the boys at Ft. Snelling, whipping it up for two hours of exercise. These calisthenics come right after breakfast—and how would YOU like that? After this exercise period comes drill till noon, and then after an hour for lunch comes two more hours of this nimbuling up business. In the lower photo a soldier is shown at hand grenade throwing, a most important part of modern fighting.

FRENCH WOMEN WORKING HARD TO WIN WAR

Victories Made in Kitchens of Nations Says Tribune's War Correspondent

VEGETABLES USED ALMOST ENTIRELY IN FRANCE

BY C. C. LYON. Paris, France, July 27.—(Passed as censored, American expeditionary force in France No. 1, by Winthrop Chanler, assistant press officer.)

If the women of America are in earnest about wanting to "help win the war," let them know what the women of France are doing.

When I left America, some weeks ago, there was a good deal of sewing activity among the womenfolk. The women were truly patriotic and they wanted to be doing something for their country, and needle work was the first thing thought of.

The result is they sewed some silk shirts for sick soldiers that the soldiers likely will never wear. Women of France discovered long ago that this war isn't going to be won with sewing machines or darning needles.

It's going to be won, in large part, in the kitchens of America, France and Britain.

Enough to Eat. A soldier can't fight on an empty stomach, and neither can his civilian population keep him in the field unless they, too, have enough to eat. French women recognized this from the start.

Only in rare instances has the government been forced to adopt stern measures to prevent food waste. The average French housewife at all times is so economical that it's an old saying in America she could feed her family on what an American woman would throw away.

I've discovered no starvation in France.

I came over expecting I would be lucky if I got one square meal a week. I'm getting two every day.

The French breakfast, understand, doesn't count, because it usually consists only of coffee, bread and butter. The exact truth is that, while there is no great abundance of food in France, the women are managing so excellently that everybody is getting enough to eat.

To begin with, there are the two "meatless days" each week, Monday and Tuesday. The meat shops also are closed on Sunday, making three days in succession when it is impossible to buy meats.

But the French women make up for this by serving, on Mondays and Tuesdays, a variety of other palatable foods.

For instance, they set before you a dish of snails, with a large pin with which to dig. Mister Snail out of his shell. He comes out wiggling and twisting and protesting, but he's a satisfying morsel at that.

Then they bring on a dish of eels, highly flavored and appetizing. Other courses on the "meatless days" usually contain sardines, and larger fish.

No Meat For Dinner. You finish your meal, so pleased with everything set before you that you're through and out of the dining room before you suddenly remember: "We had no pie for dinner. And there was no pie or cake either!"

Nothing is escaping Frenchwomen in the way of making the most of the food products available.

Just now, garden truck predominates on their tables—string beans, green peas, artichokes, lettuce, radish, celery, potatoes. For dessert they

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No Humidity to Speak of; Plenty Hot

Atmosphere 30 Degrees Humid as Compared With Normal at 50, Says Prophet

MERCURY HITS 100 AT 3 O'CLOCK; GOING UP

The mercury again hit the 100 mark this afternoon. At noon it registered 94; at 2 it had climbed to 97, an hour later it registered an even century.

The humidity is well below normal. Dignit that, O ye perspiring populace! Everyone has been saying, it isn't the heat, it's the humidity. Now the weather chief clears old General Humidity of responsibility. Fifty degrees of humidity is normal; 80 isn't altogether unusual, for such a hot day. This particular date is only 33 degrees humid.

The weather man acknowledges that it's hot; he was even hot himself, sitting on a fresh report from Medicine Hat, but he says humidity can't be blamed for it. Yesterday's highest point, 95, was recorded at Dickinson, Bismarck, Minot, Napoleon and Williston registered 94, while Laramore shivered with the mercury at 83.

FIGHT TO END SAY ENTENTE AFTER MEETING

Paris, July 27.—The allied powers yesterday concluded their conference after announcing a decision to continue the war until the objects for which they are fighting are attained.

Their declaration, which was made unanimously before separating, reads: "The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible the return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the central empires bear the responsibility."

There was unanimous agreement on all decisions reached during the meetings.

LIGHTNING KILLS THREE GUARDSMEN

St. Louis, July 27.—Three members of the first regiment, Missouri national guard, were killed, and a dozen injured dangerously, by a bolt of lightning during a storm which swept Camp Maxwell, St. Louis county.

Many tents about the camp were set afire but the occupants escaped without serious injury.

AL PALZER SHOT BY HIS FATHER

Fergus Falls, July 27.—Al Palzer, a prize fighter, was shot and perhaps fatally injured last night by his father, when the latter attacked the fighter's mother. Palzer is now in a local hospital. The father also shot the

BRITISH HAVE BUT ONE FOOT ON WATER WAGON

Nation, However, Is Slowly Climbing to a More Secure Position

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD UNTIL AFTER THE WAR

By KENNETH W. PAYNE. London, July 27.—One of the really constructive lessons for America, furnished by Britain's wartime experience lies in the way the liquor problem has been handled in England.

England stands today with one foot on the water wagon and seems to be slowly climbing to an even more secure posture thereon. The nation has been induced to this step without shock, without violent opposition, and in fact, almost without knowing it.

The central control board for liquor traffic here in England, has just submitted a report on the extraordinary success which has followed the British policy of treating the liquor excess as a distinct problem by itself, and not saddling it onto other problems.

Cut Half. In 1913 the convictions for drunkenness in the board's area in England and Wales—which include nine-tenths of the population of the country—totaled over 180,000. In 1916, as a result of the system of liquor control, they had been more than cut in half. The total convictions were 80,759, with a weekly average of 1,544. The steadily progressive effect of liquor control regulations is shown by the fact that for the period of 1917 to May 29 this weekly average had been further reduced to 1,039.

In an interview today for The Tribune, Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the central control board for liquor traffic, explained the liquor situation in England.

"It has been the first attempt to deal with the liquor problem on scientific lines," Lord D'Abernon said. "Our methods were in many respects quite novel. We have had no desire to impose hardships on the trade, and our restrictions were decided upon only after careful consideration and consultation with the local authorities."

The first restriction was the limiting of hours in which liquor might be sold to meal times. This means three hours in the evening, two and a half at midday, and a somewhat shorter period on Sundays.

"The result has been highly beneficial to the health of the consumer. It has prevented men hanging around saloons all through the day. It has checked habits such as early morning drinking, and has greatly improved the conditions of labor in the public houses."

New Departure. "Another new departure was the compulsory dilution of spirits. The previous law enacted that spirits must be strong—stronger than a specified number of degrees under proof. Our new regulation makes them weak. The practice of drinking spirits neat prevails widely in the north, and workers there cannot now poison themselves with this fiery liquor as they formerly did."

"The abolition of treating has been another novel and most successful act. This had become an onerous social custom from which drinkers themselves were glad to be freed."

"Things have reached the point where men working in squads had to stand drinks all around the squad before they could take their wages home. And among commercial travelers

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KERENSKY TO CALL COUNCIL AT MOSCOW

Will Not Wait Until, Constitutional Assembly Can Convene—Nation in Grave Peril

APPEAL WILL BE MADE TO LEADES OF AEGIMT

Conspiracies to Restore the Monarchy Will Be Suppressed Harshly Says Premier

Petrograd, July 27.—The extreme gravity of the country's position in the front and rear compels Premier Kerensky to take the exceptional decision to convene July 31 at Moscow the "extraordinary council." All members of the duma, prominent men from chief centers of the empire, representatives of the Zestov, municipalities, labor unions and universities, will participate.

The council will hold two sessions at which the government will be asked to make an exhaustive report on the conditions of the country, answer questions and ask opinions of authoritative persons and help save the fatherland from ruin.

Explaining the scheme today, Premier Kerensky declared that attempts to move the revolution backward were impossible. "Conspiracies to restore monarchial government" will be suppressed in the most determined and merciless way.

As an indication of the new policy and firm measures to be taken, Kronstadt received an ultimatum to hand over three of the chief Bolshevik agitators, including the notorious Roshel. In case of a refusal the island will be declared blockaded. The evening newspapers declare the position on the front is somewhat improved. As the evacuation of Tarnopol is considered to have been premature, Russian generals have been ordered to recapture the town.

STREET FIGHTING. London, July 2.—Fresh and violent fighting occurred in the streets of Petrograd the last two days, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company yesterday. The extreme socialists organized a great revolt, the dispatch adds, but the government troops immediately interfered and the riot was suppressed. No details were received.

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENT. Washington, D. C., July 27.—The Russian military reserves have strengthened the hands of the government from Petrograd, according to a dispatch from Ambassador Francis of the state department. They have shown the impossibility of control of the armies by a soldiers' committee, the ambassador reports, and have led to a universal demand for a stronger discipline.

The ambassador reported that the military crisis at the front has caused the deepest alarm in Petrograd, not only as to a severe military disaster, but as to achievement of the revolution itself. All parties are united, he said, in urging the government to use any measures necessary to meet the situation.

Issue Statement. Dispatches to the Russian embassy confirm this point of view, and show many conservative leaders recently gone out of office are now coming to the front.

At the same time unrest among the Bolsheviks and the Red Guard are continuing. Five more leaders were taken into custody the day before yesterday, and many others are under surveillance. The council of workers' and soldiers' delegates has issued appeals to different sections of the community citing the danger of the situation, and supporting dictatorial powers to make the resolution of the revolution safe.

Fear Food Riots. Fears of food riots which generally precipitated the riot in Petrograd, leading to the revolution, are dispelled, the dispatches add, by reports of splendid harvest from all over Russia. The Galician military defeat was explained by one grenadier division of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, which opened up the front to the Germans, which allowed them to drive in a wedge 20 miles deep, which necessitated the retreat of the whole of Gen. Korniloff's forces of 300,000 men.

Hold Germans Up. Heroic defense of the cavalry division alone, held the Germans up a few hours before Tarnopol, permitting the escape of the defending infantry and the destruction of the munitions stored. Meanwhile the Russian attempts in the Krevo-Smolniz front is reported as continuing with three German regiments brought down from the Vilna front annihilated.

Reports that negotiations are under way for sending American troops to Russia are flatly contradicted here, where it is said that Russia has more men than she knows what to do with. America's great possibility lies in sending supplies to Russia, especially railroad material.

Red River Valley Anxious to Have Memorial Shrine

Fargo, N. D., July 27.—Hon. George Van Arman of Wahpeton was re-elected president of the Red River Valley Old Settlers' association, which in its closing sessions here adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a permanent memorial museum on the agricultural college campus.

800,000 Children in Food Camp

Join Uncle Sam's Juvenile Conservation Army to Prevent Waste of Supplies

CONTESTS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN VARIOUS SCHOOLS

Washington, July 27.—Eight hundred thousand boys and girls, Uncle Sam's juvenile food army, today entered the food conservation campaign by joining forces with the food training camp to hold this fall in connection with the leading fairs and expositions of the country. This army is already at work, its members organized in the canning and drying of the thousands of tons of fruits and vegetables, which otherwise would be a total waste.

It is to these children that the government will delegate the task of demonstrating to the 20,000,000 persons who are expected to attend the food training camps, practical home methods of preserving perishable foods.

The organization which is eight years old, is made up of the thousands of boys and girls, organized by and working under the direction of the department of agriculture. These clubs are located in every state and community.

The boys and girls are now being chosen through contests, which are being held in schools, at community fairs and picnics, and other gatherings throughout the country.

The winners will be sent to the food training camps as government representatives.

MASTER LISTS IN; TASK FOR COUNTY BOARD

Each Local Body Must Check Off Long List of Numbers Not Applying to District

CALL FOR FIRST DRAFT NOT LATER THAN MONDAY

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 27.—Examinations of the first quota under the draft being held in the 23rd ward of Pittsburgh are showing that nearly four out of every five are physically disqualified, it was announced today by the exemption board.

Master lists of registration numbers drawn in the recent lottery at Washington reached the capital today. It is anticipated that each of the county exemption boards will have received their lists by tomorrow night, and that calls for the first drafts will begin going out Tuesday. Twice the number of each county's quota will be called in three sections, to report on three successive days. In the entire state 11,212 men will be summoned, the state's net quota for the draft being 5,606. In Burleigh county it is probable 450 men will be requested to report, and of this number approximately 150 will be selected for service.

The master lists contain all of the numbers drawn from 1 to 10,500, and in the exact number drawn. Each county exemption board upon receipt of these lists must cross off all numbers not applying to its district. The highest number in the state was 4332, held by a Cass county man. The highest in Burleigh county is under 1900.

Numbers Far Apart. The first number appearing on the master list is 258, which will apply to practically every county in North Dakota. The next number, 2522, will apply only to Cass, Grand Forks and Ward counties, and the third number, 9613, catches no one in North Dakota. The second number on the list applying to Burleigh county, 458, comes sixth in the order drawn, and Burleigh is not again affected until the eleventh number, 1436, is reached. Burleigh's fourth number, 854, comes 14th on the master list.

This task of checking off names will consume considerable time, as practically the entire list must be gone over to find and arrange in order all of the numbers which will apply to Burleigh county ultimately. Of the approximately 1900 numbers drawn for this county, not more than 450, the first in order, probably will be immediately summoned. Holders of numbers drawn far down the list need not fear a call from the board until the second quota is ordered drafted.

May Go Out Tuesday. Burleigh county's exemption board may get action Monday, calling the first section to report probably the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Only the most satisfactory excuse can be accepted for not reporting. If neither excuse or report is forthcoming within a reasonable time, the holder of the number drawn will be considered drafted and treated as a deserter.

The Burleigh county exemption board consists of John P. French, sheriff; T. E. Flaherty, auditor, and Dr. C. C. Stackhouse, county physician. The only appeal from this board is to the state exemption board of five members, named by Governor Brazier, and which meets at the capitol Monday. Bismarck has two members on this board—Luther E. Birdzell, associate justice of the supreme court, and John N. Hagan, commission of agriculture and labor.

IMPROVEMENTS REPORTED ALONG RUSSIAN LINES

Drastic Measures Taken to Enforce Discipline Among Troops by Provisional Government

DISTURBANCES PUT DOWN WITH IRON HAND

Entente Determined to Force Central Powers to Peace on Allies Terms

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Despite all unfavorable news that continues to come from the Russian war theatre, there are occasional signs of improvement in the situation. Last evening, Petrograd newspapers, for instance, found cause to report a better situation at the front, probably as a result of the drastic measures to restore discipline, which the government has authorized in the reestablishment of field court martials and the reimposition of the death penalty.

Prove Effective. Similar stringent measures in Petrograd also appear to have proven effective in dealing with disorderly elements. Reports of renewed fighting in the capital are accompanied by the statement that government troops stepped into the situation with a salutary effect, suppressing the rioting.

The Russian official announcement said the Rumanians have advanced toward the upper reaches of the Suchliza river, and are consolidating their gains. The Rumanians took many prisoners and captured six guns. Implored Infantrymen. Accounts of the battles in Galicia, which have reached here say the cavalrymen fought like heroes. Cosacks operating with British and Russian motor cars defended the Sereth line, as long as the last hope remained. It is reported that artillerymen on their knees implored the infantry to save their guns, but that the infantry did not heed them.

General Korniloff's orders to shoot traitors and marauders are being carried out. The commander of a grenadier division has been removed for refusing to fire on deserters. Signaled to Germans. The fifth battalion fought bravely. It kept off three German regiments, with its machine guns and made several bayonet attacks afoot. In one attack, the men rode their bicycles. Some sections of the battalions lost 80 per cent of their officers.

A member of the Duma, who had returned from the Dvinsk front, states that after Russian crack battalions had captured important German positions, it was discovered in several instances that signalling to the Germans was going on from the Russian rear. Belgian mechanical men and experts in Petrograd, many of whom were wounded on the Ypres front, until a battalion of "Death" to give an example of military valor on the Russian front.

Meanwhile, the Entente front elsewhere is giving renewed evidence of its solidity not only in the military, but in the political way. The Allied conference at Paris, which was believed to have been chiefly devoted to Balkan affairs, adjourned its session, with a renewed declaration of united purpose on the part of the allied powers not to lay down their arms until the central powers were put in a position where they would not find it possible to assume a policy of criminal aggression.

The Austro-German thrust into the disorganized Russian line in eastern Galicia has widened in effect, extending now southward toward the Bukovina border, and resulted in the capture of Kolomea. Berlin mentions the Austro-German advance, both north and south as rapid, and this it appears to be, although there has been somewhat of a slackening in the pace of the Russian retreat movement.

APPEAL FOR GOLD. Amsterdam, July 27.—The daily recurring public notices printed in conspicuous type in a German newspaper, entreating citizens to aid the fatherland by giving it their gold, evidently is insufficient of productive results. The Weser Zeitung of Bremen says confident authorities calculate that three to four hundred million gold coins are being hoarded in Germany, while the value of gold ornaments is estimated at a billion marks.

ARMY DESERTER TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON

Chicago, July 27.—Daniel H. Wallace, author of "Shanghaied Into War," who was arrested at Danavonport, Ia., today by U. S. deputy marshals, and who is to be taken to Ottumwa, Ia., for a hearing on the charge of high treason, for which he was arrested, was declared to be a member of the "league of humanity," who style themselves "conscientious objectors to war." Wallace, according to his statement and that of fellow members of the league is a deserter from the British army. According to an official of the league, the British army has set a price on Wallace's head.