

REACH OUTSKIRTS OF BAPAUME

GARRISON MAN FEELS HE HAS BEEN INJURED

L. A. Constadius, Witness for Brinton, Files Demand for Retraction

EXPLAINS LOAN RECORD

Says He Didn't Buy Liberty Bonds of First Issue Because Not Asked

Contending that his character was reflected upon in reports of his testimony in the trial of Job W. Brinton in federal court here, L. A. Constadius of Garrison, through his attorney, R. L. Fraser, has served The Tribune with a demand for a retraction, stating that unless the same is forthcoming he will institute a suit for \$10,000.

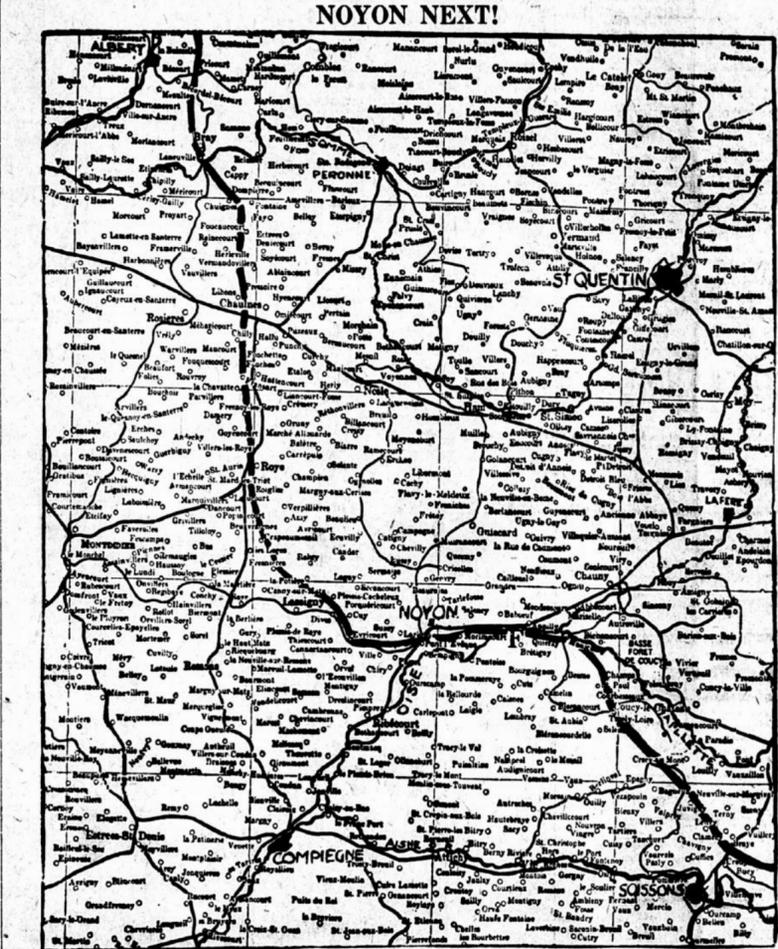
The section of The Tribune story to which Mr. Constadius takes exceptions reads as follows: 'L. A. Constadius, a farmer residing 14 miles east of Garrison, and who was presented with a homestead by Uncle Sam, and who joined the league at its inception and has paid his dues regularly, but who did not have money enough to buy Liberty bonds in the first and second issues, was another witness for the defense.'

'Mr. Constadius was born in Sweden and homesteaded in McLean county, where he now owns considerable land. While he could not afford to invest in either the first or second Liberty loan, and did not invest in the third, because the quota was filled before they got around to collect his subscription, the league has a hundred dollars to pay for a certificate in the Townley chain stores. In June he subscribed for \$100 worth of Savings Stamps, but he has not yet actually bought any stamps. He expects to buy in September, he informed the court.'

Mr. Constadius holds 'that the above article especially reflects upon his character; that said article would make it appear that he did not have enough to buy Liberty bonds on the first and second issue, but had money to pay his dues to the league, WHEN IN FACT HE WAS NEVER REQUESTED TO BUY BONDS AT THE FIRST AND SECOND ISSUE, and if he had been so requested would have done so, even if he had to borrow the money for the same; and further said article made it appear that he paid \$100 cash for a certificate in the Townley chain stores, when in fact it was for a certificate in the CONSUMER UNITED STORE company, and for same he gave his note payable in the fall of 1918, and it appears as if he had cash money to said certificate, but had no money to buy Liberty bonds. That the said article otherwise cast reflections on his patriotism.'

Mr. Constadius further recites that 'Said L. A. Constadius had very little crops the year 1916 and 1917 on account of crop failure; and said Constadius signed a card for the Third Liberty loan and was going to borrow money to pay for same, but the next morning he received notice from Fred Reibhoff that the quota was filled; that if he had been asked to subscribe for the first and second loans he would have gladly done so, even though he would have had to borrowed the money to do so; that said Constadius has pledged himself to buy \$100 in U. S. S. which he will pay for in September, 1918; that said Constadius has helped at Red Cross rallies, donated a box of apples June 10, 1918, and last spring subscribed to the Red Cross; at another time helped on the program, attended a number of Red Cross rallies and contributed; that in fact said Constadius only has one quarter and does not own considerable land, and this quarter-section of land he has is particularly rough; that said article also appear under the caption 'FIVE MINUTES' PATRIOTISM TO 90 CENTS' TURNKEY, Mrs. A. B. Carrier Reports the Usual Ration in Garrison League Meet; Couldn't Afford to Buy Bonds; Emigrant Got Homestead from Uncle Sam and Bought Store Certificate,' which caption also reflects upon the patriotism of said Constadius.'

Constadius' Testimony. . . . Following is the testimony of L. A. Constadius, on a cross examination, on which The Tribune story was based: Mr. Hildreth: Q.—How old are you? A.—I am 45 years and 11 months. Q.—What country are you from? A.—Sweden. Q.—A member of the Non-partisan league? A.—I am. Q.—Been a member ever since it was organized? A.—Yes. Q.—Take a deep interest in its affairs? A.—I have. Q.—Adopted its practices in your neighborhood? A.—Yes. Q.—You bought no bonds of the First Liberty drive? A.—No. I DIDN'T HAVE ANY MONEY. Q.—Buy bonds of the Second Liberty drive? A.—No. Q.—Buy any bonds of the Third Liberty drive? A.—I signed a card. Q.—You live in a prosperous neighborhood? A.—Yes. Q.—A few farmers or many around where you live? A.—Many of them. Q.—You have a quarter-section of land? A.—Yes. Q.—More than a quarter? A.—I am leasing a quarter. Q.—You own one quarter? A.—Yes. Q.—You own your preemption or homestead claim? A.—Yes. Q.—You got that from the government of the United States? A.—Yes. (Continued on Page Three.)



This map shows the salient the allies have thrust into the German line between Noyon and Soissons which threatens to outflank and cause the fall of the former city.

OFFICER WHO SANK LUSITANIA BRITISH ARMY CAPTURED BY FRENCH PATROL VOTES BY PROXY

Paris, Aug. 27.—Lieut. Schweiger, the man who sank the Lusitania, has been captured by a French patrol in the Mediterranean, according to La Journal. A large submarine of which he was in command had just torpedoed a British steamer. The Germans were waiting to see the vessel sink, when two French patrol vessels emerged from the fog and sunk the U-boat. Only one officer and four men were rescued.

While being taken to Toulon the officer appeared ill at ease. When he thought no one was looking he tried to throw some papers overboard, but a sailor seized his arm. An examination of the papers revealed the source of his uneasiness.

La Journal asks if the man who committed 'the most vile, the most brutal and the most cowardly act in the history of humanity is merely to be sent to a prison camp? La Journal added that the mate of the U-boat tried to commit suicide when he was brought on board the patrol boat. He appears insane, and is alleged to have confessed that the U-boat had sunk the Lusitania. The German admiral had reported 'the death of Lieut. Schweiger in 1916.

Relatives Permitted to Ballot for Soldiers (By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.) London, Aug. 27.—The question of soldiers and sailors voting in parliamentary elections seems to be finally settled with the recent enactment of an act permitting all military or naval voters, merchant seamen, pilots and fishermen who expect to be abroad on election day to vote by proxy.

Proxies are issued by the registration officers. Only a wife, husband, parent, brother or sister over 21 years of age, or a voter in the constituency can vote for the maker of the proxy. A person who is not a relative cannot act as proxy for more than two voters in any constituency.

While the proxy is in force the soldier or sailor will not be able to vote himself, although it is revocable at will. Proxies must be registered with the registration officers, and must be produced at every election. The new act applies to men of 19 years and older and women of 30 and older.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Senate leaders of the prohibition and anti-prohibition factions joined in stating today that an agreement had been reached which were expected to insure the passage of the national war-time prohibition bill by Thursday to become effective July 1, 1919. The compromise agreement fixes the effective date as July 1 next instead of January 1. It also provides that the manufacture of beer and wine shall stop May 1, 1919, instead of November 1 next.

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AUTHORITIES TO HELP ENFORCE REGISTRATION

Washington, Aug. 27.—Local authorities in all parts of the country have been called on to cooperate with the government in enforcing order and bringing about the complete registration of men in the new draft law on the day fixed as soon as the law is enacted.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today that all Federal marshals, deputy marshals, and police officers of towns will be notified to hold themselves in readiness to render whatever assistance is necessary. They will be required to examine the lists and report any persons whom they believe liable to register who fail to appear.

WANTS INFORMATION ABOUT WALTER OSWALD WARNER'S BIRTH DATE

Mrs. Charles Almond of the Conquest hotel, Conquest, Sask., writes City Auditor Burton asking for exact information as to the date of the birth of Walter Oswald Warner, who, she states, was born in Bismarck somewhere around 1897. His mother is Margaret Warner and his father Oswald Warner. Bismarck's vital statistics do not give the information requested, and anyone having the required knowledge will confer a favor upon Mrs. Almond by communicating with her.

LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION

Whereas, America is sacredly indebted to its loyal legions of labor who have made possible the heroic part which this nation is playing in the world's war for liberty, and,

Whereas, the first Monday in September has been set aside as Labor day, the one day in the whole year dedicated to the worker, and,

Whereas, the Bismarck Trades and Labor assembly has made plans for an appropriate observance of this anniversary in Bismarck,

Therefore, I, A. W. Lucas, president of the city commission of Bismarck, do respectfully urge upon all citizens that they join with our representatives of organized labor in celebrating this holiday and that everyone plan to attend the excellent program of addresses, games and athletic sports which has been arranged to be given at the Capitol park during the afternoon of Labor day, in order that we may evidence our appreciation of the loyalty and patriotism which have been displayed by the workers in this country and by their tens of thousands of brother labor unionists who are fighting in the foremost ranks in France.

A. W. LUCAS, President, Bismarck City Commission.

CAPT. EDWARDS HERE TONIGHT FOR BIG MEET

Famous Officer of British Royal Fusiliers to Deliver Red Cross Talk

TO HAVE COMMUNITY SING

All Choristers of Capital City Invited to Join in Liberty Chorus

Capt. Frank Edwards of the Royal British fusiliers, who will speak at the Auditorium at 8 o'clock this evening under the auspices of the Bureleigh county Red Cross chapter, reached the city shortly before noon today, and at noon was guest at a luncheon given in his honor at the Grand Pacific hotel by members of the executive committee.

Capt. Edwards' address this evening promises to be one of the most notable of the many thrilling messages which the war has brought: Bismarck. Commenting upon his address in Butte two days ago, Oscar Rohn yesterday wired Chairman E. C. Marks as follows:

'Capt. Edwards, who is to speak in Bismarck tomorrow, is by common consent of all who have heard him in Montana in a class by himself among war speakers. His calm, straightforward talk on war conditions as a man direct from the trenches who knows and feels whereof he speaks brings home the true situation as none before him has done. No one who has the opportunity to hear him can afford to miss it.'

In connection with Capt. Edwards' address tonight, the Liberty chorus of Bismarck will offer a community sing, in common with similar functions which will be held this evening in every city, town and hamlet in America. The sing will be featured by 'The Star Spangled Banner,' in which the nation will be led by a great fraternal convolve of 50,000 voices in Independence square at Philadelphia.

The program announced for this evening is as follows: Invocation—Rev. Fr. M. J. Hiltner. 'God Save the King'—Audience. 'The Red Cross'—Chairman B. C. Marks. Secular duet—"The Voyagers," Mrs. John A. Graham and Henry Halvorson; Miss Bessie Homan, accompanist. "Student Nurses,"—Rev. George Buzzell.

"SACRIFICE, THE PRICE OF VICTORY"—CAPT. FRANK EDWARDS, ROYAL BRITISH FUSILIERS. Promptly at 8 the audience will be requested to rise and sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The meeting will close with the community singing of America. O'Connor's orchestra and the Liberty chorus will lead the singing. Everyone who sings is asked to volunteer for membership in the Liberty chorus. It is not confined to any musical club or choral society management, but is composed of patriotic singers from every source. It is hoped to build the chorus up to a strength of several hundred voices.

Twenty-five Bureleigh county select service soldiers, mobilized here today for entrainment tomorrow on No. 3 for Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., will attend Capt. Edwards' lecture at the Auditorium this evening in a body. The select service men will march to the theatre, where a block of seats will be reserved for them.

Bismarck's some guardsmen in uniform will act as ushers this evening.

SHOULDER STRAPS MUST BE EARNED

Brigadier General Peter C. Harris, acting adjutant general of the United States, has issued a statement that voluntary enlistments in all departments of the army will be suspended for the balance of the war and that no more civilians will be allowed to enter officers' training camps. "In plain English," says a Bismarck military man, "this means that all future officers are to come from the ranks of the present and future enlisted men and that no more special enlistments will be had, whereby some civilians took up the branch of service that they deemed they liked best. Officers will come from the boys that are shouldering the guns today, which will appeal to all fair-minded men as being in line with democracy and promotion on merit. If you want to wear shoulder straps, earn them. Fine; excellent business!"

U. S. Sub Chaser Taken for Enemy Sunk by Steamer

Washington, Aug. 27.—American submarine chaser No. 209 operating out of Philadelphia was mistaken for a submarine by the American steamer Folix Tausig, off Fire Island, New York, early this morning and sent to the bottom. Seventeen members of her crew, including the commander and executive officer are missing. The chaser was manned by naval reserves. Eight of the survivors have been landed at New York and some at Lewis, Del.

HAIG SMASHES THROUGH GERMAN LINES FOR IMPORTANT GAINS IN SECTOR OF NORTHERN PICARDY

French Troops Once More Are Advancing Near Roye—Many German Counter Attacks have Been Repulsed—Enemy Recent Gains Thoroughly Outflanked.

YANKS AND HUNS AT GRIPS Paris, Aug. 27.—French troops have captured the town of Roye.

With the American Forces on the Vesle Front, Aug. 27.—American troops today attacked the Germans in the region of Bazoches, three miles west of Fismes. Simultaneously the Germans attacked the American lines at Fismette about a mile northwest of Fismes. Infantry fighting in outskirts is continuing, with the Americans at present, holding upper hand.

(By Associated Press) Smashing through the German lines in the battlefields of northern Picardy British troops have reached the western and northern outskirts of Bapaume, the town which has been considered the keystone of the enemy line in that sector of the front. The official statement issued at London today shows slow but continued progress in almost every part of the line from Croiselles, far to the north, to well below the Somme river.

The British are advancing toward Beaunatre, two and a half miles northeast of Bapaume. Nearer the Somme river they have moved eastward along the difficult ground that borders that stream. They are reported east of Suzanne, which is located on the northern bank of the river, and are closing in on Donpierre, which may be that pivot of the German lines south of the Somme in the direction of Chaulnes.

ADVANCING ON ROYE. French troops once more are advancing near Roye, the statement issued at Paris telling of successes near St. Mard, about a mile west of Roye. Many German counter attacks were repulsed in this region.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne, the British have repulsed heavy counter attacks and advanced their line a quarter of a mile east of Bagneux. This advance should bring General Mangin's army near north of the town of Juivigny, which appears to be important from a defensive point of view.

GERMAN ARMIES DEMORALIZED. There is little indication, however, that the German armies are demoralized in the battle that is going on from Arras to Soissons. At every point they seem to be fighting savagely and to be compelling the British and French to exert themselves to the limit. Additional prisoners have been taken by the British.

Each extension northward of the fighting line adds to the difficulties and dangers of the Germans within the Picardy salient. An advance of several miles south of the Scarpe, or the winning of the Hindenburg line on a front of any width, would outflank nearly all the German gains made in Picardy. Several miles east of the Hindenburg line near Arras is a trench system known as the Queant-Drocourt switch line. How formidable this is is uncertain, but it is on a table land with no hills behind it.

British patrols are reported to have gone into Bapaume and beyond it without coming on any of the enemy. The usefulness of Bapaume as a base has been lost to the Germans as the British artillery has had it under easy range for several days. Particular bitter fighting marks the operations around Bapaume.

BRITISH ADVANCING (By Associated Press) With the British Army in France, Aug. 27.—The Hindenburg line has been penetrated by the British at a point north of Henell. Troops of Field Marshal Haig today are advancing astride the river Scarpe and are pushing forward to the south of Bapaume. Elsewhere on the British front their progress continues. There has been heavy fighting at Longueval, and on the adjacent ground, where the Germans launched a heavy counter attack, with fresh forces brought up for the purpose from Sedan.

CAPTURE 1,100 PRISONERS. Paris, Aug. 27.—In their advance near Monchy-le-Preux Monday, British troops captured more than 200 prisoners. On a front of six miles south of the Scarpe the British advanced to a depth of 2-1/2 miles. No Germans remain in Bapaume. Patrols have penetrated the ruins which mark the former enemy advances concentration center.

French troops advanced this morning in the region of St. Mard, south of Roye, after having repulsed a number of enemy attacks in that sector. They have captured 1,100 prisoners, including two battalion commanders. East of Bagneaux, north of the Aisne, the French have advanced their line about 3-4 of a mile. German counter attacks were repulsed.

CLOSING ON BAPAUME. London, Aug. 27.—British forces in the great battle in northern Picardy are making progress toward the village of Bigonetre, northeast of Bapaume, according to the official statement today. Since last Wednesday the British have taken 21,000 prisoners, this statement says.

MAKE POOR SOLDIERS. With the French Army in France, Aug. 27.—German soldiers released from captivity in Russia have begun to arrive on the western front. One hundred of these men who returned to Germany were sent to a reserve division. Eighteen deserted before the detachment got out of Germany. The others reached their destination in a refractory mood. All the prisoners in this division agree the men returned from Germany make the poorest kind of reinforcements.

IN NORTHERN OUT POSTS. British forces are established in the northern outposts of Bapaume.

HOLDS RECORD FOR WOUNDS. (By Associated Press) With American Army in France, Aug. 27.—American courage and grit again were exemplified Saturday night when units on the Ouvre front repulsed enemy attacks without serious loss. One man sustained sixteen machine-gun wounds and numerous other hurts but fought on. He will recover and be able to return to the fray. This soldier probably holds the American record for simultaneous wounds. Another American was badly wounded in the stomach by a hand grenade. He continued to fight the Germans and had almost to be forced to go to a dressing station.

(Continued on Page Three.)