

MEXICANS AND AMERICANS CLASH

AUDIENCE SITS ENTHRALLED BY EDWARDS' TALK

British Fighter Proves Most Effective War Talker Ever Heard in City

"HURRY UP, O AMERICA"
Captain of Royal Fusiliers Says We Must Get Into Game in Earnest

An audience which filled every seat in the Auditorium and which occupied every foot of standing room in the rotundas, stairways and aisles, sat for more than two hours last evening, enthralled by the terrible earnestness and the simple sincerity of the message which Capt. Frank Edwards of the Royal British Fusiliers brought them from the fighting line in France. Never in the history of Bismarck has a speaker so held an audience of such proportions. Not a word of his long discourse was lost; there was, frequently, abundant applause, but for the most part his hearers sat silent under the spell of the tale which he unfolded, so absorbed in what he had to tell them that they hardly dared move.

Edwards, of medium stature, stockily built, and appearing to be of middle age, talked straight at his audience. He was sparing with gestures; he did not shout or rant, but in a calm, dispassionate, recitative tone, keyed low, yet of such timbre that it reached every section of the big hall.

He spoke from a stage brilliantly dressed in the colors of the allies. At his side stood on three standards the Red, White and Blue of Great Britain, France and America. The Liberty chorus formed a background for the speaker, and B. C. Marks, chairman of the Bismarck county chapter of the Red Cross, Rev. George Buzelle, Four Minute Man and Junior Red Cross auxiliary organizer, Governor Frazier and other officials occupied places on the stage with him.

The outstanding figure, to everyone was that of the British fighting man, his very being radiating a passionate love for the cause in which he spoke. Chairman Marks spoke briefly on the Red Cross, and Rev. Buzelle again sounded a demand for the needs of the student nurses' reserve. The invocation was rendered by Rev. M. J. Hiltner. At 9 o'clock the audience rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," which sounded from every community in America at this hour last evening. There was nothing incongruous in an amphitheatre decked out with the colors of Great Britain by an audience assembled to hear a fighting ambassador of Great Britain in the singing of a national hymn which has its birth in the throes of our struggles for independence from that power. It served, rather, to show how completely the old wounds have been healed, and how wholly one are the two great nations whose unity of interests never has been more clearly demonstrated than in the spirit which has existed since the beginning of this war.

In part Capt. Edwards said: "Until the day of victory we must 'carry on, carry on,' and I know what I am saying; I know the cost of it quite as much as anybody here this evening. Look here, men—there is no one in this room this evening who longs for peace as I do. I say no, no, no, to glory in war, God forbid; no man in this room longs for peace as I do. I have had four years of this war and that means I have been away from home for four years and I have been cut off from the life of my home and my little children for four years in the happiest and loveliest years of their lives. I have a little boy at home, four years old, and that little chap has never known peace; he has never seen peace in his mother's heart, he has never seen peace in his mother's face. 'What is peace?' a child question, what is peace? His mother tried to tell him in baby language. 'Mother,' he said, 'does peace mean that daddy will come home?' 'Yes, dear,' she said. 'Then, mother,' he said, 'why can't we have peace now?' 'I tell you, there are tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of our men in the line who long for peace now just as that little lad did; but much as I long for peace there is a price I can not pay for it. Much as I long for peace I can not purchase it, nor consent to purchase it by the betrayal of all that I hold true and right and sacred and good.

The Pain; the Cost.
Therefore, knowing the pain, and the cost, the sacrifice and the tears, the blood, and the life—I say we must 'carry on, carry on,' until the day of victory dawns, the victory that shall mean a permanent and blessed peace for our children and children's children. We must carry on. But all this means sacrifice, unspeakable sacrifice. You know I sometimes think that in America you stand today in very much the same place that we did in 1914. I know there still is, especially among your young people, there still is for you about war something of glamor, something of halo, something of romance and of adventure. Ah, but in England for us that has passed, never to return; we have drunk the cup of bitterness to the dregs. Let me put it this way, perhaps. (Continued on Page Two.)

HAIG'S VICTORIOUS TROOPS PUSH ONWARD AND REACH IN POINTS HINDENBURG LINES

(By Associated Press)

German forces in southern Picardy are retreating over a wide front. After the capture of Roye yesterday the German front crumbled. The lines which have held back the French and British for the last two weeks are giving away, and today finds the French less than three miles from the Somme.

Chaulnes, the center of the German line between Roye and the Somme, as it flows west through the battlefield has been captured, and many other vital points have been taken.

While the French have been smashing the enemy front along the Chaulnes-Roye line, the British have swung forward east of Arras, and have reached the outskirts of the villages of Haru and Boiry-Notre Dame, about a mile east of the position where they were known to be yesterday and west east of the Hindenburg line.

South of the Somme the British have taken Foucucourt, while north of the river they have gained nearly all of Terones wood. In the Flanders area the British have advanced their line over a front of four miles astride the Neuf-Berquin road.

This is the area from which the Germans have been retiring for the last three weeks. Every means known to modern warfare is being used by the enemy to stay the onrush of the British and French, but the allied machine moves on. Heavy reinforcements have been thrown in by the Germans around Bapaume. The one desire of the enemy seems to be to find a line where he can stand long enough to make an orderly retirement, but General Foch is giving the foe no rest. There is no let-up in the allied pressure. Each extension is marked by further gains, adding to the peril of the enemy's center, which is fighting desperately to prevent the British from breaking through.

RETREAT IS HASTENED.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The German retreat on the Somme battlefield has become precipitous. The French third and fourth armies at no point are losing contact with the enemy, whom they are pressing vigorously.

CAPTURE 2,000 PRISONERS.

British Army in France, Aug. 28.—The British today completed the capture of Thronos Wood. Canadian troops in their advance astride the Scarpe yesterday captured more than 2,000 prisoners.

ACTIVITIES INCREASE.

With the French Armies in France, Aug. 28.—Activities behind the German lines on the Aisne and the Ancre front have (Continued on Page Three.)

SEN. JAMES DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Baltimore, Md., April 28.—Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky died at Johns-Hopkins hospital at 6 a. m. Sen. James had been a patient here for three months. Physicians at first believed he had a good chance to regain his health, but after an operation his situation became more serious, and the transfusion of blood which was resorted to several times failed to save his life. His wife and brother were at the bedside when the end came.

Ollie M. James, one of the leaders of the Democratic party and long a dominant figure in Kentucky politics, served five consecutive terms as a member of congress from the First Kentucky district, was elected United States senator by the general assembly in 1912, and was re-nominated for that office by a large vote at the statewide primary on Aug. 3, last.

Born in Crittenden county, Kentucky, July 27, 1871, and educated in public and academic school of that section, James took an early interest in politics and at the close of a legislative session, during which he served as page, he began the study of law in the office of his father, Judge L. H. James, and was admitted to the bar a full year before he had reached his majority.

During the next four years he leaped

into political prominence in the western section of the state, and he was not yet twenty-five when he was selected as a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896 which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency.

Out of the memorable campaign that followed the Chicago convention grew a close friendship between James and Mr. Bryan that continued through life, despite the fact that their views were not always in accord. It was his ringing speeches in defense of the Chicago platform that first attracted nationwide attention to the young Kentuckian and placed him at a single bound into the inner councils of the Democratic party of his home state.

"Big Ollie," as James was familiarly known to thousands, attended five Democratic national conventions as a delegate from Kentucky subsequent to the Chicago convention and served as permanent chairman of the conventions of 1912 and 1916 which nominated President Wilson.

SENATE ADJOURNS.
Washington, Aug. 28.—Consideration in the senate of the war-time national prohibition measure, which is to be amended so as to be effective July 1, 1918, was postponed today until tomorrow, the senate adjourning in respect to Senator James, of Kentucky.

Senator Shepard, of Texas, prohibition leader, said the compromise measure probably would pass Friday.

COMPERS IN ENGLAND.
London, Aug. 28.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor and his party have reached an English port.

HIS DAD'S AIDE



MAJOR S. C. GRAVES

Major Sidney C. Graves, son of Major General William S. Graves, now in command of the American forces in Siberia, has been decorated for bravery in France and has returned to go as his father's aide to Russia.

MANY GATHER TO SEE BOYS OFF TO CAMP

Large Delegation at Northern Pacific Station to Bid Soldiers Goodbye

A large delegation of Bismarck and Burleigh county citizens assembled at the Northern Pacific station at noon today to see Burleigh county's 28 select service soldiers off for Camp Lewis, at American Lake, Wash. The soldiers were escorted to the station by the Elks' band, which played several selections while awaiting the arrival of No. 3.

Today's contingent included many well known Burleigh county young men, and it was a splendid representation of the young manhood of central North Dakota. The boys go into training in the second largest national army camp in America.

SHOCK TROOPS HELD RED CROSS TREASURY FUND

The Bismarck shock troops under command of J. L. Whitney, Burleigh county chairman of the federal labor reserve, is almost daily fattening the treasury of the Burleigh county Red Cross chapter. In payment for services performed by shock troops during the last week Messrs. W. L. and E. A. Anderson have sent the Red Cross chapter a check for \$15; Martin Burgois contributed \$33, and George Gussner \$15. The citizen shockers accept no money for their work, in which they have become remarkably efficient, and in isolated cases where a farmer has been hard hit no payment of any kind is expected. Ordinarily, however, the farmer is able and anxious to pay, and in these instances he is permitted to contribute to the Red Cross. The shockers are continuing to go out each evening, and a great amount of lasting good has been done through the closer association between town and country which has resulted.

RAILS ASKED DECREASE; GET BOOST INSTEAD

Ten Percent Increase Over 1917 in Assessed Valuation Announced by Board

OTHER PROPERTIES RAISED

A straight ten per cent boost in assessed valuation was handed the principal railways operating in North Dakota by the state board of equalization today. The railway companies came before the board asking that their assessed valuation be decreased. The state board's answer is an increase of approximately \$10,000,000, apportioned among the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Soo Line, Northwestern and St. Paul railways. The boost is made. State Auditor Ksitzky stated today, on the basis of actual increased values in these railway properties.

The Great Northern, assessed last year on \$28,318,277, this year will pay taxes on \$2,831,827 more. The increase for the Northern Pacific, assessed last year on \$24,357,178, will be \$2,435,717. The Soo line and other railways will be increased proportionately, and the taxes will be levied on thirty per cent of the assessed valuation at the regular state rate of four mills.

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Western Express companies were each boosted twenty per cent, and the Wells Fargo was given a ten per cent increase. All telegraph property was increased 20 per cent, and a similar boost was given the Pullman company.

Every railway in the state protested its assessment last year, when taxes were levied on 30 per cent of the actual valuation instead of 20 per cent, as theretofore. None of the railways operating in this state has yet paid its taxes for the last fiscal year in full. The issue is yet undecided in the courts, and some of the counties have accepted a partial tender of taxes.

PAGE RESIGNS BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH

Washington, Aug. 27.—Walter Hines Paige of Garden City, N. Y., ambassador to Great Britain since 1916, because of ill health, has tendered president Wilson his resignation.

WING BOY ON BOAT THOUGHT SUB'S VICTIM

Aden Mutscheler of Wing, 18-year-old son of H. A. Mutscheler, operating a 6,000-acre farm for the Patterson Land Co., was on the U. S. S. Montana, reported torpedoed the fore part of the week. The reports concerning the fate of the Montana are vague, and Mr. Mutscheler has received no official advice. He is inclined to believe that, if hit, the Montana was able to make some port, without the loss of any men. The Wing boy enlisted for the navy May 27. He had been at Great Lakes training station only 20 days when he, with 16 other boys out of a group of 1,300, was advanced to a senior division. He left Great Lakes on July 1, and two weeks later entered active service on the Montana. His father last heard from him at Newport, Conn., Aug. 8.

SHARP FIGHTING OCCURS AT INTERNATIONAL BORDER WHEN CUSTOM GUARDS TRY TO CROSS

Negro Troops Ride Over Line and Clear Nogales of Snipers Who Took Refuge in Houses. President Carranza Sends General With His Personal Regrets Over Affair. Conference Held to End Trouble.

NEGRO TROOPS RIDE OVER LINE AND CLEAR NOGALES OF SNIPERS WHO TOOK REFUGE IN HOUSES. PRESIDENT CARRANZA SENDS GENERAL WITH HIS PERSONAL REGRETS OVER AFFAIR. CONFERENCE HELD TO END TROUBLE.

Nogales, Aug. 28.—Likelihood of further outbreaks between Americans and Mexicans across the border was believed to have been averted today when Brigadier General Cadell had announced that an agreement had been reached with the commander of the troops in Sonora.

Regrets for yesterday's clash between Mexican and American soldiers were expressed by General Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, to Brigadier General de Rosy Cadell, in a telegram received from General Calles, Magdalena, Sonora, early today. General Calles stated he had been ordered to proceed to the border by President Carranza to express these regrets personally. He is scheduled to arrive here this morning.

General Calles arrived at 3 a. m., and the conference is to be held at Nogales today.

CROSSED BOUNDARY.

Reports that negro troops crossed the boundary in the shooting fray of yesterday were today confirmed. Troops rode one block into Nogales to clear the houses of snipers.

Among the Americans wounded is Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Herman, commander of the border patrol. His condition is not serious.

The fighting began at 4:15 yesterday afternoon when a Mexican attempted to cross into the United States. A. A. Barber, a United States Customs Guard twice ordered the Mexican to halt, and when he failed to comply, Barber drew his pistol but did not fire.

Two Mexican customs guard, according to accounts, resented his interference with the Mexican seeking to cross the line and opened fire.

Their bullets missed Barber, but struck Corporal Barney Lotz, in charge of the American guards. Lotz was shot through the arm and lung and ran to the Western Union telegraph office on the American side, shouting for assistance. He was removed to base hospital where he died.

As the Mexican bullets struck Lotz, Barber returned the fire.

FIRING IS GENERAL.

The firing then became general, Mexicans appearing suddenly in the doorways of houses, on the roofs of buildings, and on the hills, and shooting across into National Avenue of the twin towns, which form the boundary line. American patrols returned the fire and reinforcements were sent for at Camp Lewis. Lieutenant Colonel Herman responded.

As he reached the boundary line, he fell with a bullet wound in the right knee, but after receiving first aid treatment he returned to the firing line and directed his troops.

The first American military unit to cross the line was a troop of negro cavalry under the command of Captain Hungerford, who was shot dead at the head of his command.

INFANTRY FOLLOWS.

The infantry followed the negro cavalrymen, who after dismounting on the Mexican side of the boundary line, rushed forward singing: "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here."

Several machine guns which were applied in the hills on the American sides inflicted heavy casualties on the Mexicans. After an hour and a half of steady fighting the Mexicans ran up a white flag on the Mexican customs house, and American officers went into consultation with Captain Abasco, commanding the Mexican federal troops.

At this meeting it was agreed to cease firing on both sides until eight o'clock this morning, but desultory firing continued.

The armistice agreement provided that American military and civil officers should meet this morning with the Mexican authorities to investigate the trouble, and arrange a permanent agreement. The American town was guarded closely throughout the night by soldiers and hundreds of civilians.

(Continued on Page Three.)

AMERICAN INFANTRY TO THE RELIEF OF FRENCH



Fully equipped for battle, these American infantrymen are marching along a French road to the front to relieve the tired French troops engaged in recent offensives. The poilus are seated by the roadside.