

BATTLE RAGES IN FRANCE WITHOUT DEFINITE RESULT

LITTLE PROSPECT OF PEACE, SAYS WILSON

Exchange of Communications With American Ambassadors in Several Countries Doesn't Bring to Light any Indication of War's End.

New York, Sept. 18.—Count von Bernstorff discussed the prospect of peace in Europe and the efforts of President Wilson to bring it about, declaring the continuance of peace depends upon the attitude of the allies.

WILSON DISAPPOINTED WITH NEUTRALITY IDEA

Believes That Americans, Natives of European Countries at War, Have Failed to Live up to His Statement of What Makes American Neutrality

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson today declined to receive Hance I. Brandeis, Chicago, who came to present messages from several German-American organizations protesting against the charge of atrocities made by the Belgian commission, against the German army.

WILSON TO HEAR OPERATORS' SIDE

Will Receive Colorado Miners in Conference at the White House Wednesday

Washington, Sept. 18.—Colorado coal operators today asked President Wilson to receive them next Wednesday to discuss a tentative basis for settlement of the strike, already accepted by the miners.

GARDEN HAD BEEN GIVEN PASSPORTS

British Minister Not in Good Standing, Hence His Explosive Interview.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The British government today, through Ambassador Spring-Rice, apologized and expressed great regret to the American government for the interview alleged to have been given out by Sir Lionel Garden, in which Garden criticized the administration for withdrawing the troops from Vera Cruz.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The White House admitted yesterday that Sir Lionel Garden, British ambassador to Mexico, had received his passports two weeks ago. It is a safe guess that the United States knew that Carranza was about to send Sir Lionel out of the country and that his approval was sought before the act.

Washington, Sept. 18.—A report reached Paris of an accident near Meaux, twenty miles east of Paris, to a railroad train carrying wounded men.

VILLA SAYS ALL IS PEACEFUL NOW

Declares There is no Truth to Stories of Alleged Friction.

Washington, Sept. 18.—General Villa has sent a personal message to President Wilson, denying there is any friction whatever between him and other Constitutional leaders.

THINK WRECKERS DERAILED TRAIN

Believed That Switch Was Deliberately Turned—Hounds on the Trail.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 18.—In the belief that a switch was purposely tampered with, authorities have sent bloodhounds to Livingston, Ala., where six persons were killed and the seventh is missing, the result of the derailling of the Alabama, Great Southern passenger train No. 2, early today.

Paris, Sept. 18.—A report reached Paris of an accident near Meaux, twenty miles east of Paris, to a railroad train carrying wounded men.

The American minister, M. T. Herriot, received a telephone message asking that automobiles be sent out

BELIEVED GERMAN ARE SIMPLY TRYING TO HOLD THEIR PRESENT STRONG POSITIONS TO RELIEVE EAST PRESSURE

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED TILL OCT. 27 BY KING

In Speech From Throne, King George Says its a Fight to the Finish.

AGAIN DECLARES WAR WAS FORCED

Name is Attached to Home Rule Bill Which Thus Becomes Law—Commoners Sing "God Save the King," Just Before Adjournment.

London, Sept. 18.—King George's signature was today attached to the home rule bill, which thus gains the statute book. Parliament was prorogued until October 27.

When the deputy speaker announced the formal prorogation, Will Crooks, labor leader, arose and asked if it was in order to sing "God Save the King." The anthem was sung, the members standing. Commoners then left the chamber with our gallant and faithful allies, a just and righteous cause.

"My lords and gentlemen: I address you in circumstances that call for action rather than for speech. After every endeavor had been made by my government to preserve the peace of the world, I was compelled, in the assertion of treaty obligations deliberately set at naught, and for the protection of the public laws of Europe and the vital interests of my empire, to go to war.

"My navy and my army have, with unceasing vigilance, courage and skill, sustained, in addition to our gallant and faithful allies, a just and righteous cause. From every part of my empire there has been a spontaneous and enthusiastic rally to our common flag.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have met this emergency. My lords and gentlemen, we are fighting for a worthy purpose and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved. I rely with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, and I pray that Almighty God give us His blessing."

THE WEATHER. North Dakota: Fair tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

UNIVERSITY READINGS. 7 a. m. 55, Max. 75, Min. 44. Wind 16 miles S. E., Bar. 30.09.

CANADIAN STEAMER SUNK IN ST. LAURENCE CHANNEL BY COLLISION

Quebec, Sept. 18.—The Canadian government steamer Mont Magny, was sunk in the St. Lawrence river, twenty-six miles from Quebec, at 5 o'clock this morning, in a collision with the dominion coal steamer, Langan, in a fog.

MILLION WOMEN OF 13 NATIONS ASK FOR PEACE

Petition President Wilson, Through Representative, That He Aid Plan.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson today received an appeal from women of all nations that he lead a movement to end the European war. It was carried to the White House by Mrs. Rosika Schimmer of Hungary, secretary of the International Women Suffrage Alliance, who was presented by Senator Thomas of Colorado.

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 18. (via Paris)—An assessment of the battle that is taking place in the region of the Vosges mountains, as printed in the Petite Jirouds, says: "The battle line extends from Gromagny, eight miles northwest of Belfort, to Altkirch, ten miles southwest of Muehlhausen."

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MORE THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR LAW STUDENT: ASSOCIATION APPROVES REPORT AGAINST JUDICIAL RECALL

THREE ARE HONORED WITH LIFE MEMBERSHIP

break from the European domination. The second revolution was the readjustment of sections to each other as seen during the civil war. The third is the domination of government over industry and the evolution of the relation between the federal government and the state.

In closing the speaker said: "The greatest heritage that the nation has at the beginning of the nineteenth century was its free land democracy and the equality of the people. While free land is no longer a part of our national possessions, nevertheless, through the medium of education, through the wise interpretation of the law, and through the protection of the rights of the states, it is hoped and prayed that we may still possess our free democracy."

Following his motion was passed making him a life member of the state bar association. Yesterday Dean W. R. Vance and Prof. H. L. Wilgus were made life members also.

John W. Oren of this city reported on the matters of biographical sketches of the members of the association. It was reported that no deaths have occurred during the past year among the members of the bar association.

WOULD PERMIT KAISER TO SEND FORCE EASTWARD AGAINST INVASION BY RUSSIA; INDICATIONS POINT TO SUCH MOVEMENT

Three Supreme Efforts by Allies Include Dislodgment From Heights of Aisne, Slash Through German Center, and Outflanking General Von Kluck

London, Sept. 18.—As has been the case heretofore, when the struggle along the vast battle line in France has been most acute, the public in Germany, as well as in France and England, has been forced to content itself with most meagre news of the progress of military operations.

Information here sets forth laconically that the battle is raging with great fierceness along the whole front, which extends, roughly speaking, from the river Oise, near Noyon, to the German fortress of Metz, but barring a slight retirement of the German right wing at certain points, no decided advantage is credited to either side.

Presumably the efforts of the allies have been divided into three supreme struggles. First—To dislodge the Germans from the heights of Aisne; second, to break through the fourth and fifth German armies at the center; third, to outflank the German right under General Von Kluck.

The position of the fourth and fifth German armies is considered not so strong as the remainder of the line, while if the flanking movement is successful, railroad lines on which the Germans depend would be cut.

While the next move of either army is a matter of speculation, the press of London dwells upon the possibility of the Germans striving only to hold the strong position they now have assumed, with the view of keeping the allies at bay, thus affording Emperor William opportunity to rush more troops to his eastern frontier.

Fighting continues with the utmost violence north of the Aisne in a desperate effort of the allies to gain retribution for the terrible losses inflicted on their ranks by the German big gun fire during the perilous crossing under fire.

The allies were repulsed in a fierce counter attack by the Germans from a strong entrenched position on the German right, where General Von Kluck has received reinforcements and has taken the offensive. The French also have been repulsed near Noyon, the extreme left of the allies' line, and the Germans have been forced to yield slightly at other points.

General Von Kluck today was reported to be withdrawing his lines closer to those of von Euselew, who in turn is fast closing up the gap between him and the main German center.

This would appear to indicate a failure of General D'Amade's stroke at the rear of the German right wing, in which he swept sixty miles to the northward of Paris in an attempt to cut off the Von Kluck army from the main German forces. The French admit their failure to isolate Von Kluck and the rival armies are now engaged in frontal attacks and counter attacks along the whole battle line.

The German position is officially described to be strong on their right, weak in the center, with their left almost untenable.

The allies seem to realize that this third stage of the French campaign is critical. The tenacity with which the Germans are holding their positions and the persistence with which they return to the attack, despite their terrific losses and the exhaustion of their men, indicates that this is to be a battle of extermination.

The German positions along the whole front from the Oise to the Meuse are organized for defence and are fortified by heavy artillery. Five thousand guns have been engaged in the giant artillery duel of the past two days.

The German artillery has continued to be particularly deadly. Their batteries are massed on the hills, where most of their new positions have been taken, and the guns are being served with the utmost precision.