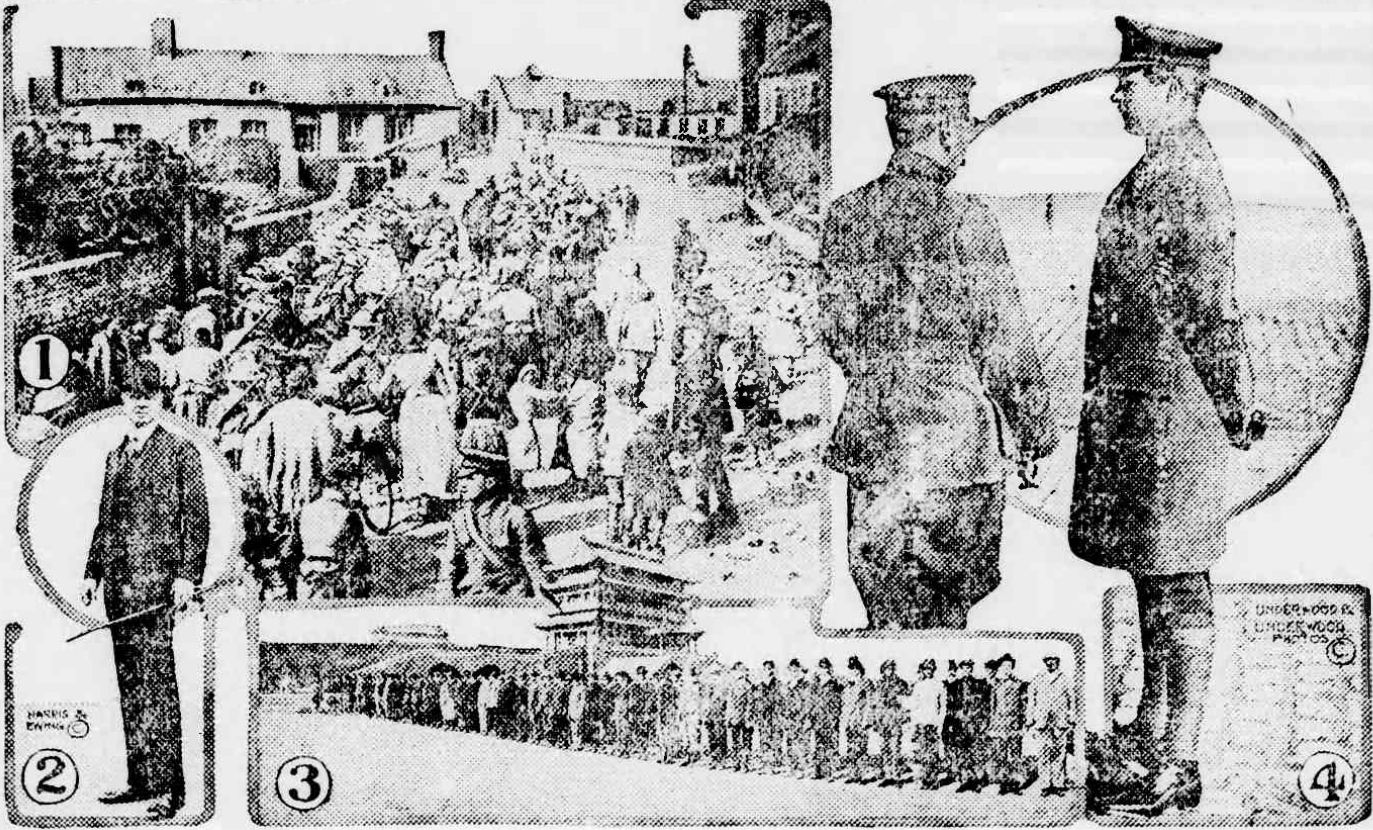


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BIG LINE USED CARS, Cash or credit, OK Auto Co.
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CASH talks, Used cars, Every make, Overland Asheville Sales Co.
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H. REDWOOD & CO., clothes, hats, underwear, etc., for everybody. Dry goods, rugs, Butterick patterns.
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MEET your friends here, 43 Patton Avenue, Paramount Drug Co.
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General Mechanics.
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CUT RATES, Groceries amounting \$5.00 or more, Tweed & Collins.
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BUILDERS' hardware a specialty, Northrup McDaniel Hardware Co.
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THE House of Gifts, 52 Patton Avenue, Chas. E. Henderson.
GLASSES fitted, Expert watch repairing, 15 Church, H. M. Frost.
J. E. CARPENTER, Jeweler, Watch repairing specialty, 16 North Pack Square.
Kodak Finishing.
EXPERT work, Eastman agency, Mail orders solicited, Brown Book Co.
Kodak Supplies.
KODAK developing, printing, mail orders, Amateur supplies, Robinson Photo Store.
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FINKELSTEIN'S Loan Office, Jewelry, trunks, leather goods, 23 Biltmore Avenue.
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MONUMENTS, Tombstones, Cut Stone, Tile, C. S. Guéger, 51 Broadway.
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Office Supplies.
OFFICE SUPPLY CO., typewriters, adding machines, safes, 91 Patton Avenue.
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CORRECT GLASSES, 52 Patton Avenue, (Henderson's jewelry store), Dr. Demson.
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HIGGASON STUDIOS, 60 1/2 Patton Avenue, Opposite post office, Artistic portraiture.
PELTON STUDIOS, Pack Square, High-grade portraiture and commercial photography.
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PRINTING, Bookbinding, Loose Leaf Binders, Harkney & Moale Co.
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W. T. ROWLAND & CO. Farms, "It Can Be Done."
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REAL ESTATE BROKER, See James W. Behen, 11 1/2 Church street.
ASHEVILLE Realty Investments, American Bank building, Henry T. Sharp Co.
IF interested in Asheville Real Estate talk to John A. Lee.
Roofing.
METAL SHINGLES, Gutting, Spouting, 95 Patton, A. L. McLean Co.
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STRICKER SEED COMPANY, wholesale and retail seed merchants, Poultry supplies.
Sporting Goods.
HEN SEGAL, Cigars, all sporting goods, Pack Square.
Tailors and Hatters.
TAILORING SUITS \$18 to \$45, Opposite post office, Young.
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SEND us your tires and tubes, Asheville Steam Vulcanizing Co.



1—Populace of one of the French villages recovered from the Germans welcoming the allied troops that released them. 2—Bernard Baruch, member of the advisory council of national defense, who was suggested as purchasing agent for all the allied governments, but advised that the work be done by a commission. 3—Volunteer company of Americans in Peking, which was formed four days after war was declared and which drills five times a week. 4—Latest photograph of King Albert of Belgium, conferring with one of his generals at the front.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America Is Preparing, Without Panicky Haste, for War of Several Years.

SUPPLY COMMISSION FOR ALL

Government Suppresses Agitators Against Conscription—Military Situation in Russia Improved—Italians Steadily Pushing Toward Trieste—Plans for Organizing Farm Labor in U. S.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
The United States anticipates from three to five more years of war, and is preparing for it on a tremendous scale, basing its plans on the idea that defeat of the central powers will depend largely on American, France and England are counted on to hold the Germans back on the west front, while Italy keeps the Austrians busy in the Trieste and Trentino regions, until the United States can raise, equip and train its immense National army. Though a hundred thousand or more Americans will be on the fighting front this year, it is not expected that our armies will appear there in great strength before 1918. This much of its plans the government allowed to be known last week. President Wilson, it was said, expects to send a million men to France next year and another million the following year if necessary.

Instead of panicky haste, careful consideration is governing the movements of the government. To coordinate the needs of the allies and furnish the enormous quantities of munitions and other supplies they must have is perhaps the most pressing problem, and during the week the cabinet discussed the creation of the vast machinery for the purchase of supplies aggregating \$100,000,000 a year and their distribution to the various countries. This it is planned, is to be controlled by a commission, rather than by one man, and such is the advice of Bernard Baruch, who had been suggested for the position. The war commissions of Great Britain and France formally agreed to the creation of such a commission, and the Italian commissioners, now in this country, doubtless will assent. Incidentally, Italy wants to borrow several hundred millions from the United States.

Preparing for Registration.
Preparations for the registration on June 5 of all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty for service in the National army went forward rapidly throughout the country, and, with a blush of shame to it, said, schemes were sprung in many localities to defeat the success of the army law and to fight against conscription. In Texas and West Virginia organizations for this purpose were uncovered, and in those states and many other places arrests were made by the secret service men. Federal officers everywhere were instructed to keep close watch over meetings at which there might be agitation against registration and to arrest the speakers. In some instances it was shown beyond doubt that German influences and German money were behind the demonstrations.

Chicago, New York and other cities were the scene of meetings of Socialists, pacifists, conscientious objectors and other intentional or unintentional aids of the Kaiser. Those gatherings voiced the demand that the United States government at once announce its war aims in definite and concrete terms and make peace as soon as those aims are achieved. The Socialists, according to their leaders, are concerned chiefly in spreading their doctrines throughout the world and see in the war a fine opportunity to accomplish this. As for the conscientious objectors, one may well quote Colonel Roosevelt's phrase in his Memorial Day address: "If any man is too conscientious to fight he ought to take

his conscience out and look at it, for it is certainly sick."
As registration day approached the number of cowards fleeing the country to avoid the draft increased. A great army crossed the borders into Mexico and Canada, and considerable numbers went to Cuba. All decent citizens join in the hope that these creatures will never have the independence to return to the United States.

President Wilson, loath to abandon entirely the volunteer system, on Wednesday issued an urgent call for 100,000 more volunteers to bring the regular army up to full strength.
What Is Doing in Russia.
Developments of the week in Russia were both encouraging and discouraging. Admittedly, the fate of that new republic is in the hands of Kerensky and he has taken a firm stand in the matter of restoring discipline in the army. The soldiers seem willing to submit, and are giving evidence of a renewed intention to continue the fight against the central powers. They have been heartened for this by the injunctious and appeals of the councils of peasants' and workmen's deputies and by the exhortations of government officials. This state of affairs is recognized by Germany in a statement that an early offensive by the Russians is expected.

The most discouraging news from Russia was contained in a statement by Minister of Finance Shingarov that the industrial crisis is so acute that only a miracle can save the country from economic ruin. The demands of the workmen are so enormous that most of the industrial enterprises, working for the national defense will be compelled to close down before long. On top of this comes the formal demand of the troops at the front that they be supplied with enough munitions to fight on an equal plane with the other belligerents.
A hopeful note was sounded on Tuesday by Prof. Boris Bakhtinoff, the new Russian ambassador to the United States. Reaching Tokyo on his way to this country, he said: "I am immensely satisfied with conditions in Russia, including Siberia. I think the new regime is carrying on the work of reorganization successfully and will soon be able to launch an offensive against the enemy."
Russia's official position seems an anomalous one, for she still insists she will be faithful to her allies, and in the same breath demands that peace be made on terms that cannot conceivably be accepted by those allies.

President Sends Note to Russia.
President Wilson last week dispatched a note to Russia's provisional government designed to pave the way for the Real commission and to give Russia an idea of the war aims of the United States. He set forth that America is in the war to "make the world safe for democracy," and that it seeks "no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make," but makes it clear that there must be in reality for immediate nations laid in ruins, like Belgium.
Maxim Gorky, the noted author, publishes in his paper a sensational account of an attempt by O. Ryzov, Bulgarian minister to Berlin, to induce him to enter into negotiations for a separate peace. Ryzov's proposition was that Russia conclude an immediate armistice with Germany and Austria, both belligerents renouncing their present fronts, and a Russian constituent assembly meet at once to decide on peace or war.

The Socialist party of France last week decided to send delegates to the Stockholm conference, but the rejection of the Teurons over this is not justified, for it appears the Frenchmen concluded it would not be safe to leave the Russian Socialists alone with the German delegates. The German and Austrian Socialists set forth their peace program, a program which might well be acceptable to the two emperors who have given us hopes of crushing their enemies. Austria is still hankering for peace at almost any price, and the Kaiser's control over the land monarchy was weakened by the appointment of Count Julius Andriassy as president of Hungary to succeed Torma.
Italians Move Toward Trieste.
The Italians and Austrians did most of the actual fighting last week. "Cuderna's men pressed on further toward

Trieste, though the forward movement slackened considerably and much of the time was given to consolidating the positions already won, and beating off the furious counter-assaults of the Austrians. The Italians captured San Giovanni, one of the key defenses of Trieste, and it was reported that all noncombatants had been ordered to leave the latter city, indicating that the Austrians did not hope to hold possession of it much longer. The evident plan of the Italians was to move on Trieste along the coast of the Adriatic, avoiding the mountainous country farther north and obtaining the aid of British warships. Northeast of Goritz the Italians made some further progress. The achievements of the Italian soldiers in this offensive are truly wonderful, when the nature of the country and the strength of the opposition are considered, and their bravery and high spirit are unsurpassed.

In France there was violent artillery firing through the week, and the combats in the air were numerous and spectacular. Again the allied airmen demonstrated their superiority over those of the German army. The British aviators have been especially active, and in night flights have dropped many tons of explosives on military establishments of the enemy far back of the lines.
The fall in the activity of other arms on the west front was taken to presage another big offensive, and this time it is predicted that the Germans are preparing a tremendous effort to smash France before American troops can help her.

Another marked decrease in the number of British ships sunk by submarines is noted in the weekly admiralty report. Among the vessels lost were a hospital ship and an armored cruiser. Spain and Norway were further aggravated by the sinking of more of their vessels.
The Brazilian chamber of deputies authorized the revocation of the decree of neutrality, and the senate followed this up by authorizing an alliance of Brazil with "other states to defend the American republics against the world."
To Organize Farm Labor.
The department of agriculture announced the government's detailed plan for the organization of farm labor. The work already has been started in 40 states. The plan provides for strictly local handling of all labor problems that can be adjusted locally. The fundamental unit of the organization is the "community man" who, with the assistance of such committees as he may appoint, canvasses his own neighborhood, finds out what farmers need help and what men are available for supplying the local need.

If, after all local adjustments have been made, there remains either a deficit or a surplus of labor, he reports to the "county man," whose business it is to effect adjustments in his county. The county man, in turn, reports and debits of surpluses to the "state man," who canvasses the situation for the state as a whole and reports to the department of agriculture.
The finance committee of the senate spent the week in revamping the war revenue bill. In the house the food survey bill, the lesser of the government's two food measures, was passed.
On Thursday the house by a vote of 181 to 144, returned the espionage bill to the conference committee of the two houses with instructions to eliminate the press-censorship section on the adoption of which the president had been insistent. The senate already had voted against the provision. The house was influenced considerably by charges that the administration had been suppressing the truth about health conditions in the navy, and it was shown later that the senate had kept secret a report of Surgeon General Reafield describing the epidemic in the navy and the primitive conditions under which the medical officers were forced to labor.
Two destructive tornadoes swept through central Illinois, the towns of Marion and Charleston being the worst sufferers. About 300 lives were lost, and the property damage was enormous. These storms were followed by others farther south in the Mississippi valley that killed about 70 more persons.

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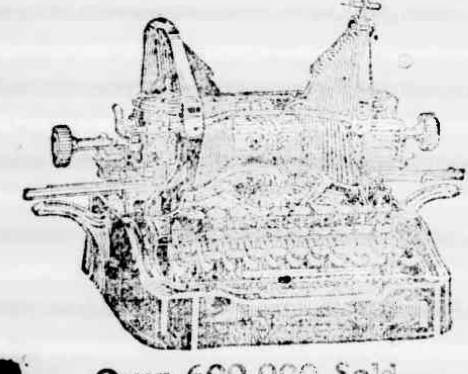
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