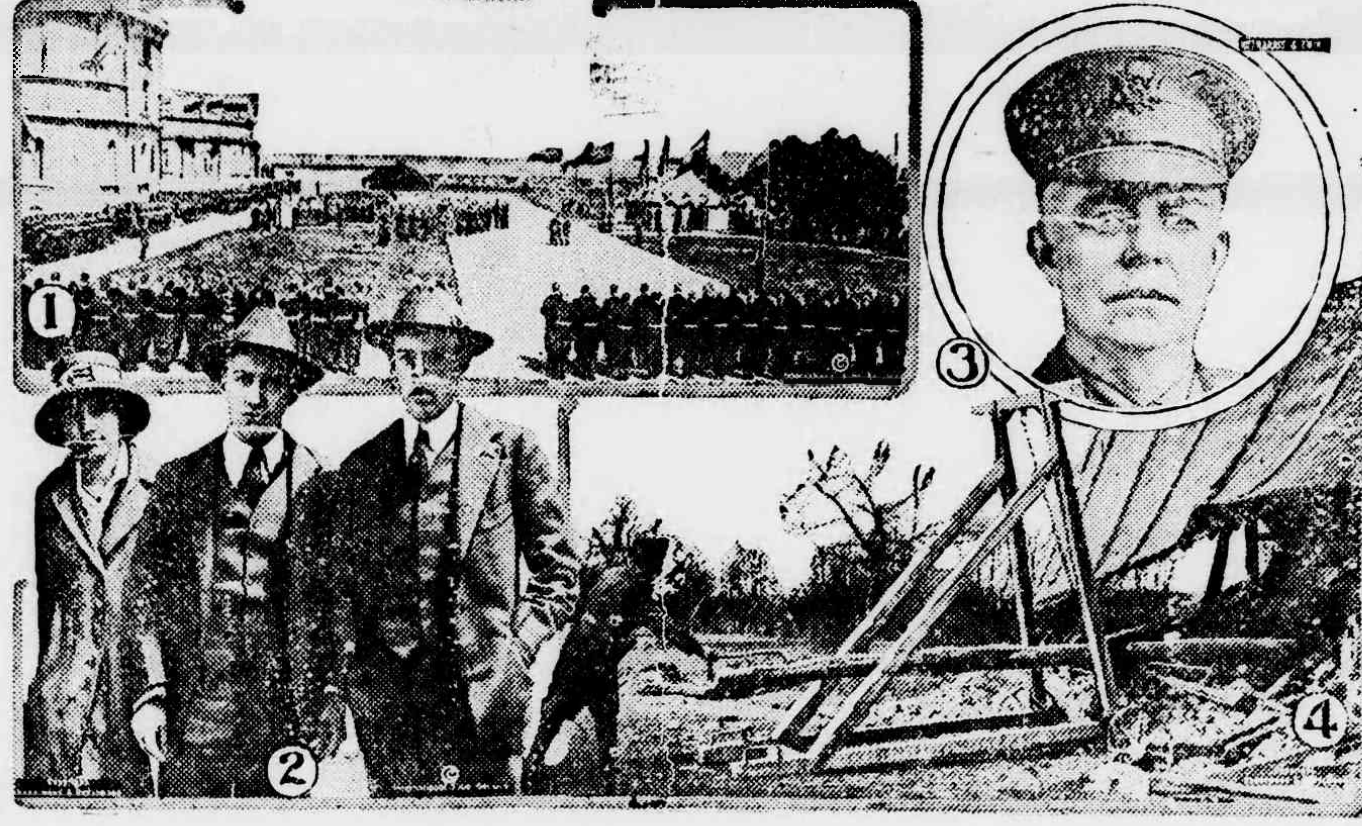


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Use it to Plan Your Shopping Trip, or for Mail Inquiries.
The Firms Listed Will Serve You Well.
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BOOKLETS designed and written. 63 American Bank building. Gill.
WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS. Western North Carolina territory. Rates? Gill.
Automobiles.
BIG LINE USED CARS. Cash or credit. OK Auto Co.
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SEND us your tires and tubes. Asheville Steam Vulcanizing Co.



1—Scene in the great Russian fortress of Kronstadt, whose garrison revolted but later yielded to the provisional government. 2—Eleanor Parker of Barnard college and Charles F. Phillips and Owen Cattell of Columbia university, who were arrested in New York for conspiring against the draft; Phillips pleaded guilty and asked permission to register. 3—Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, aid to General Scott in the Red mission now in Russia; the low-collared uniform he has on is now disapproved by the war department. 4—One of the battering rams used by the Germans to destroy without explosives the cottages in the French territory from which they are being driven by the allies.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

More Than Ten Million Young Americans Register for National Army.

PERSHING REACHES ENGLAND. British Start Tremendous Offensive in Belgium, First Blowing Up Messines Ridge—Japan Warns Russia Against Withdrawing From the War—Food Scarcity Worries Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
More than 10,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years responded to the call of the nation on Tuesday, June 5, registration day for the national army. This the first step in the execution of the selective service law was completed with gratifying success and the predictions of the Germans and of the traitors in America who side with them that the registration would be a failure were proved false.
That there would be opposition to the registration was a foregone conclusion, but it was sporadic and on the whole was of no importance. Such hostile demonstrations as there were generally took place in strongholds of the I. W. W. and the Socialists and were promptly suppressed.

were blown into the air by 20 charges of high explosives, totalling a million pounds. Instantly the Englishmen, Irishmen, Australians and New Zealanders that make up the British army in Belgium sprang forward in successive waves, and one of the fiercest battles of the war was on.
The attack was directed at the Messines ridge, between Messines and Wytschaete, where ever since October of 1914 the Germans had maintained themselves in a sharp salient that always threatened Ypres, only three miles to the north. The morning rush resulted in the capture of Messines and Wytschaete and the enemy's defense systems on the nine-mile front, and later in the day another forward movement took the British into and through the village of Gosstaverne. The entire salient was straightened out and all the counter-attacks were repulsed. Any considerable further advance in this sector will threaten the German hold on Lille, which is about five miles from the nearest British position. Large numbers of prisoners already have been taken.
The Germans must have known that the attack of Messines ridge was intended for the preparatory bombardment was terrific, and yet reports from prisoners indicated that they actually were taken by surprise.
In preparation for the operations in Flanders the British fleet co-operated with the land forces, subjecting Ostend to severe bombardment. The British air forces also were in action, repeatedly raiding the German bases at Zebrugghe, Ostend and Bruges. In retaliation a squadron of German airplanes attacked the British naval base in the Medway, close to London, on Tuesday, but was driven off with the loss of eight machines.
Several times during the week the Germans made various attacks in the Aisne and Champagne sectors and even gained possession of some French positions; but the gallant efforts almost immediately recovered the lost ground, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.
The Austrians claimed to have effectually checked the Italian advance toward Trieste, and announced that the Italian losses in the offensive were 780,000 men. On Tuesday the Italians were forced back south of Jamiano.

Russia, if the new situation seemed to threaten Japan the latter would take measures for self-protection. This means she would declare war on Russia and take away Manchuria and possibly, outer Mongolia.
The best informed opinion is that the entente allies have little to hope from Russia in the way of further active participation in the war. If she can be persuaded to reject a separate peace and to hold the Germans back from further invasion, that is about the limit of reasonable expectation. The provisional government seems utterly lacking in cohesion and its power is negligible.
The strike of munition workers in Petrograd was averted on Wednesday, but only by granting the demands of the men, including the six-hour day.
General Brussloff was made commander in chief of the Russian armies, and General Gurko again resigned as commander on the western front.
Two things worry Germany. One is the persistent demand of the masses in Austria-Hungary for a peace on the Scheldemann plan of no annexations and no indemnities—a separate peace if Germany remains obdurate. The German Socialists are aroused to anger by the prospect of this breaking up of the alliance of the central powers, and lay all the blame on the pro-Germans.
The other cause for German worry is the scarcity of food, which undoubtedly is increasing throughout the empire. Food Controller von Batschkold told the reichstag that the potato crop is smaller than was expected, and that the crops in the occupied territories are a great disappointment, as seed will hardly germinate in ruined soil. In Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria, he admitted, the food situation was desperate. The cities and towns over there are suffering far more than the country districts, for the peasants retain much of the meats and other foodstuffs they produce, despite the efforts of the officials to force them to disclose. In some parts of Germany the townspeople have been conducting regular expeditions into the country to seize food, by armed force if necessary.
The war and the question of China's participation therein are causing a lot of trouble for the rulers of that so-called republic. The situation is confusing to occidentals, but the concrete results have included the revolt of 11 provinces, which formed a provisional government, and the resignation of the vice president.
Germany undertook to appease Spain by apologizing for the sinking of a Spanish vessel and offering to pay damages, but the Spaniards are still angry and the food situation there is bad. King Alfonso last week made a demand on the central powers that the abuse of Jews in Palestine be stopped, and in this was backed up by the Argentine republic.
Northcliffe Comes to America.
An interesting development of the week was the acceptance by Lord Northcliffe of the position of head of the British war commission in the United States in succession to Arthur J. Balfour. The great editor and publisher is, next to Lloyd-George, the most influential man in Great Britain and it is predicted that his work in America will be momentous.
A neat example of German methods of oppression is supplied by the treatment of Mons. That Belgian town was fined \$100,000 last week because a Belgian paper, printed in Holland, announced that Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was in Mons when that city was bombarded by allied airplanes—also, probably, because the Germans needed the money.
The finance committee of the senate put in another strenuous week reworking the war revenue bill, and finally got it in shape for consideration by the senate.
The campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds is still being carried on with vigor and the greatest success throughout the country. Why it should be necessary to use such a method to put their money into these securities is not only a matter of wonder, but since it is, it is a matter of regret. For the charge of the sale of Liberty bonds is the responsibility of the treasury with which they are pushing the campaign.

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Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of Ben Fisher, deceased, late of Graham county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present same to the undersigned for payment within twelve months from date,

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That there would be opposition to the registration was a foregone conclusion, but it was sporadic and on the whole was of no importance. Such hostile demonstrations as there were generally took place in strongholds of the I. W. W. and the Socialists and were promptly suppressed.
It turns from some states were below the estimates of the census bureau, but in other states those estimates were exceeded. A large proportion of those registering claimed exemption, usually because of dependent relatives, and the war department officials, as a result, intimated that the rules governing exemption would be tightened.
The considerable number of claims for exemption really does not mean that so many young Americans desire to avoid service. Such a conclusion would be most unjust, for everywhere there were evidences of unbounded patriotism and loyalty, and the indications of exemption claims arose mainly from the necessary answers to questions that were merely statistical.
As soon as the machinery of registration is readjusted, 1,500,000 names will be drafted, the exemption boards will do their work and 625,000 men will be called for immediate service.
Pershing Arrives in England.
The safe arrival of General Pershing and his staff at an English port was announced on Friday.
The naval collier Jupiter, laden with grain and other supplies for the Pershing army and escorted by American warships, arrived at a French port; a squadron of our warships arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, presumably to relieve the British navy of the patrol of the South Atlantic; and more hospital units landed in England and proceeded to France. So much the government allowed to be known of the movements of our armed forces. Military expediency demanded the suppression of much more interesting news.
Preparations have been made for the reception of American troops in France. A number of bases have been organized, camps for infantry and artillery have been laid out, and aviation parks established.
From France came the news of the exploit of the American steamship Silvershell which encountered an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. The two vessels fought for an hour and a half, exchanging many shots, and then one shell fired by the naval gunners on the Silvershell found its mark and the U-boat was sent to the bottom.
British Offensive in Flanders.
After a smashing bombardment lasting three days, the British began their expected offensive in Flanders early Thursday morning with an explosion that was heard by Premier Lloyd George at Walton Heath, 140 miles away. Nine miles of German positions along the Ypres-Armentieres front

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DUNN'S ROCK LODGE NO. 267 A. F. & A. M.

Special Meeting June 8th. Regular meeting St. Johns Day, June 27th.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNCIL NO. 376 JR. O. U. A. M. Meets in Fraternity Building every Saturday night, 7:30 p. m. Visitors welcome.