ASHEVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Use it to Plan Your Shopping Trip, or for Mail Inquiries. The Firms Listed Will Serve You Well.

Advertising.

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.

CHEVROLET distributors. Livery and auto service. Chambers & Weaver Co.

CASH talks. Used cars. Every make. Overland Asheville Sales Co.

Cafes.

BOARD of Health says: "Cleanest in town." (24) Broadway Cafe.

HOMEMADE candies, restaurant, soda. Club Cafe and Candy Kitchen.

Department Stores.

H. REDWOOD & CO., clothes, hats, underwear, etc., for everybody. Dry goods, rugs, Butterick patterns.

Drug Stores.

MEET your friends here. 43 Patton avenue. Paramount Drug Co.

Furniture.

WHEN you see a Furniture Ad think of Green Brothers.

General Mechanics.

WRITE or see McRary & Son for your Truck Body.

Groceries.

CUT RATES. Groceries amounting $5.00 or more. Tweed & Collins.

Hardware.

BUILDERS' hardware a specialty. Northup McDuffie Hardware Co.

Jewelers.

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.

Laundry.

THE Nichols way for Laundry Satisfaction. Asheville Steam Laundry.

Loan Office.

FINKELSTEIN'S Loan Office. Jewelry, trunks, leather goods. 23 Biltmore avenue.

Monuments and Tombstones.

MONUMENTS, Tombstones, Cut Stone, Tile. C. S. Gudger, 51 Broadway.

Musical Instruments.

FALK Music House. 76 Patton avenue. Phone 206.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings.

YOU know us. 18 Broadway. J. W. Neely & Co.

Office Supplies.

OFFICE SUPPLY CO., typewriters, adding machines, safes. 91 Patton avenue.

Optometrist and Optician.

CORRECT GLASSES. 52 Patton avenue. (Henderson's Jewelry store.) Dr. Denison.

Photographers.

HIGGASON STUDIOS, 60½ 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. Hackney & 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, 11½ Church street.

ASHEVILLE Realty Investments. American Bank building. Henry T. Sharp Co.

IF interested in Asheville Real Estate talk to John Acee.

Roofing.

METAL SHINGLES, Guttering, Spouting. 95 Patton. A. L. McLean Co.

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STRICKER SEED COMPANY, wholesale and retail seed merchants. Poultry supplies.

Sporting Goods.

BEN SEGAL. Cigars, all sporting goods. Pack Square.

Tailors and Hatters.

TAILORED SUITS $18 to $45. Opposite post office. Young.

Tire Repairs.

SEND us your tires and tubes. Asheville Steam Vulcanizing Co.

THE NEW OLIVER NINE

Was $100 Now $49

A TYPEWRITER REVOLUTION

New Machines for Half the Former Price

At the very height of its success, The Oliver Typewriter Company again upsets the typewriter industry. Just as it did in 1896, when it introduced visible writing and forced all others to follow. Now this powerful Company—world wide in influence—calls a halt to old expensive ways of selling typewriters. It frees buyers of a wasteful burden.

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The full facts are set forth in our amazing exposure, entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy." One copy will be mailed to you if you send us the coupon below.

HOW WE DO IT

Henceforth The Oliver Typewriter Company will maintain no expensive sales force of 15,000 salesmen and agents. Henceforth it will pay no high rents in 50 cities. There will be no idle stocks.

You, Mr. User, will deal direct now with the actual manufacturer. No middlemen—no useless tolls. We end the waste and give you the savings. You get the $51 by being your own salesman. And we gain economies for ourselves, too. So it isn't philanthropy. Just the new, efficient way of doing business to meet present-day economic changes.

Note this fact carefully. We offer the identical Oliver Nine—the latest model—brand new, for $49, the exact one which was $100 until March 1st.

The Latest Model

Do not confuse this offer of The Oliver Typewriter Company itself of a brand new, latest model 9 with offers of second hand or rebuilt machines.

This is the first time in history that a new, standard $100 typewriter has been offered for $49. We do not offer a substitute model, cheaper, different or rebuilt.

Read all the secret facts in our document, entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and The Remedy." The coupon below mailed today will bring you one copy.

SAVE $51

This Oliver Nine is a twenty-year development. It is the finest, costliest, most successful typewriter we ever built. It is yours for 10 cents per day in monthly payments of $3.00. Everyone can own a typewriter now. Will any sane person ever again pay $100 for a standard typewriter when the Standard Visible Oliver Nine sells for $49?

Send today for your copy of our book and further details. You'll be surprised.

FREE TRIAL

No money down—no C. O. D. After you read our book you may ask for an Oliver for five days' free trial. Be your own salesman. Save yourself $51. You decide in the privacy of your own office or home, as you see the Oliver. Then if you want to own an Oliver you may pay at the rate of 10 cents per day.

Mail the coupon now for "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and The Remedy." It rips off the mask. Cut the coupon out now.

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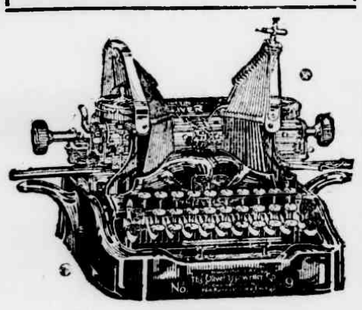
1223 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



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Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book, "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and The Remedy," your de luxe catalogs and further information.

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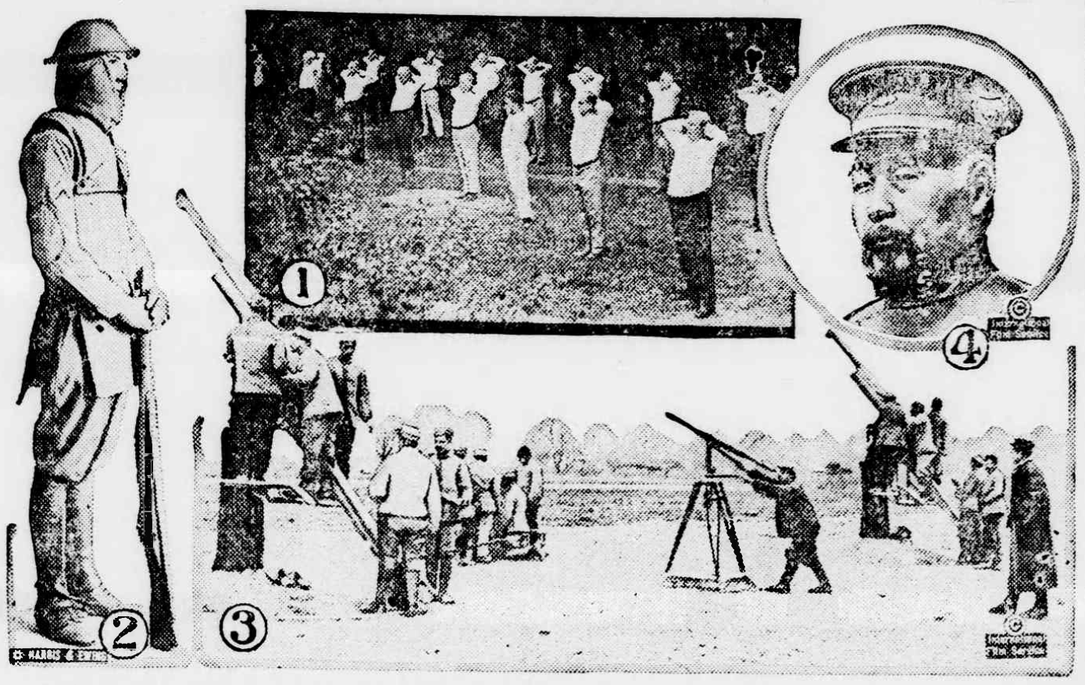
ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of M. L. Jones, deceased, late of Transylvania County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned within twelve months from this date, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This July 21, 1917. G. T. LYDAY, Administrator.
D. L. ENGLISH, Atty. 7-27-6tc-dlc



1—Prominent government officials at Washington taking physical training under the direction of Walter Camp. 2—How American soldiers in France will be equipped, with the British type of helmet and shrapnel-proof body armor. 3—Battery of 7½ centimeter French guns in the Champagne region. 4—Fung Kuc Chang, the Chinese vice president who lead the republican forces that suppressed the Manchu restoration.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America's Great National Army Is Drafted, 1,374,000 Men Being Called.

HALF THAT NUMBER NEEDED

War Preparation Progresses Despite Many Rows and Schemes to Hamper Government — Chancellor Michaelis Sides With the Junkers—Crown Prince Beaten at Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

America's war lottery, to determine the men who shall make up the National army, was held in Washington on Friday, July 20. The whole proceeding, as devised by Provost Marshal General Crowder and his aids, was calculated to make the draft absolutely fair and to give the young millionaire and the young laborer equal chances to serve their country, provided they are physically and mentally fit. All the names of the nearly ten million registrants were drawn, the element of chance determining the order in which they shall be called before the examining boards in the 4,557 examining districts. Each local board has been informed of the number of men it must furnish to make up its quota of the 687,000 men needed on the first call, and has been told to call 200 per cent of the quota for examination, to provide for exemptions, in the order determined by the draft.

Northern senators and representatives have been making strong protests against the population estimates made by the census bureau for the purpose of determining the quotas for the draft. The South, it is asserted, has been unduly favored. The war department has admitted that the quotas for the draft were fixed in disregard of the provisions of the draft law.

Progress and Rows in Washington.

An immense work of preparation is being carried on at Washington by the scores of experts in business and technical lines who are aiding the government and there is no doubt that all will come out right eventually. Meanwhile there are many annoying disputes and disagreements, perhaps unavoidable. The row between Chairman Denman and General Goethals as to the building of a merchant marine reached the point where the intervention of President Wilson seemed necessary. The manner in which contracts are being let for the government through the operation of the advisory committees of the council of national defense have been severely criticized by Senator Kenyon and others and because these committeemen often are interested in great business concerns that are being called on to furnish supplies to the government, they are accused of seeking their own profit. In most cases such charges are manifestly unjust. While the senators were carrying on their interminable discussion of the food bill, a violent attack was made on Mr. Hoover by Senator Reed, who said Hoover had been gambling in food and clothing as chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium. The swift denials of Hoover's associates and friends really were unnecessary.

The food control bill, as finally arranged in the senate, contained the compromise amendments eliminating from the operation of the measure cotton, steel, hides, lumber and all other articles except food, feed and fuel, and creating a board of food administration consisting of three men. The first of these amendments is in accord with the wishes of the administration, and the second is not displeasing to it, for Hoover will be made chairman of the board. He and his associates in the food conservation campaign are not depending too much on the actions of congress.

The federal trade commission began its inquiry into the costs of producing and marketing food commodities, starting with the Chicago packing industry. The investigation is to spread to steel, iron, coal and oil costs, in accordance with the "fair profits" order of President Wilson and may be completed in six months. Francis J. Heney is in charge of the legal end of it.

Hampering Our Government.

As the United States swiftly approaches more active participation in the war, the German agents and spies and their friends in the country become more bold and enterprising in their efforts to hamper the government. These efforts range all the way from ridiculous stories of American soldiers dying like flies from disease in Europe, designed to discourage enlisting; plots to prevent the harvesting of crops in the West by doctoring court plaster with tetanus bacilli; burning of elevators and warehouses and explosions in factories; killing of live stock; fomenting of strikes and riots, up through attempts to involve the country in international troubles with friendly nations, to deliberate blocking of much needed legislation by United States senators whose constituents number large numbers of German-Americans. The hyphenated term is used still because the people alluded to themselves seem unwilling to have it discarded. Their press and the actions and words of many of them make this clear.

An instance of the way in which legislation is delayed was supplied last week. The aviation bill appropriating $640,000,000, passed by the house and admittedly of prime importance, came up in the senate, the government and all its expert advisers in the matter of aviation urging that it be made law before the week closed. But Hardwick of Georgia and Owen of Oklahoma proposed amendments that made certain a long debate, and La Follette of Wisconsin and Gronna of North Dakota aided in the blocking process in order to make attacks on the draft clause. No one will accuse these men of being personally disloyal to their country, but the course of action followed by them and others often is as effectual as if they were.

The professional pacifists and the socialists are singing smaller these days. The former meet with little sympathy and support, and the Socialist party is losing some of its choicest members because of its pro-German attitude.

More Trouble for Russia.

Russia's progress toward victory and a stable government met with two setbacks last week, though both it is to be hoped are only temporary. In the effort to check the great drive of the Slavs in Galicia, the Teutons rushed up large reenforcements drawn from the French and Italian fronts, and these forces compelled the Russians to evacuate the important town of Kalusz, which had been the German army headquarters and the capture of which by them had threatened Lemberg. The fighting in this region was fierce all the week, and on the whole the Russians did not have much the worst of it.

It is interesting to learn that British armored motor detachments and Belgian troops are taking part in the Russian offensive in Galicia, and are doing good work.

At home the provisional government was attacked by Petrograd rioters led by agitators of the Bolshiviki and Maximalist factions who demanded the removal of the "capitalist" ministers. Most of the troops in the capital were loyal and soon suppressed the new "revolution," though several persons were killed and many wounded. At the same time three or four members of the cabinet resigned and the premier, Prince Lvoff, announced that as soon as the disorders are ended steps will be taken for the formation of a coalition cabinet. The councils of the workmen and soldiers and of the peasants denounced the riots as the acts of traitors. The wonder is not that there should be such disorders in Russia, but that they should not be more and greater.

Michaelis With the Junkers.

Germany's new imperial chancellor, Doctor Michaelis, made on Thursday the address to the reichstag which had been awaited with intense interest. If the peace party in the empire had expected his support, it was disappointed, for he plainly took the side of the junkers and declared his adhesion to the submarine campaign as a lawful measure, justifiably adopted, and adapted for shortening the war. The majority parties in the reichstag, on the other hand, decided to introduce their peace resolution at the first opportunity, and it was asserted the measure would get the votes of 221 deputies.

It is hard to guess what will come out of Germany's mess of internal trouble, for, over here at least, it isn't known just what was put into it. Doctor Michaelis is something of an unknown quantity, though there is a strong suspicion that he will be found to be in entire accord with Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff and that those military leaders will continue to be the real dictators of the empire's course so far as war and peace are concerned. The situation is complicated by the swift growth of the Socialists in numbers and influence since the drafting of Harden into the government service and the suppression of his paper, and by the opposition policy adopted by Herr Erzberger, the center leader, who however, is not followed by many of his faction.

Not to be out of fashion, Great Britain had a cabinet shakeup of its own last week. Sir Edward Carson joined the war cabinet without portfolio and his place as first lord of the admiralty was taken by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes. Dr. Christopher Addison was put in charge of reconstruction, and his portfolio as minister of munitions was given to Winston Spencer Churchill. Edwin Montagu was made secretary for India. Of these appointments that of Montagu was the most acceptable to the general public, and that of Churchill caused the most adverse criticism. John Dillon tried vainly to stir up a row in parliament because Foreign Minister Balfour will not dismiss Baron Hardinge, under secretary, who was one of those held responsible for the first Mesopotamia campaign.

Crown Prince Back Where He Began.

All up and down the west front there was violent fighting during the week. Trenches were taken and retaken but there was little real change of position except in the Verdun region. There the crown prince made desperate attacks on the French that were driven off with great cost of life to the Germans, who finally fell back to substantially the same lines they occupied before the drive on Verdun was begun more than a year ago.

Renewed activity on the Roumanian front indicated that the Roumanian army is ready to resume the warfare. Greece, it was announced, is preparing to put an army of considerable proportions in the field. Venizelos is in full control there.

The Scandinavian countries and Holland are making strenuous objection to the American embargo, as was inevitable, but it isn't likely to do them any good. Our government has the facts and figures that justify its course and those neutrals probably must cease to send supplies to Germany.

The report of the British admiralty on submarine activities showed little change from that of the previous week, but the people of England do not seem satisfied with the way in which the U-boat problem is being handled. They hope for different results under Sir Eric Geddes, the new first lord of the admiralty. Several big liners arriving at American ports reported having been attacked by submarines, in some cases as much as a thousand miles from the Irish coast.

Several American naval officers of high rank have been urging President Wilson to direct the United States navy to start a vigorous offensive against Germany by attacking her submarine bases in every way possible. They admit it would be a gamble as to result, but believe the chance is worth taking.

General Pershing's expeditionary force is now comfortably established in its intensive training camp back of the lines in France, and every man is working to the limit to get in shape for the real conflict. On Thursday General Sibert inspected the quarters and the men, and seemed in the main very well satisfied.

Suffragists are rejoicing over the news from Washington. Sixteen of their militant sisters were given 60 days in the workhouse for picketing the White House grounds, but were pardoned by President Wilson. Simultaneously came the report that Mr. Wilson is seriously contemplating making woman suffrage an administration war measure, which might mean that the Anthony amendment would be forced through.

LAW

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Fountain and equipment of most modern type. Everything sparkling and clean.

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