

## GERMAN DRIVE IS PROGRESSING

General Mackensen Has Already Advanced Half Way to Lemberg From River San.

FIXES JULY 1 FOR TAKING OF LEMBERG

Allies Have Begun Extensive Offensive in West—Paris Reports Gains at Various Places.

London, June 17.—The latest news from the eastern front does not indicate that anything has occurred to upset the plans of General Von Mackensen, who has fixed July 1 as the date for arrival of the Austro-German armies in Lemberg the Galician capital. General Von Mackensen's army is driving directly eastward from across the San river, north of Przemyśl, and is already half way down the river to Lemberg.

On the Dneister river the Teutons have suffered several severe repulses, but the check thus far has not been of sufficient moment to offset the Russian losses.

If General Mackensen keeps his schedule it is probable that the Russians will be compelled to withdraw from the Dneister and must be forced to retreat on a wide front into Central Poland.

In the west the allies have resumed the offensive north of Arras. The French claim progress there as well as south and southeast of Soissons, east of Turkeys Defeated.

London, June 17.—Turkish troops in the Dardanelles have been repulsed in an attempt to recapture trenches they lost to the British forces on June 12, according to an official statement on the situation in the Dardanelles made public today. The announcement follows:

"On the night of June 1-5 a party of the enemy led by a German gallantly attacked the trenches occupied by one of the British brigades. A few of the enemy were killed on the parapet, but the majority fell before they reached the trenches. Fifty dead Turks, including the German leader and his Turkish subordinate, were counted.

"The trenches had been captured on the night of June 12 after a strong attack. The positions were enfiladed by our machine guns from the right to the left.

"The Dublin Fusiliers attacked with bayonets and when the trenches were occupied it was found they contained 200 dead Turks. Some prisoners were also taken.

"Our casualties were slight."

For the first time in weeks there has been heavy fighting over a comparatively extensive line of the British front in Belgium and France. British describes it as an Anglo-French movement synchronizing with Russian reverses in Galicia.

To win a mile of front, then to lose it.

## Howard Continues His Appeal for Leo Frank

Atlanta, Ga., June 17.—The fate of Leo M. Frank was placed finally in the hands of Governor Slaton late yesterday at the conclusion of the hearing on appeal for commutation of his death sentence. The governor took the case under advisement with the announcement that he would render his decision as soon as possible. It is not expected, however, that this will be before Friday or Saturday at the earliest.

Frank is under sentence to be hanged June 22 for the murder of Mary Phagan.

## MANY MAYORS IN ASHEVILLE

Eighth Annual Meeting of Carolina Municipal Association, Convened at Battery Park Hotel This Morning.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR RANKIN

Sixteen Members Are Present — Convention to Continue to Friday Night Dr. Reynolds Read Paper

With sixteen members present and others expected during the day, the eighth annual meeting of the Carolina Municipal Association convened at the Battery Park hotel this morning at 10 o'clock. The convention was called to order by Ex-mayor Dr. Charles A. Bland of Charlotte, who is the president. Rev. Dr. C. B. Waller, pastor of the First Baptist church offered the invocation, following which Mayor J. E. Rankin on behalf of the city of Asheville delivered the address of welcome.

Dr. Bland responded to Mayor Rankin, after which the regular business of the association was taken up. The first address before the convention was by Dr. C. V. Reynolds, city health officer of Asheville, who spoke on "City Health Problems."

Other addresses delivered at the morning session were: "City Finances," P. Q. Moore, mayor of Wilmington; "City Planning," O. B. Eaton, mayor of Winston-Salem; "Relation of Public Service Corporations to City Government," James I. Johnson, mayor of Raleigh.

Those who answered at the roll call at 10 o'clock are: Dr. Charles A. Bland of Charlotte; Mayor J. E. Rankin of Asheville; Mayor O. B. Eaton of Winston; Mayor J. C. Gibbs and J. D. McNeill of Fayetteville; Mayor James I. Johnson of Raleigh; Sherwood Brockwell of Raleigh, state fire inspector; Mayor Paul Jones of Tarboro; Mayor Fred J. Sutton of Kingsport; Mayor J. W. Turnage of Dunn; Mayor J. Ed Moore of Burlington; Mayor T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte; Mayor W. S. Crawford of Mebane; Mayor R. E. Hips of Canton and Secretary and Treasurer O. P. Shell of Dunn.

It is expected that several city officials from South Carolina cities will be present before the meeting adjourns, as invitations have been extended them by the officials of the association.

Secretary and Treasurer Shell has been holding his present office in the association for the past three years. He was formerly mayor of Dunn.

The following program will be carried out during the afternoon today: 3:00 p. m.—Address: "Law Enforcement," T. L. Kirkpatrick, mayor of Charlotte.

Address: "Street Paving as a Municipal Asset," Fred I. Sutton, mayor of Kingston.

General discussion and impromptu speeches.

Mayor Rankin said in part: It is with unmeasured satisfaction and pleasure that it falls my lot to welcome you to Asheville.

Asheville is grateful for this distinguished presence and we open wide our gates and extend a most cordial greeting to each and all of you.

Since the last meeting of this body Asheville has, municipally speaking, been born again. She has discarded a form of government which had, in her case at least, proven too cumbersome, dilatory and antiquated for a system which promises greater expedition of business, more efficiency and more general satisfaction.

I shall not here discuss the advantages to be derived from a commission form of government. This question will perhaps find place in your deliberations. It is a wise movement which brings the representatives of our municipalities the cities of the state may be discussed with benefit and profit.

While yet in its infancy this association has developed great power for good by encouraging the adoption of improved methods along all lines of civic control, and it will not fulfill its greatest mission until it shall have outlined with certitude the sane ways and means in the conduct of municipal affairs. May I here remark that it is the testimony of all history that as the towns and cities have approached perfection in government so have the people both urban and rural grown in prosperity and contentment.

Having for its corner stones efficiency and co-operation there will yet be built in this land of liberty, and in this land of honor and peace, in this greatest democracy, the highest type of municipal government, the world has known. Asheville's entire citizenship welcomes you today as architects charged with this patriotic task.

As officers of various cities throughout North Carolina we are called upon today, in this age of quickening and awakening, to perform many functions aside from the executive duties (Continued on page 3)

## MERCHANTS TO ADJOURN TODAY

Three Days Convention of State Association Comes to an End at 1 O'clock P. M.

LAST NIGHT'S BANQUET IS LARGELY ATTENDED

Present Meeting One of the Largest and Most Successful Gatherings in History of Organization

The final session of the thirteenth annual convention of the North Carolina Merchants' association met this morning at 10 o'clock in the hall of the local merchants at their headquarters on Broadway.

Yesterday was spent in business and pleasure so mingled and proportioned that neither had tired the members, and many today expressed their regret that the gathering was coming to a close.

The program for the day opened with a thoughtful and helpful address on "How to Maintain a Merchants' Association," by W. A. Clarke, secretary of the Virginia Merchants' association. Mr. Clarke said in substance that such an organization will not only more run itself than will a mercantile business. Only by unceasing interest and attention, and by regarding the association work as important as any other business activity will a merchants organization be a success.

By Miss Stephenson, "The Training of Secretaries" was treated in a very original and instructive way by Miss I. Male Stephenson, secretary of the Asheville Merchants' association. Miss Stephenson said she could best describe the qualifications necessary for a good secretary by saying that this officer is the pastor to a church of merchants.

The secretary must have tact, and a knowledge of human nature. She cannot be content to confine her activities to office work, but must go out to visit the merchants, arouse their interest in the work of the association and keep informed through these visits on the important subject of good and bad risks in a community.

Of course, said Miss Stephenson, it is impossible to find a good, capable secretary every day. About the best way to proceed in this to find a young person with talent for business affairs and plenty of ambition and send the prospective secretary to some large association for training.

The election of officers and the selection of the next meeting place are on the program for today. These matters will be transacted just before the convention adjourns.

Just before the association adjourned for luncheon Mr. Clarke addressed the members briefly. He said that North Carolina and Virginia are practically the only two southeastern states that are engaged in association work and he urged that North Carolina and Virginia continue to stand together for the success of the association idea.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ladies of the party were entertained at Grove Park Inn at a delightful luncheon and at 3 o'clock the local merchants association took the visitors of the state organization for an automobile ride to the various points of interest in and near Asheville. The merchants expressed their delight at the beauty of the mountains and the quality of the roads. Many of them returned from the drive in time to be interested spectators of an exhibition of the national sport at Oakes park between the Twins and the Mountaineers.

Later the visiting merchants were entertained by dealers of Asheville at a most elaborate and enjoyable luncheon at the Lantern hotel. About 300 guests were present and L. B. Rogers, president of the local association, gracefully presided as toastmaster and many responses were heard. Rev. J. H. Barnhardt delivered the invocation. E. S. Willis of Greensboro, the first speaker, said that he was impressed with the fact that the Asheville merchants, more fortunate than their brethren in Greensboro, did not have to pay a license tax in addition to the regular ad valorem tax.

R. O. Everett of Durham gave expression to his pleasure at being in Asheville. He said that amid such surroundings it was not surprising that the residents of this city are good lovers and magnificent entertainers. The Alps, said Mr. Everett, can be no more beautiful than the mountain encircling Asheville.

W. Vance Brown, president of the local merchants' association, said that he wished to lay emphasis on one idea in regard to taxation in this state, the reduction of the ad valorem rate from two and one-half per cent to one per cent. Mr. Brown declared that such a change would result in more truthful tax paying by the people and would be a more equitable method of raising the state revenues.

Congressman James J. Britt said (Continued on page 6)

## TRI-STATE MEN HEAR ADDRESSES

Important Topics Treated By Experts at the Second Day's Session of Water and Light Men

WILSON POLICIES ARE GIVEN ENDORSEMENT

Resolutions Adopted and Telegram Sent to President Woodrow Wilson at the Opening Session.

Following the successful and enthusiastic opening yesterday afternoon, and an evening devoted to group conferences on the roof garden, the Tri-State Water and Light association met this morning at 10 o'clock in the ball room of the Langren hotel for the second day's proceedings. Five addresses were on the program for the morning session but some of them were postponed until this afternoon. The papers read this morning were so interesting and instructive to those connected with water and light work that the convention ordered that the proceedings of the convention here shall be published and distributed to members. The selection of the meeting place for 1916 is expected to come up for a vote at the afternoon session.

The first paper read this morning was on "The Development of the Process of Filtration for the Purification of Turbid Rivers in America," by Guy H. White, superintendent of the Columbia filter. Mr. White said that interest in this process began to develop in the United States about 1866 when J. P. Kirkwood went to Europe to study methods in use there. Experiments following led to a patent for the first mechanical filter in this country by J. W. Hyatt in 1884. This invention combined the principle of a coagulant and a filter of sand through which the water was forced. The paper gave an account of improvements in filtering since that time made necessary by the discoveries in regard to disease transmission from infected water.

"The Functions of a Waterworks System Applied to Fire Protection versus Domestic Service," was the subject of an interesting address by E. B. Proctor of Atlanta, inspector for the Southeastern Underwriters' association. Mr. Proctor called attention to the fact that the problem of supplying adequate water supply for fire protection as well as pure water for domestic purposes required a high degree of efficiency and constant watchfulness on the part of the operators of plants. The speaker then took a discussion of the merits of three methods of supplying water to municipalities: high pressure gravity, low pressure, and direct pumping. The first method is very expensive and most towns and cities use the second or third process, said Mr. Proctor.

Opening of Convention. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon N. Buckner, secretary of the Asheville board of trade stepped forward with a large hammer and opened the first session of the association. The hammer, Mr. Buckner said, is used in Asheville only in building construction, calling conventions to order, or other constructive work. Mr. Buckner declared that the city is delighted to entertain the fifth annual meeting of the water and light men. The Langren orchestra played a selection after which Rev. Dr. Calvin B. Waller offered the invocation. Rev. Dr. Wyatt Brown, who was on the program for the opening prayer, being unable to be present.

While the orchestra played a patriotic air, William Francis marched into the hall carrying a large American flag which he placed on the platform. And then amid scenes of great enthusiasm resolutions endorsing the administration of President Wilson were unanimously adopted and the secretary was instructed to telegraph them to the president at once. The resolutions follow:

"Asheville, N. C., June 16, 1915. "President Woodrow Wilson, "Washington, D. C. "Amid loud continued applause the following resolution was adopted this afternoon:

"Resolved by the Tri-State Water and Light association of the Carolinas and Georgia, in fifth annual convention assembled at Asheville, North Carolina:

"That we pledge ourselves to stand by the president, Woodrow Wilson, and that we do most heartily approve and endorse his administration of the nation's affairs.

"W. F. STIEGLITZ, "Convention Manager. "Marcus Erwin, city attorney, on behalf of the city of conventions and the municipality, welcoming the visitors, expressing the hope that the gathering here might be beneficial and pleasant. Although some conventions prefer dissertations on beverages stronger than water and on darkness rather than light, Mr. Erwin declared that he was glad to discuss water and light. He then told the association something about the excellent water (Continued on page 6).

## BRYAN AGAINST 'PREPAREDNESS'

CARRANZA REJECTS VILLA'S OVERTURES

Villa Has Made Three Attempts To Open Negotiations With "First Chief."

Washington, June 17.—General Carranza has declined for the present at least to accept overtures for peace in Mexico made by the Villa-Zapata faction.

Three such offers have gone unanswered. The latest, it became known was made through the medium of the United States.

A few days ago the convention government in Mexico City, over which Francisco Lagos Chazaro presided, formally presented to the Brazilian minister, as representative of the American government for transmission to General Carranza a proposal for a 30-day armistice, during which arrangements could be made for establishing a provisional government. The plan called for a popular election.

The proposal was communicated to General Carranza. On inquiry as to whether there would be any reply, General Carranza is understood to have said there would be none.

The communication from the convention government, signed by Chazaro, was similar to one sent to General Carranza several weeks ago signed by Roque Gonzalez Garza, then president of the convention government. That, too, was unanswered.

Since last Monday Carranza has had a personal telegram from General Villa urging a conference of their representatives for a discussion of peace terms. It is known here, too, that a delegation from the convention at Mexico City met General Pablo Gonzalez, the Carranza commander, near the capital and asked for the arrangement of an armistice and that he demanded, in reply, the unconditional surrender of the city.

General Carranza's intention for the present is understood to be to press his military campaign vigorously in the hope that on taking Mexico City and driving the Villa forces northward he will be in a position to merit the recognition of the United States.

## GERHARD EXPECTS PEACEFUL OUTCOME

Says That Wilson-Bryan Differences Are of Long Standing.

London, June 17.—A peaceful settlement of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Germany is predicted by Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who is on his way from the German embassy at Washington to Berlin to explain the situation to the German government. An interview with Dr. Meyer-Gerhard from the Frankfurter Zeitung forwarded from Amsterdam by a Reuter correspondent was obtained at Christiansand Norway, when the steamer on which Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was a passenger, touched there.

"The conflicting views existing between Berlin and Washington regarding the Lusitania affair rest on a misunderstanding, and will be settled peacefully," he is quoted as saying. "The conflict between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan is of old origin and arose from quite different causes than the Lusitania affair."

"The breach was rendered inevitable by the independent procedure of the president, who rejected the counsels of his responsible minister and drafted the latest American note to Germany according to his own ideas. As President Wilson framed his reply without even consulting Mr. Bryan, the latter had no other recourse but to request that he be released from office."

"The tension between the two must therefore be regarded as entirely a domestic affair. The feeling of the American people and government towards Germany is not at all bellicose; on the contrary there prevails an absolute desire for peace."

## Dr. Gerhard Is the Man He Is Supposed to Be

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Lansing received word late yesterday from sources which he regarded as reliable that the man who sailed for Germany with a safe conduct carrying messages to Berlin from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard.

Doubt had been cast on the identity of the envoy by published reports that the safe conduct in Dr. Gerhard's name was in reality obtained for Dr. Alfred Myer, chief of the supply department of the German army, said to have been buying supplies in the United States. Another story is to the effect that Dr. Myer accompanied Gerhard.

State department officials expressed much curiosity over the reports, but instituted no formal investigation. While the state department would examine any evidence brought to it, nothing thus far indicates, it was said officially, that there was any foundation for a charge of trickery.

Former Secretary Asserts Preparation Provokes War Rather Than Prevents, in Third Article on War

HE PRAISES COURSE OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Says European Conflict Is Result of False Philosophy That Might Makes Right

Washington, June 17.—Asserting that preparation provoked rather than prevented war and that the present upheaval in Europe was the result of a false philosophy that might makes right was made in a statement of former Secretary Bryan today in section three of his articles on the "causeless war," in which he submits arguments against military preparation by the United States, and praises the course taken by President Wilson in this emergency.

"If any nation is without excuse for entering into this mad rivalry with the belligerent nations in preparing for war, it is the United States," said Mr. Bryan's statement. "We are protected on either side by thousands of miles of ocean and this protection is more to us than any number of battleships. And there is added protection in the fact, known everywhere, that we have the men who are able to defend in the event of attack and it is known also that we have the money too—more money than we would have had than if all the surplus of the people had been invested in armament."

"We not only have not needed additional preparation, such as foreign nations have, since it seems impossible for the nations that to have what is called preparedness without being disposed to use this preparedness on the slightest provocation."

"The leading participants in this war of nations were the best prepared and I fear that it would have been difficult for us to keep out of it if we had been as well prepared as they."

"It is happy for the nation that it has in the white house a president who believes in setting the Old World a good example instead of following its bad example in settling matters."

"What unspeakable misfortune it would have been if in such an hour this nation had been under the leadership of a president who is influenced by a false philosophy which has turned Europe into an abyss of war."

In discussing the causes of the war in Europe Mr. Bryan in a lengthy analysis argues that it is not a war of race, religion or families, but that it has resulted from a false philosophy, the fundamental precept of which is that might makes right.

Leading up again to arguments against preparation for war by the United States, Mr. Bryan declares that we dare not trust the peace of the world to those who spend their time getting ready for war; and that half the energy used to prepare for war would effectively prevent war if used in the propagation of the principles which make for peace.

Mr. Bryan stated that the doctrine that preparedness prevented war would not stand the test of logic and that the conflict in Europe showed that it had failed when tested by experience.

## U. S. SHIP CHARTERED TO BRITISH, TORPEDOED

San Francisco, June 17.—The tank steamer Desable, under charter to the British government, has been sunk by a German submarine off the coast of north Scotland, according to a cablegram received by Robert Mitchell, treasurer of the General Petroleum company, from Andrew Weir, a British oil financier. No mention was made of the fate of the crew.