

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE INCREASED BY NEW REGIMENTS

Scores of New Organizations Will Be Added to the Present Force.

NORTH CAROLINA TO GET SEVERAL UNITS

Existing Units Will Be Recruited to Full War Strength.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Organization of scores of new regiments of national guard artillery, engineers, signal corps and cavalry will be undertaken soon to supply the tactical formations necessary for the establishment of the sixteen divisions of the guard provided for in the war department's plans.

In addition to these troops, immediately after the existing state soldiers have been drafted into the federal service, there must be organized divisional headquarters detachments, supply, ammunition and medical trains, heavy field artillery and signal battalions, an aero service, two cavalry divisions and many new coast artillery units and reserves.

Comparison of Tables. Comparison of the organization tables for the sixteen infantry divisions with the existing guard establishment shows that in the infantry, the arm of the service in which the guard is strongest, thirty regiments and six companies must be created to provide the 144 regiments of the divisional structure.

The principal shortage is field artillery. Each of the sixteen divisions requires three full regiments of six batteries, each of a total of 288 batteries. There now exist in the guard 108 batteries.

The shortage in engineers is almost as great. There will be needed sixteen regiments, or a total of ninety-six companies, of which there now are only thirty companies.

Each division will have an aero squadron or balloon company, making fourteen air service units. New York has one squadron less one company.

First Efforts. The first effort of the department is to bring up to full war strength all existing units of the guard. When that has been accomplished, the next step will be to create the new units necessary to complete the sixteen infantry divisions, and the adjutants general of the states have been instructed that they should prepare for these new organizations without delay. States will be called upon to furnish in addition the following:

Virginia, two batteries field artillery, North Carolina, one cavalry machine gun troop, one regiment field artillery, South Carolina, one regiment infantry, three troops cavalry, one regiment field artillery, two companies engineers, one outpost company, signal corps, Tennessee, one regiment infantry, one company signal corps, one regiment field artillery, one wire company, signal corps.

PROTESTS TO GERMANY REGARDING DETENTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

Pointed Out That Germans Are Permitted to Leave United States.

MAY BE REPRISALS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Protest to Germany against the detention of American citizens was made by the state department today through the Spanish government. The department has received positive information that Americans are held in Germany and has asked for a full and definite statement of the imperial government's attitude concerning their departure. It is pointed out that this government always has acted promptly on application of German subjects to leave the United States.

The department's protest is based specifically upon the cases of two Americans, employees of an electrical company at Antwerp. The names have been withheld. It is not believed that there are more than fifty or seventy-five Americans in all Germany if there are that many. All efforts to obtain any information as to why the two men at Antwerp have not been allowed to depart have failed.

BRITISH PREPARE TO FINISH TAKING HINDENBURG LINE

About 2,000 Yards Yet Remain in Possession of Germans.

WILL PREPARE WAY FOR BIG OFFENSIVE

Tired of Losses Experienced in Counter-Attacks, Germans Use Artillery.

Although on both the British and French fronts the period of virtual inaction continues, except for minor trench raiding operations by the British and artillery duels of violence between the French and Germans, it is not expected that these conditions will long prevail.

Big Fight Coming. The offensive of the British on the Arras front cannot be ended until Field Marshal King's men once more have thrown their strength against the 2,000 yards of the Hindenburg line still held by the Germans west of Bullecourt and straightened out their line for the heavy blows that are to come against the Drocourt-Queant switch line, on which the Germans are placing dependence to ward off an advance by their enemies eastward. Last reports had the British busily engaged in consolidating the gains they had made along the Hindenburg line, and with these completed the expectation is that another of the great battles which have marked the progress eastward of the British soon will be in full swing.

Attacks Too Costly. Probably finding their counter-attacks against the French in the region of the great battles, the military they were repulsed Monday night with heavy casualties, too costly, the Germans on Tuesday did not renew their efforts to regain the lost ground. Instead, they engaged with the French in violent artillery duels in the regions of Valenciennes, the Calonne plateau and east of Cambrai, which lie between Soissons and Rheims, again throwing numerous shells into the already devastated town of Rheims.

A noticeable diminution in the intensity of the fighting along the front on the Austro-Italian theatre has set in. Only one attack by the Italians is reported. Here, according to Vienna, the Austrians attempted to advance, but were stopped by the Austrians. On the Trentino front, far to the west, the Austrians are keeping up their heavy bombardments and the French in violent artillery duels in the regions of Valenciennes, the Calonne plateau and east of Cambrai, which lie between Soissons and Rheims, again throwing numerous shells into the already devastated town of Rheims.

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COTTON MANUFACTURERS HEAR NOTABLE ADDRESS BY SECRETARY BALFOUR

Talks of the Adhesion of United States to Cause of Allies.

FORCED INTO WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—American cotton manufacturers gathered here today to appoint a war committee for co-operation with the government, were addressed by Foreign Secretary Balfour, head of the British mission, who told them that adhesion of the United States to the allied cause made it absolutely certain that military autocracy would not be able to cast all nations of the earth into the same mold.

Mr. Balfour, introduced by Secretary Daniels, was given an enthusiastic welcome. "None of us suspected when this great war started," he said, "that the United States, thousands of miles away, would be drawn into it, and yet I think in looking back that the logic of events was irresistible. From the beginning there has been but one choice inevitable. The United States has not hesitated to take it and now that she has taken it, she will not withdraw. I am confident, until the objects sought are obtained. "Germany, by her inessence policies, has forced this country of unbounded resources to throw all her power, all her wealth, but more than that, all her moral strength, into the issue. America seeks no vulgar ends, no territorial aggrandizement, no mean gain. All of us would feel defeated and dishonored if we do not leave the world free from the menace that is hanging over it, that has been growing every decade, yes, every month, more dangerous."

ADOPT ZONE RATES FOR SECOND-CLASS MAIL IN THE HOUSE

Sitting as Committee of Whole the House Finally Settles This Question.

OTHER SECTIONS TO BE VOTED ON TODAY

Consideration of the War Revenue Bill in House Virtually Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Sitting until after midnight, the house tonight virtually completed consideration of the \$1,800,000,000 war revenue bill by adopting, 195 to 71, a new proposal from the ways and means committee for increasing second-class mail rates under a zone system.

Unfinished Sections. A few unfinished sections, including the proposed tax on articles will be voted on tomorrow before final passage of the bill. Redrafting of the bill in the senate is expected, and the measure as it ultimately goes to the president, will be perfected in conference.

The house then adjourned until noon tomorrow. Following is the ways and means committee's bill of second-class mail matter charges: Mail Charges. Effective July 1—First zone, one and one-half cents per pound; second and third zones, one and one-third cent; fourth and fifth zones, one and two-thirds cents; sixth zone, two cents; seventh zone, two and one-third cents; eighth zone, two and two-thirds cents.

Effective November 1—First zone, one and one-third cents; second and third zones, one and two-thirds cents; fourth and fifth zones, two and one-third cents; sixth zone, three cents; seventh zone, three and two-thirds cents; eighth zone, four and one-third cents.

Effective March 1 (and thereafter)—First zone, one and one-half cents; second and third zones, two cents; fourth and fifth zones, three cents; sixth zone, four cents; seventh zone, five cents; eighth zone, six cents. Representative Small, of North Carolina, opposed the zone system of rates as dangerous, declaring it was not properly applicable to newspapers and periodicals. An amendment by Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, to put a flat rate of two cents a pound on all second-class matter was rejected 168 to 80.

SECOND SPEAKING TRIP. DENVER, Colo., May 22.—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, announced here today his intention to make a second speaking trip on behalf of the liberty loan. This journey will carry him to New York, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. He will leave Washington June 4, to make this tour.

WHAT EVERY SECTION OF COUNTRY IS EXPECTED TO DO ON LIBERTY LOAN

Officials Want the Greatest Over-Subscription World Has Ever Known.

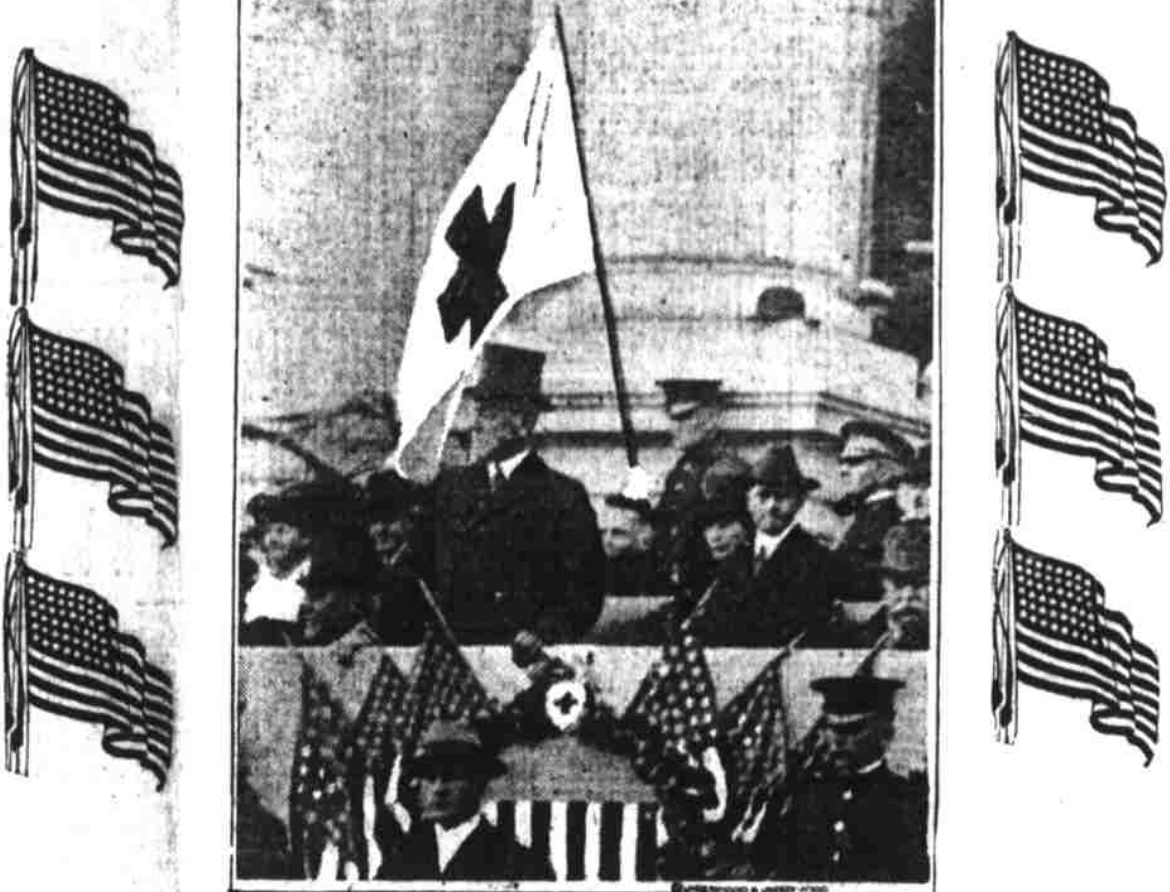
PLANS FORMULATED.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—What every section of the country is expected to do in unloading its purse strings for the liberty loan was officially announced today by the treasury department. The figures made public are the minimum; the maximum, it is hoped, will be such an over-subscription as has never before been recorded in the history of any nation.

In framing the schedule of minimum performances expected by the east, west, south and Pacific slope, treasury experts have built a structure of figures with the entire banking resources of the country as its foundation. Coincident with the announcement of the tentative allotments, which in reality are not allotments, but estimates of what each section should take—the federal reserve board announced tonight that it had availed itself of the extraordinary powers vested in it by congress and virtually had placed at the disposal of every bank in the United States, member and non-member, the powerful machinery of the reserve system to assist in making the loan an overwhelming success.

In making public its tentative allotments of bonds, the treasury department has adopted two bases of estimating, a \$2,000,000,000 issue and one of \$2,500,000,000, the latter designated to meet the possibility of any one section failing to take the amount estimated. The tentative allotments, maximum and minimum, by reserve districts, follows: Boston \$240,000,000 to \$300,000,000; New York \$600,000,000 to \$750,000,000; Philadelphia \$140,000,000 to \$175,000,000; Cleveland \$180,000,000 to \$225,000,000; Richmond \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Atlanta \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Chicago \$280,000,000 to \$325,000,000; St. Louis \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Minneapolis \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000; Kansas City \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000; Dallas \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 and San Francisco \$140,000,000 to \$175,000,000.

Wilson Dedicates \$800,000 Red Cross Home



President Wilson is here shown speaking at the dedication exercises and pageant of the new \$800,000 Red Cross building in Washington.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION FOOD MEASURE GIVING THE PRESIDENT WIDE CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS, INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Revised to Create an Emergency Agency to Control, Under the President's Direction, Distribution and Sale of the Necessities of Life and Giving Him Power to Fix Prices if Necessary—Consideration Will Be Hurried.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The second of the administration's food bills revised to create an emergency agency to control under the president's direction distribution and sale of the necessities of life, was introduced in the house today by the agriculture committee. The first bill aims at stimulation of production and calls for a general survey of the country's food resources.

The regulatory measure was drawn after President Wilson had held a series of conferences with Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be food administrator under the bill and with Secretary Houston and members of the agriculture committee of both houses. It places the widest powers of control over necessities of all kinds, including price-fixing in the hands of the executive.

Will Be Hurried. Consideration of the food measures will be hurried as much as possible in congress. The senate will take up the first bill tomorrow, and the senate committee is expected to report out a bill similar to the one introduced today within a short time. The house will take up the food question as soon as the revenue bill is out of the way.

The legislation as now proposed by the administration, Mr. Hoover, thinks should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution. They are more moderate than those possessed by the various European food ministries, but the president should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution. They are more moderate than those possessed by the various European food ministries, but the president should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution.

DEVICE MAKES VESSELS IMMUNE TO TORPEDOES

Hudson Maxim Says He Has Invented Apparatus That is Successful.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Hudson Maxim announced today that he had invented and perfected a device which will make ships immune from the dangers of the submarine. He said that torpedoes, even when fired at close range and striking their targets would explode harmless against the hulls of the intended victims.

The inventor made the announcement at a luncheon given in Brooklyn. He asserted that the invention soon will be demonstrated by the government, which already had been advised of the details. "The invention is practical for every type of vessel," he said. "It can be applied within a very few months at a comparatively cheap price to the hulls of ships already constructed. The only change necessary in vessels already built will be a slight enlargement in their beam. My device is solid material and encircles the entire close range and strikes the stern. In no sense or manner does it resemble either a screen or net."

they are flexible and to be used only when that specifically prescribed conditions have arisen requiring their use. In every instance, in which the bill itself does not specifically define the requirements of affecting private conduct, the president must prescribe these with precision and certainty. When property is authorized to be taken by the government, just compensation is provided for.

Briefly the measure would do these things: Declare the production, manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of necessities to be affected with a public interest. Make it unlawful to commit or permit preventable waste or deterioration of necessities; to restrict supply or distribution or to enhance prices to excessive levels. Authorize the president to establish standards and grades of foods to establish their quality and value.

Authorize the president to prevent hoarding, monopolization or the exportation of necessities, by having the government either manufacture or deal in necessities; authorize the taking over of factories or plants for government operation, if necessary, to provide proper distribution at fair prices.

Authorize the fixing of minimum prices to the producer to stimulate production; authorize duties, if importations threaten operation or guaranteed minimum prices; authorize purchase by the American government at the prescribed minimum prices supplies for allies of the United States.

BICKETT ASKS RECRUITS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

Copies of Proclamation Are Being Sent to All Parts of State.

RALEIGH, May 22.—Ten thousand copies of Governor Bickett's proclamation to the young men of the state to volunteer in connection with the recruiting of the units of the North Carolina guard to full war strength are being sent into every section of the state, especially in the localities where there are home stations of guard units. This work is being done by the adjutant general's department and it is being followed up by special letters to the officers of the various companies of the guard and to the mayors of the towns where home stations are located and to mayors of neighboring towns. These contain special appeals to leave nothing undone that will quicken the recruiting since the guard is at this time about 5,000 short of full war strength.

The letter to the officers of the companies convey the information that all the units of guard, together with reserve members will be drafted into the federal service about July 25, and that after being held at company rendezvous for about two weeks will be sent to appropriate stations the letter declares that "every officer should use every legitimate effort to bring the national guard of this state to full war strength by June 5 if possible."

grades or the mixing of grains in making flour. Authorize the president to prescribe restrictions on the use of foodstuffs in manufacture of alcoholic liquors. The measure is based on the powers of congress and prescribes throughout the country irrespective of state lines: Liquor prohibition legislation imposes both in the senate and house in connection with the food bills and also, but only in the senate, upon the war taxation bill. Senator Gore, chairman of the senate agriculture committee, who will have charge of the food production bill to be passed in the senate tomorrow said the committee will resist any effort to attach prohibition amendments, of which a score are pending, to that bill. To expedite the legislation comprising steps only of increasing foodstuffs production, the senate committee hopes for such amendments, and the protection debate they are certain to provoke, to the house bill dealing with provisions for regulating and conserving food supplies is desired by the leadership of the senate committee, especially those proposing to prohibit manufacture of grain or foodstuffs into intoxicating beverages, or other prohibition proposals. Confinement of such amendments, and the protection debate they are certain to provoke, to the house bill dealing with provisions for regulating and conserving food supplies is desired by the leadership of the senate committee, especially those proposing to prohibit manufacture of grain or foodstuffs into intoxicating beverages, or other prohibition proposals.

Apparent spread of sentiment in congress for some degree of prohibition legislation, effective during the war, both as a war-time measure and also to conserve foodstuffs, is causing widespread belief in ultimate enactment of "dry" laws, at least to a limited extent.

CANNOT BE DEFENDED. WASHINGTON, May 22.—High prices for fruits and vegetables can not be defended on the ground of a supply shortage, in the opinion of the agriculture department, which announced today that detailed shipments of such shortages, only in old potatoes and strawberries. Shipments of new potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and celery

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Decided of house republicans in caucus today to oppose any newspaper censorship provision in the pending espionage bill was followed by a letter from President Wilson to Chairman Webb, of the judicial committee, reiterating that it was imperative that congress grant censorship powers to deal with the few persons who cannot be relied upon to observe "a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be injurious to the country."

ITALY'S WAR MISSION TO REACH CAPITAL TODAY

Will Discuss With American Officials General Line of Co-Operation.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Italy's war mission, including some of the kingdom's foremost political and commercial figures, will reach Washington tomorrow for discussions with American officials along the general lines of war co-operation already laid down in the conferences with the British and French envoys.

Headed by His Royal Highness Ferdinand Di Savoia, prince of Udine, and a member of the Italian reigning house, the mission's personnel includes that of either Great Britain or France. Secretary Lansing and ranking officials of the state department will meet the visitors at the railroad station, and they will be escorted to their headquarters by military and naval officers and two troops of cavalry.

REBUILDING WORK IN ATLANTA WILL START IN A WEEK

Relief Work is Well Under Way and Streets Are Being Cleared.

LITTLE SUFFERING RESULTS FROM FIRE

Transportation for Furniture and Household Goods Given Free.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.—With relief work under way and \$50,000 subscribed for immediate aid to the sufferers from yesterday's \$5,500,000 fire, predictions were made tonight that work of rebuilding the burned section extending through the north-eastern section of the city would begin in a week. With the clearing of the streets which made good progress in the outskirts of the burned area, relief organizations were busy.

Families Brought Together. All during the day families who had become separated were brought together through the work of workers of the local Red Cross, and their furniture was hauled away from vacant lots and from sidewalks around the fire lines. A hailstorm and heavy rain in the afternoon, caught much of the household effects still unsheltered and added to the loss.

The flames destroyed 1,833 buildings, according to calculations of real estate and insurance men who went over the ground today. Most of the structures were homes, ranging from the lowly negro cabins to substantial residences. Apartment houses, several churches and a number of retail stores were burned. It was impossible to estimate the number of people who had been burned out, as many did not apply for relief of Red Cross headquarters, either providing for themselves or being cared for by private individuals.

Free Transportation. Today the Red Cross established a (Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT DECLARES CENSORSHIP POWER IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY

Writes to Chairman Webb of Imperative Need for Such Power.

TO DEAL WITH FEW.

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"I have been very much surprised," wrote the president, "to find several of the public prints stating that the administration had abandoned the proclamation which, it so distinctly looks, and still holds, that authority to exercise censorship over the press to the extent that that censorship is embodied in the recent action of the house of representatives is absolutely necessary to the public safety. It, of course, has not been abandoned, because the reasons still exist which such authority is necessary for the protection of the nation."

"I have every confidence that the great majority of the country will serve a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be of injury, but in every country, there are some persons in a position to do mischief in this field who can not be relied upon and whose interests or desires will lead into actions on their part highly dangerous to the nation in the midst of a war. I want to say again that it seems to me imperative that powers of this sort should be granted."

Table with circulation statistics for The Asheville Citizen: City 4,827, Suburban 4,612, Country 1,716. Net paid 11,155, Service 210, Unpaid 140, Total 11,507.