

RUSSIANS PUSH ON IN OUTFLANKING DRIVE AGAINST THE AUSTRIO-GERMANS

Advance Now Threatens Security of Line Protecting Lemberg.

GEN. KORNILOFF IS STEADILY MOVING ON

British Drive Off German Raiding Parties Near Belgian Coast.

Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east has been achieved by the Russians who have crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusa.

Lemberg Threatened. The taking of Halicz, Tuesday, was a threat against the Austro-German line northward through Brzezany along the Zlota Lipa and the crossing of the Lomnica and an advance beyond it to blow the security of the line protecting Lemberg.

On the southern end of the Stanislaw front, which is in the foothills of the Carpathians, the Russians are advancing as rapidly as on the northern end. The enemy is taking advantage of the hilly country and has checked momentarily attacks west of Bohorodostzy.

In France the British have driven off German raiding parties near the Belgian coast and west of Queant, southeast of Arras. The artillery activity on this part of the front has been more pronounced since German airplanes were driven down, six out of control, by British airmen, three of whom failed to return to their base.

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NEGRO BUREAU TO HANDLE LABOR PROBLEM OF SOUTH AS URGED ON SECRETARY

Committee Proposes That Negro Should Be Head of Bureau.

TO CONTROL LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Creation of a negro bureau of industrial economics to handle the labor problem in the south, growing out of the migration northward of thousands of negroes, mostly under the lure of better pay, was urged on Secretary Wilson at a conference today with Representative Howard, of Georgia, W. T. Dabney, business manager of the chamber of commerce of Richmond, Va., A. T. Royall, chairman of that body's committee on colored labor, W. H. Adams, president of Richmond board of aldermen and Giles B. Jackson, a negro of that city.

The proposal was that Secretary Wilson approve, as a war emergency proposition, the government act to establish in his department of labor a bureau of industrial economics with a negro at its head. Secretary Wilson finally told the delegation that the "unnatural and abnormal movement of negroes from the south to the railroad camps, cities and other places in the north is a matter that has attracted our attention for a year or more." He said that the department's investigation, not as thorough as he would like, had shown that agents from the north have traveled through the south, with misleading representations, to induce the negroes to migrate to the north. He said that the government had been lured away to the north and could be persuaded to come back by negro agents if the latter have the authority of the government back of them. He said that he had found negro labor, migrated from the south, homeless in large numbers in Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh. "Think of it," he said, "some of cabinet officers and congressmen, the chivalry of the north and south, working for their country, while big strapping black men are idle."

FINAL PLANS FOR SELECTIVE DRAFT ARE MADE PUBLIC

Those Standing at Head of List Will Be Called Up First.

FIRST NUMBER OUT COVERS ALL DISTRICTS

Drawings Will Be Public and Each Number Will Be Announced as Drawn.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Drawing of lots for the selective draft not only will determine what men are to be called to the colors in the first war army, but will show in what order the others registered, will be liable for service when later armies are organized.

It was revealed tonight that a plan of drawing will be followed under which a definite place in the waiting lists will be given every one of the millions who registered. Those standing at the head of the list in each county or city district, will be called first before the examination boards and then obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

This does not mean that a separate name or number will be drawn for every one of the country's 2,800,000 registrants. In fact, every number drawn, under the theory of the plan, will represent more than 4,000 men, one for each of the registration districts. Details of the system have not been made public, but an outline of its principal features follows:

Every registration board has numbered the cards in its possession in red ink, beginning at No. 1, and continuing to a number corresponding with the total in the district.

At the drawing, numbers will be used ranging from one up to a number corresponding to the total in the largest district of the county.

The first number drawn will determine what man in each district is to be taken first. If it be Number ten, for example, it will mean that the man in each district holding card Number ten will be called for examination before any of the other men in that district.

The second number drawn will determine what man in each district is to be taken second, and so on as long as men are needed. Those not called for the first war army will retain their positions on the lists and these positions will determine the order of their liability when they are needed.

The drawing will be public and each number will be announced as drawn. At the offices of most local exemption boards, the red ink numbers of the registrants already are posted, so that registrants may inform themselves before hand of their respective numbers. If they do, as soon as word of the drawing comes they will know in just what order of liability they stand.

Pro Rata Basis. Obviously there will be no high numbers drawn for which there are no corresponding registrants in small districts. The smallest district in the country is understood to have but 137 registrants and the largest about 177,000. Whenever a number beyond the total in any given district comes out, it will operate as a blank for that district. Thus, if the theory works (Continued on Page Two.)

PRESIDENT TAKES STEPS TO SETTLE SHIPPING MIDDLE

Authorizes Major General Goethals to Take Charge of Fleet Construction.

DIVIDES HIS POWERS WITH CANAL WIZARD

General Goethals' Friends Regard President's Action as a Complete Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The controversy over the government's shipping program was settled by President Wilson today by directing the emergency fleet corporation, of which Major General Goethals is manager, to take charge of construction and by authorizing the shipping board to operate the vessels after they are built and to requisition and operate tonnage now on the seas.

The president by dividing the powers conferred on him by congress, cleared the way for an immediate speeding up of construction. General Goethals will commandeer at once the contracts for most of the two million tons of ships building in American yards and will, put on double and triple labor shifts to hurry their completion.

Commander Supplies. Under the shipping law the fleet corporation is empowered also to commandeer supplies needed for ship construction, but it is believed today's agreement between the government and steel interests will make this step unnecessary.

The empowering legislation as originally drawn authorized the president to delegate to the general manager of the fleet corporation personally the power to spend \$500,000,000 for shipbuilding and to put the general manager in charge of construction. Most finally passed, however, the measure left the executive free to choose his own agency and out of this grew the controversy between Chairman Denman, of the shipping board and General Goethals.

Victory For Goethals. The action of the president was hailed by General Goethals' friends as a victory, although Chairman Denman, as president of the corporation, must approve all contracts. It was made clear tonight that General Goethals will be given a free hand. The board will not interfere, it is understood, with his plans.

Most of the first \$500,000,000 appropriated for ship construction has gone into contracts for both steel and wooden ships. A sum of \$250,000,000 authorized for commandeering contracts and for requisitioning tonnage on the seas will be divided, it was announced, tonight, between the shipping board and the fleet corporation. The apportionment has not been determined, but it probably will be used to speed construction.

Chairman Denman has asked General Goethals to outline a plan for commandeering contracts and ships on stocks that the shipping board may know how much money will be required.

Chairman Denman and General Goethals are preparing to ask congress in the near future for a second \$500,000,000 appropriation for ship construction.

SELECTION OF CAMP SITES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD DEFINITELY DETERMINED

Hattiesburg, Miss., Alexandria, La., and Charlotte the Lucky Winners.

FAYETTEVILLE LOSES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Selection of sixteen camp sites for the national guard was completed today, when Secretary Baker approved Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., and announced the change of the Fayetteville, N. C., site to Charlotte, N. C. Routing of the guardsmen from all states to the camps for training preliminary to their departure for France, was immediately worked out by the militia bureau and the list of assignments submitted to Major-General Bliss, acting chief of staff for approval. None of the bureau's recommendations were revealed.

The first increment of the guard will be called into service of the federal government next Sunday, although the draft clause of the national defense act will not be applied to any of the guardsmen until August 5. Movement to the camp sites begins within a few days as supplies sufficient for the men already have been secured.

CHARLOTTE CAPTURES FAYETTEVILLE CAMP IS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

General Rejoicing at Mecklenburg Capital Over Landing of Prize.

30,000 SOLDIERS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 12.—The war department has at last officially announced that Charlotte will get an army camp. It is universally regretted in Charlotte that Fayetteville lost her camp to this city. It was not the intention of the business men of Charlotte, who have been persistently after this camp, to take it away from Fayetteville.

Charlotte was after another camp, but Fayetteville could not meet the requirements and her camp goes to Charlotte. Here has been nothing but the best feeling between the two cities during the struggle.

The news that the camp will be located here is received with general satisfaction in Charlotte. The camp is understood to be semi-campment. The main building or buildings of wood and the tents erected on wooden frames. In the division sent here there will be about 25,000 to 30,000 it is thought.

WHY CHARLOTTE WON. WASHINGTON, July 12.—Charlotte, N. C., was chosen as a site for a national guard camp over Fayetteville, N. C., solely on the ground of the accessibility of an enlarged and adequate water supply, according to a statement from the committee on public information tonight.

The statement said that Secretary Baker expressed approval of the hearty co-operation of the people of Fayetteville and their generous attitude, but pointed out a new water supply would have to be tapped to supply the Fayetteville site, and this would take considerable time.

JUDGE COX APPOINTED COLONEL IN ARTILLERY

Noted State Jurist Resigns From Bench to Answer Call to Colors.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12.—Governor Bickett commissioned Judge Albert L. Cox, of the Superior court, as colonel of the new regiment of artillery for the North Carolina national guard. Judge Cox resigns from the bench and at once launches a whirlwind campaign for recruits for the regiment of artillery, a number of the units for which must be recruited from the very start.

Friends of Judge Cox, who regret exceedingly to have him retire from the bench where he has already made a splendid impression, are predicting that his action in coming into this war service voluntarily, when he was exempt because of his judicial position, will have a fine effect in inspiring young men throughout the state to rally to the colors and offer their services in the new regiment of artillery.

Governor Bickett has tendered the judgeship resigned by Judge Cox to T. H. Calvert, who was assistant attorney-general under Bickett. Mr. Calvert will accept after laying the matter before the code commission, from which he holds a commission for codification of the laws.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, July 12.—Forecast for North Carolina: Local thundershowers Friday and probably Saturday.

ABOUT TO LOSE A BIG ONE



ONE THOUSAND "INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD" ARE DRIVEN OUT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA BY AROUSED CITIZENS

Six Weeks of Growing Agitation at Bisbee and Other Points Culminates in Determined Action by Citizens' Protective League—Two Men Reported to Have Been Killed During the Work of Deportation—Go on Cattle Trains.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 12.—More than 1,000 Industrial Workers of the World, deported from Bisbee today are aboard two special trains of cattle cars tonight speeding toward New Mexico. Their announced destination is Columbus. The special train carrying them left Warren at noon.

The men were driven from the city by deputy sheriffs, about 2,000 armed men, members of an organization known as the Citizens' Protective League.

Two men were killed during the work of deportation. A strike was called here by the Metal Workers' branch of the I. W. W. about two weeks ago. Since then, according to officials, scores of strange men have been in Bisbee. These men are alleged to have prevented miners from returning to work. Plans for a "round up" of alleged undesirables were made at midnight by Harry C. Wheeler, sheriff of Cochise county. Within two hours the sheriff had deputized 1,200 men and ordered them to report at various points at 6 o'clock this morning. When the bands of citizens assembled, those who were not already armed were given rifles and revolvers with instructions to use them only in self-defense.

"Until the last I. W. W. is run out" was the watchword passed to the waiting men. At 6:30 special newspaper editions appeared containing a proclamation by Sheriff Wheeler ordering women and children to keep off the streets during the day. It also instructed deputies to arrest "on charges of vagrancy, treason" all disturbers of the peace of Cochise county, all men who have congregated here from other parts and sections for the purpose of harassing and intimidating all men who desire to pursue their daily toil.

Armed Citizens. Simultaneously five bands of armed citizens appeared as if by magic. Some hurrying from alleys, others came streaming from store rooms and some sprang down from low roofs of business buildings. All marched in a business-like manner to the center of the town. Every strange man on the streets was challenged and every suspicious looking individual was placed under arrest. Four squads of citizens coming from different parts of the city reached the center of the town at the same time. Each band was marching with several hundred prisoners.

The baseball park at Warren was chosen for the place of assembling the men and when the prisoners reached the park the hundreds of spectators began to jeer. When the prisoners were inside the enclosure half the armed bands formed a guard around the park while the other half started a systematic search of the entire district for the men who were identified with the I. W. W.

All Questioned. Armed men went through rooming houses and restaurants questioning every one. Those who did not answer satisfactorily were marched between long lines of citizens to the park. Shortly before noon, a special train of cattle cars rolled up to the park. As each man entered the car, he was asked if he wanted to go to work or if he could give the name of a reliable citizen who would vouch for him. Those who expressed a desire for employment were held for further investigation.

Several prominent citizens of Bisbee and Lowell who openly declared they were in sympathy with the I. W. W. movement, were forced into the cars with the unkept crowds. Among these was Wm. B. Cleary, an attorney widely known through Arizona, who was taken into custody when the raid started. Cleary was alleged to have spoken openly in favor of the I. W. W. movement.

GROWING AGITATION. SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Deportation undertaken today at Bisbee, Ariz., of more than 1,000 Industrial Workers of the World, centered attention upon an agitation which has been in the west to considerable proportions after manifesting itself sporadically from coast to coast for years. From the Canadian border to Mexico, civic, state and military authorities were alert tonight to suppress disorder. Disturbances fomented admittedly

by the organization and spreading into various branches of industry, carry with them in virtually every instance a demand for higher wages. Officials in some states pronounced the movement one to reduce production of supplies necessary to the conduct of the war, but while German influence and financial support was charged by some of them, no direct substantiation of this accusation could be had. Organizers of the I. W. W. especially in Arizona, were reported to be well financed from sources unknown, even to those well versed in the working of the body.

Reports Suppressed. Military conservatism which repressed accounts of immediate occurrences in Arizona, still permitted a fairly extensive view of the general situation. Strikes were on tonight in the copper mines of Arizona and Montana. They were threatened in the mines of Colorado, Nevada and Utah. There were lumber strikes in Idaho and Washington, with agitation in the lumber districts of Oregon. Threats had been made to destroy the wheat fields of the northwest and the state council of defense of Washington appointed a committee especially to deal with the industrial workers of the World, lest harm come to the crops. Existing disturbances reached into Mexico.

Made Threats. Bodily resistance to constituted and unconstituted authority has not manifested itself to any great extent in the recent western operations of the organization. Sixty I. W. W.'s were deported from Jerome, Ariz., and reported from Needles, Calif., without physical violence. Threats attributed to them are generally against property. They say they base their demands and actions upon the theories of George Sorel, a Frenchman, and from him come their plans of property destruction as a lever to gain their end, which they define as "industrial democracy." This property destruction as advocated and practiced in the west, of late, has taken forms. Lumber mills have had their costly saws splintered by spikes driven into logs. Into the orchard districts, fruit trees have died after copper nails had been hammered into them. The organizers proclaim the movement to be world-wide. The red flag (Continued on Page Two.)

MAJOR-GENERAL SIBERT HAS ARRIVED AT PARIS He Will Command American Training Camp Behind the French Front.

PARIS, July 12.—Major-General Wm. Sibert, who will command the American training camp behind the French front, arrived here today.

Major-General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces, visited the largest ammunition plant in the Paris district today. He was shown about by Albert Thomas, minister of munitions.

It is announced that the American Red Cross will take over all French infirmaries—relief stations—between its bases and the portion of the front where the American troops will be placed, supplanting the French who will take up other duties elsewhere.

The American troops in France, it is made known in a partial report of investigations made by American officers, will discard the well-known poncho while in service in France and will adopt the French cavalry slicker in a modified form as best adapted to trench fighting. The troops also will be equipped with sleeveless canvas jerkins, lined with wool, with sleeping bags and with numerous other devices that have proved efficacious against the intense cold of winter.

The familiar puttee will disappear in favor of cloth leggings such as were used by the expeditionary force in Mexico. Each soldier will wear a folding cloth fatigue cap to wear under the irksome steel helmet.

NEGROES DISCHARGED. BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 12.—One hundred negroes employed at the new government aviation field near here have been discharged, because they men refused to work with them, it was learned today.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The jury in the case of the semi-brutish coal operators and companies in Virginia and West Virginia, on trial charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law brought in a verdict today of not guilty for all the defendants.

The jury deliberated twenty-three and one-half hours before reaching their verdict, which freed forty-one operators and sixty-nine corporations from the government's charges. The trial began three weeks ago last Monday, when the charges included sixty-four individuals and 168 corporations, but as the trial progressed, indictments against a number of the defendants were dismissed by Judge Grubb.

Attorneys estimated today that the trial cost the government and defense about \$750,000. Thirty lawyers in all, some of them leaders of the bar of New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, were retained by the accused.

NET PAID . . . 11,221 Service . . . 228 Unpaid . . . 123

HOLLWEG IS SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED CHANCELLORSHIP

Confirmation of Report Has Not Yet Been Received Says Berne.

BIG CRISIS MAY HAVE ARRIVED

Joint Reichstag Resolution on Question of Peace is Expected Soon.

BERNE, July 12.—(British admiralty press.) —The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, says the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has resigned. Emperor William, the newspaper adds, has not accepted the resignation. A telegram from Berlin today says that it was the intervention of the crown prince that caused the chancellor to tender his resignation. No confirmation is obtainable at this time.

CABINET MAY RESIGN

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—A rumor has reached Holland that the entire German government will resign with imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the main committee of the reichstag having refused to vote a war credit unless the government declares its policy regarding peace and reform which the government has declined to do. The resignation of the cabinet is considered imminent.

The Vossische Zeitung and Lokal Anzeiger, both of Berlin, agree that the chancellor resigned owing to a letter from the center or clerical party, declaring that the conclusion of a peace would be rendered more difficult if he retained his office.

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO HANDLE WAR RELIEF FUND FOR THE ELKS IS NAMED

John K. Tener is Head of Commission to Dispose of Million.

OTHER MEMBERS.

BOSTON, July 12.—A special commission of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to determine how the million dollar war relief fund voted by the order shall be spent, was appointed at the closing grand lodge session today by the retiring grand exalted ruler, Edward Rightor, of New Orleans. John K. Tener was named as chairman, and Joseph T. Fanning, Indianapolis, secretary.

The other members are Jerome B. Fischer, Ramtown, N. Y.; J. B. Nicholson, of this city, and Mr. Rightor. The commission held an organization meeting and decided to open official headquarters in New York city. As not all of the fund will be needed at once, it was voted to make a levy of \$456,000 upon the subordinate lodges as the first installment. The lodges will be assessed according to their total membership. The first official act of the newly-elected grand exalted ruler, Fred G. Harper, of Lynchburg, Va., was the appointment of Colonel Jas. A. Scott, of Lynchburg, as his secretary. The board of grand trustees organizing today and elected Sam B. Perrott, of Indianapolis, as chairman.

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