PRICE FIVE CENTS

RUSSIAN ADVANCE GAINS MOMENTUM WITH EACH DRIVE

Gains Are Enlarged Daily by Chief Executive Comes to Official Allotment Showing Victorious Russian Hosts.

LEMBERG ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE DRIVE

British and Germans Occupied by Reconnoitering Engagements in West.

momentum as it moves Gaining westward, the great Russian drive Dniester in Galicia continues successfully. The fighting is as originally submitted to congress. progressing on a fifty mile front from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians and all along the line the Russians are advancing.

Northwest of Halicz, on Thursday, the Russians enlarged their gains north of the Dniester, captured important heights between the river and Bukazowice and occupied two villages. This advance is in the direction of

Russians Victorious.

In the center and on the southern end of the line, the Russians have been victorious in heavy battles for the possession of the crossings of the River Lomnica. They have made progress on the road to Dolina and have captured the crossings of the Lomnica at Perehinako, about fifteen miles south of Kalusz and four miles west of Bohorodozany.

The fate of the Zlota-Lips line de-

fending Lemberg on the east still is in

Having forced the River Lomnica at Kalusz in the face of a desperate re-sistance from German reserves thrown in to ward off defeat, the Russians now are on the path to Dolina, twenty miles southwestward and to Stryl, twenty-five miles north of Dolina on the Kalusz-Lemberg railway line. The capture of these towns probably would make certain an Austro-German retirement from the Ziota-Lipa line, which has been held intact in the face of Russian efforts for more than a

Prisoners and Guns. 9
In the capture of Kalusz, General Korniloff's soldiers tools nearly 1,addition, five heavy guns and ten ma-chine guns fell into their hands.

The Russian advance west of Stanislau besides endangering the Austro-German line immediately north in Galicia, also is a threat against the line in Roumania. The Russian and Roumanian artillery have been hammering the Teuton positions there in the last few days and already advance parties have been thrown forward to test the enemy's strength. No attack in force has been reported.

Raids and reconnoitering engage-Germans on the northern end of the front in France. South of St. Quentin, along the Aisne front and on both sides of the Meuse, in the Verdun re-

(Continued on Page Four.)

DUESTION OF PEACE IS THE CENTRAL POINT IN PRESENT GERMAN CRISIS

Leader of Hungarian Independent Party So Declares at Budapest.

ALL DESIRE PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—Count garian independent party, speaking in the house of deputies, says a telegram from Budapest, declared:

"The central point of the present German crisis is the question of peace. Every one in Germany wants peace, but it is not enough to desire it, the nation must negotiate for it. Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian foreign minister) has not confined himself to mere words, but has openly declared that we are ready for peace without annexations. One of the prerequisite conditions of peace is the democratization of every country. In the debate Baron Julius Beck

said:
"There is no war policy today, but only a peace policy. The peace must be honorable, guaranteeing Hungary's frontiers and her political inde-

Count Moritz Esterhazy, the premier, replaying, said the new Hun-garian government stands for the continuance of the alliance between the dual monarchy and Germany, as did the government which it suc-

"We are waging this war as a defensive war. Our peace aim is not conquest. We do not leave our enemies in doubt about this. On the contrary, we testified clearly before the whole world our readiness for peace."

This statement was greeted with

loud applause.

"Our enemies know this well," continued the premier. "We made our peace offer in full agreement with our allies. We emphasized that it was a question of an acceptable and honeable peace for all the beligerents, thereby showing clearly the readiness for peace of our entire group of powers. The responsibility for the continuance of the war rests on the anemy,"

Seventeenth division, Kentucky and Indiana troops, to Hattiesburg, Miss. Eighteenth division, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana troops, to Alexandria, I.a.

Nineteenth division, California, Vision, peace of our entire group of powers. The responsibility for the continuance of the war rests on the group."

SUBSTITUTE FOOD BILL IS OPPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT

Support of Original Food Measure.

DEPLORES DELAY IN PASSAGE OF BILL

pare to Secure Action Along Lines Suggested.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- President

Wilson today came to the support of the administration food control bill In response to a request from senate leaders for assistance in solving the difficulties standing in the way of action there, the president sent to Democratic Leader Martin a personal letter recommending the general purposes of the original bill for government control of foods, feeds and fuels only. He wrote that he believed unnecessary the extension of government control as proposed in amendments attached in congress to steel, iron, copper, cotton, wool, leather

and other products. Deplores Delay.

The substitute bill drawn by Senatore Gore was opposed by the president as an emasculation of the administration legislation. He wrote that he deplored the delay on the bill and considered prompt final disposition of the legislation imperative.

The president's letter, which was not made public, is understood not to

have discussed prohibition in any form. Upon reliable authority, however, it was said that in his conference yesterday with the senate leaders, the president expressed disagreement with the Smoot amendment, adopted by the senate last week, directing purchases by the government of all stocks of distilled becomes of all stocks of distilled beverages in bond at cost plus ten per cent.

Upon receipt of the president's let-ter administration leaders prepared to secure action along the lines suggested. Senators Lodge, Smoot and other republican leaders were called into conference and a meeting of the democratic steering committee for next week was arranged. Hoover Opposes Substitute. Food Administrator Hoover, con-

ferred with Senator Chamberlain and added his opposition to the Gore substitute as nullifying the government's

ood control plans.

Further attempts were made by Senators Gore and Reed to secure by parliamentary moves immediate con-sideration of the Gore substitute. Vice-President Marshall ruled that until the pending administration bill is entirely perfected by amendment, the Gore substitute will not be in or-

der.

The senate spent the whole day debating an amendment designed to prevent members of the defense council's advisory commission from selling their own products to the govern-ment. Just before adjournment, Senator Pomerene offered a substitute which Senator, Chamberlain agreed to accept, merely prohibiting the commissioners from working for contracts n which they have personal interests.

ASSIGNMENTS OF GUARD

TROOPS TO THE TRAINING

Be Sent to Greenville

Camp.

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Assign-

Fifth division, comprising troops

from Maine, New Hampshire, Massa-

chusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island

and Vermont, to Charlotte, N. C. Sixth division, troops from New York state, to Spartanburg, S. C.

Seventh division, Pennsylvania roops to Augusta, Ga. Eighth division, New Jersey, Dela-

ware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia troops, to Anniston, Ala. Ninth division, North and South

Greenville, S. C.
Tenth division, Alabama, Georgia

and Florida troops, to Macon, Ga.
Eleventh division, Michigan and
Wisconsin troops, to Waco, Texas.
Twelfth division, Illinois troops, to

North and South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska troops, to Deming, N. M. Fourteenth division, Kansas and

Missouri troops, to Fort Sill, Okla.
Fifteenth division, Texas and Okla-

homa troops, to Fort Worth, Texas. Sixteenth division, Ohio, and West Virginia troops, to Montgomery, Ala. Seventeenth division, Kentucky and

Minnesota

Houston, Texas.
Thirteenth division,

Carolina and Tennessee troops,

today as follows:

FORMAL ORDER IS ISSUED DRAFTING MEN INTO SERVICE

Each State's Quota Is Made Public.

GREAT LOTTERY TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK

Administration Leaders Pre- Each State Credited With Number of Men Now in Service.

> WASHINGTON, July 18 .- A formal order by President Wilson drafting 687,000 men into the military service under the selective conscription law was promulgated by the war department today, together with an official allotment showing what part of the total must be furnished by each state and territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts, and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week and which will establish the order in which will establish the order in selves for service or exemption.

Fill Regular Army. The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and national guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army. The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men. Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient

men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

In computing the number of men to be required from the various states, the government put to the credit of each state every man it now has in the national sured and every man it.

each state every man it now has in the national guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

Placing on the debit side of the ledger the national army of 500,000, the entire national guard at war strength and the number of war volunteers needed April 1, last, to bring the regulars up to war strength the grand total was apportioned according to population. This gave a gross quota for each state, from which a net quota was computed by checking off the number of national guardsmen available for federal service and the number of men given by the state to the regular army since the state to the regular army since April 1. The apportionment was made on the basis of an estimated grand total for the United States and its possessions, of 105,366,056 inhabi-

Paper Estimate.

This is a paper estimate, computed registration returns, which within the law requiring distribution of quotas by population, but which equalizes in a great measure the burden that is to fall upon the 4.559 exemption districts. Each will furnish under this apportionment the men its total registration would indicate as a fair proportion, rather than the number the actual population of the district would indicate of these gross quotas is 1,162,985 men. Credit is given to the various states for a total of 456,985 voluntary en-listments in the national guard and

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH BATTLESHIP VANGUARD BLOWS UP AT CAMPS ARE ANNOUNCED **ANCHORAGE AND SINKS**

North Carolina Troops Will Only Three Men of Those on Board Survive the Explosion.

SOME WERE ASHORE.

LONDON, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9, says an official statement ments of national guard troops to training camps already selected, were issued tonight by the British adannounced by the war department

miralty.

An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men, however were not on board at the time of the

The official statement reads: "H. M. S. Vanguard, Captain James D. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9 as the

result of an internal explosion.

"The ship sank immediately and there were only three survivors among those aboard the ship at the time of those aboard the snip at the time or the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, wenty-four officers and seventy-one men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to ninety-seven.

"A full inquiry has been ordered."

The British battleship Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and her comple-ment before the war was 870 men. The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vince vanguard belonged to the St. vincent class of dreadnoughts and wis launched in March, 1909. The Vanguard was 536 feet long with a beam of eighty-four feet and a draft of twenty-seven feet. Her armament consisted of ten 12-inch guns, eighteen 4-inch and four three-pounders in addition to three torpedo tubes.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Porecast for North Carolina: Local showers Beturday and probably Sunday

Stealing His Toys



GENERAL GOETHALS TAKES CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT'S SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM AND ANNOUNCES CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Will Start Work At Once on Two Immense Government Plants for Building 400 Fabricated Steel Ships and Will Commandeer 1,500,000 Tons of Shipping Now Building for Private Account in American Shipyards.

WASHINGTON, July 13 -- Major-, that the situation would be so General Goethals, manager of the ranged that General Goethals can proceed without hindrance. shipping board's Emergency Fleet corporation, took full charge of the government's shipbuilding program today and announced sweeping plans for constructing the great merchant fleet with which the United States hopes to defeat the German submarine campaign.

The most important steps contem plated, are these: Immediate construction of two government-owned shipbuilding plants for building 400 fabricated steel ships

of 2,500,000 tonnage. Commandeering of 1,500,000 tons of shipping now building for private ac-count in American yards.

Wants Another Appropriation.
A request for another great appropriation for building ships. General Goethals' announcement was made in a letter to Chairman Denman of the shipping board, which said the fleet corporation, under powers just granted by President Wilson. would start on its building program Monday by offering contracts for construction of the two government ship plants and by outlining to shipbuild-ers, the plans for commandeering the vessels under construction.

Chairman Denman, of the shipping board, who also is president and director of the corporation and whose friends had sought for him the powers conferred on the fleet corporation by the president, made this statement after receiving General Goethals' let-

"The board of directors of the fleet corporation will be called together probably Monday to discuss the gen-eral's program. I have no doubt the directors and the general will have no disagreement over policy on the pro-gram he has outlined for us when the matter has had full discussion."

Final Settlement.

General Goethals announcement

and Mr. Denman's comment were re-garded by the general's friends as indicating a final settlement in his favor of the long drawn out controversy be-tween the two men as to the policy to be pursued in building ships. Al-though the fleet corporation's board of directors is composed of members and employes of the shipping board, it was said tonight on the highest authority

SUSPENDED GUARANTEES

CUBAN PRESIDENT HAS

The fleet corporation, it is made clear in General Goethals' announcement, will build all the wooden ships possible, but only after a design ap-proved by the corporation's naval architect. This is taken to mean that the corporation will construct no ships of the Hough design, to which the shipping board is said to be committed. The Hough design, it was declared today, has not been accepted for Classification by Lloyd's because of the character of its construction.

General Goethals' letter to Mr. Den-man discloses that the fleet corporation has let contracts for 425 ships 345 of them wood and 77 steel, with a tonnage of 1,860,800 tons. The cost of wooden ships will be \$143 a ton and the steel ships, \$158. Contracts for Yards.

Contracts for building the govern-ment yards will be let Monday, on a basis of cost plus six per cent. Opnurchase the plants on completion of

Proffers that have come to the fleet corporation for building completed ships, it was said today, show that steel ships can be built faster than wood. Steel ships complete, it is said, can be turned out within five months from the time work is begun, while wooden construction will require eight months. One statement in General Goethals'

letter would indicate that he does no agree with Chairman Denman as to the wisdom of taking over for govern-ment use the ships under construction, for American and allied citizens. General Goethals would turn back to owners the vessels com mandeered for the purpose of speed-ing them up and thus save the government money to be expended in more construction.

Gen. Goethals' Letter. General Goethals' letter to Chair man Denman follows:

"Now that the president has au-thorized the Emergency Fleet cor-poration to exercise the powers granted by congress to build and comman-deer ships, I intend, on Monday, to start ship construction which will

complete my shipbuilding program.
My full program is as follows:
"I. Ships now building: Contracts
for 348 wood ships have been let or
agreed upon, with a tonnage capacity

MORE APPROPRIATIONS

can of 1,318,000 tone at a cost, completed, of approximately \$174,000,000.

"In addition, I have under negotiation contracts for about 100 wood hips.
Contracts for seventy-seven steel

"Contracts for seventy-seven steel ships have been let, or agreed upon, with a tonnage of 642,800 tons, at a cost of approximately \$101,660,356.

"There are thus provided 425 ships of all sorts, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,860,800, at a cost of approximately \$275,000,000, besides 100 more weed ships under negotiation. I shall continue to let all contracts for wood ships (of design approved ships (of design approved

for wood ships (of design approved by the naval architect of the corpora-tion), which I can secure from responsible bidders. 2. Construction of standardised

2. Construction of standardized ships. My main reliance for getting the greatest amount of the most serviceable tonnage in the shortest time will be on the construction of fabricated steel ships of standard patterns. For that purpose I shall use, to some extent, the existing yards.

Will Build Two Plants.

"On Monday I shall offer contracts for the building of two plants (to be

for the building of two plants (to be owned by the government) for the construction of fabricated steel ships, to produce 400 ships of an aggregate tonnage capacity of 2,500,000 tons within the next eighteen to twentywithin the next eighteen to twentyfour months. For the building of
these two yards and the construction
of ships in them, I shall offer, as
compensation to the agents who
undertake the work, a fee of approximatey six per cent of the total cost
of the work, with rewards for savings
in cost and for speed in delivery.
Provision will be made for decreasing
the fee to prevent unnecessary cost. Provision will be made for decreasing the fee to prevent unnecessary cost. The contracts will give the government the benefit of government fixed commodity prices, and will provide for cessation of work at any time so that the appropriation may not be exceeded. Options will be given to the contractors to purchase the plants at arbitrated values on the completion of the work. of the work.

"The design of the ship is ready, the plans of the yards are ready, the distribution of the work of furnish-ing the material and of fabrication is

arranged.
"This part of the program will take all the \$550,000,000 available. not absorbed by contracts made or making as stated at the beginning of this letter. The program will more than redeem my estimates to the con-

(Continued on Page Two.)

REICHSTAG GOES ON STRIKE UNTIL SITUATION CLEARS Decided to Suspend Labors

of Full House and Committee for Present.

WAR CREDIT BILL HELD IN ABEYANCE

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Are Summoned for Conference by Kaiser.

REPORT UNTRUE.

AMSTERDAM. July 13.—According to a semi-official dispatch received here from Berlin today, the report of the resigna-tion of Dr. Von Bethmann-Holl-weg, the imperial chancellor, is

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—Serious news came from Berlin late today. The reichstag has gone on strike and the members have decided to suspend the labors both of the full house and the labors both of the full house and the main committee, until the political situation is cleared up. This leaves the war credit bill in abeyance.

Emperor William has summonded Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff and General Ludendorff, the chief quartermaster general for a conference.

This news should be interpreted in connection with intimations that the German government has decided to refuse to parliamentarize the cabinet and the difficulties in connection with the adoption of a peace resolution.

the adoption of a peace resolution.

QUESTIONS OF PEACE.
WASHINGTON, July 18.—The German political crisis centers principally on the questions of peace and internal reform, according to a review of state department advices issued tonight by the committee on public information, and "there is not the slightest reason to believe that it will

(Continued on Page Two.)

FOR I.W.W. ABATED BY ARRIVAL OF PROVISIONS

Men Are Placed Under Arrest by Order of the Governor.

CLEARY IN CHARGE.

HERMANAS, N. M., July 18.—Danger of starvation which today became real for the 1,200 men who were deported from Bisbee, Ariz., yesterday as members of the I. W. W., was carloads of provisions sent by the Ei Paso and Southwestern railroad. A truck load of supplies from Columbus also arrived tonight.

Under orders of Governor Lindsay to arrest the deported men. Sheriff Simpson, of Luna county, and Dissimpson, of Luna county, and Dis-trict Attorney Vaught, arrived here tonight. The officers have orders to take the 1,200 men to Columbus where they will be held in restraint and fed at the state's expense until final arrangements have been made

for their disposition.

Governor Lindsay telegraphed the state and war departments and P

state and war departments and President Wilson that he considered the refugees a national problem.

W. B. Cleary, Bisbee attorney and well known labor advocate, who was deported with the others, has taken unofficial charge of the party. He has counseled that the deported men make the best of the situation.

General Superintendent King of the El Paso and Southwestern, declared in Douglas, that Walter Douglas, a vice-president of that road had instructed him to transport the men to Columbus. Douglas is a leading official of the Phelps-Dodge corporation which is heavily interested in Bisbee mines. The idea in taking them to that point was to force their care onto that point was to force their care onto military authorities stationed there, King indicated.

The commander of the troops here confined his efforts to preserving order and carrying out the dictates of humanity in seeing the deported horde did not suffer from hunger. The former Bisbeeans were left pretty much to themselves and those with money besieged the little railroad telegraph office with telegrams of pro-test to state officials, telegrams ask-ing for aid, and telegrams notifying families, some of them in Bisbee, that they were all right.

THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN Circulation Yesterday

City 4,786 Suburban . . . 4,780 Country . . . 1,650

Service 194 Unpaid 127

War Purposes.

Calls for Extra Session of Congress-Gives State of War as Reason. July 13.-President WASHINGTON, July 13 .- War ap-

Menocal has suspended the constitutional guarantees and called an extra session of congress. The decree gives as a reason the

HAVANA.

state of war between Cuba and Ger-many, but it is believed in political gircles that the real reason is differences between the president and con-The president today vetoed a bill

recently passed in the house increasing the salaries of representatives.

Tonight, at the final session, of the regular congress the house repassed the measure over the president's BRITISH AIRMEN VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, July 13.-British airmen have been victorious in the most severe serial fighting since the begin-ning of the war. On the front in France on Thursday, fourteen Ger-man airplanes were brought down and sixteen driven down out of con-trol, says the official statement from

Considered Necessary for

propriations of about three billion dol-lars, in addition to the enormous sum already appropriated or sought, will be asked of congress in estimates which administration officials have given notice will be submitted next week. All the appropriations contemplated for war purposes in the near future will be grouped in a general deficiency bill, a draft of which already is under preparations by the house appropria committee. Next week officials will appear before the committee to explain their estimates. The exact total is uncertain as some big items are yet to be submitted, but there is no question in the minds of congres sional leaders that they will foot up close to the three billion dollar mark. That would bring the total appropriations exclusively on account of the war at this session of congress, including loans to the allies up to about ten bil-

The new measure will cover some man airplanes were brought down and sixteen driven down out of control, says the official statement from British headquarters in France to night. Nine British machines are reported to have been lost in the fight.

TO BE ASKED OF CONGRESS RUN ALLIED BLOCKADE About Three Billions More Loaded With Cargoes That Could Not Be Exported

STEAMERS WILL TRY TO

Without License. AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 18 .-

Eleven neutral steamers, loaded with grain and other cargo which could not be exported except under license after President Wilson's embargo proclamation becomes effective Monday, cleared ports without British letters of assurrance and will attempt to run the allied blockade.

Ten of the vessels are Dutch and the other Scandinavian. They have been lying at their docks here for some time while vain efforts were made to secure from British authorities the usual letters of assurance which would permit their passage

through to their destinations.

Besides grain, the ships carry a great quantity of meal cake and other cattle feed included under the terms of the embargo proclamation. No statement was avilable tonight from those directly interested in the terms. those directly interested in the trans action, but it was presumed that the shipping companies decided to take