

AGAINST DISPATCH OF AMERICANS TO EASTERN FRONT

Members of American Mission to Russia Disapprove of Recent Suggestion.

SAY THAT RUSSIA DOESN'T NEED MEN

Organization and Encouragement Are Russia's Needs Just Now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Emphatic disapproval of the suggestion that American troops be sent to the eastern front, was brought home by all except one of the members of the American mission to Russia.

It was authoritatively stated tonight that Charles Edward Russell is the only commissioner who believes it desirable to put soldiers from the United States in Russia and that the others are convinced that their presence would be detrimental rather than helpful to the armies of the democracy.

Elihu Root and his associates on the mission lunched with Secretary Lansing today and told him more of their experiences and conclusions. Their written report, submitted to President Wilson yesterday, probably will not be made public.

Need Encouragement. Organization and encouragement not men, it was explained tonight, are Russia's needs in the opinion of the majority of the commissioners. With strange soldiers, speaking an unfamiliar tongue, drawing better pay and eating better food than her own men.

Lending assistance to the men now in the field is the duty of this country, the commissioners feel. Rolling stock for the railroads to carry supplies and equipment to the native soldiers, and the supplies themselves are the real requirements and they will grow. Both Russian and Roumanian forces will need supplies and equipment worse next winter than they do today and the transportation problems then will be greater also.

Of the greatest importance, the commissioners say, is constant encouragement from citizens and the newspapers of the United States. Anti-American propagandists, headed by former residents of this country and now financed by German money, are seeking to paint Americans in the blackest shade, and thus discourage Russians from accepting their good offices.

Active Propaganda. The story of the origin of the extraordinary propaganda is vouched for (Continued on Page Four.)

NEW INDUSTRIES BOARD SEEKS TO PREVENT THE GOUGING OF THE PUBLIC

Excessive Profits On War Materials Will Not Be Tolerated.

HITCH APPARENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The government's war purchasing program was gone over in detail today by the new war industries board. It calls for an elimination of excessive profits on war materials sold to the American and allied governments and contemplates protection for the American people against extortionate charges.

At a morning session Herbert Hoover, who will chair the board's purchasing committee to handle the buying of food, was called in and in the afternoon the board conferred at length with Colonel W. W. Little, in charge of the construction of army cantonments.

One subject given especial consideration today was that of compelling American producers to sell war supplies to the allies at the same price charged the American government. Protests against this policy, it was said today are so general the government is taking steps to force compliance and if necessary will seek legislation to accomplish it.

Reports today that steel producers had declined to supply the war department with an order of rails for France because of the low price offered, indicated that open opposition to the announced policy is appearing.

The war department declined either to deny or confirm the rumor although it was learned that there had been some sort of a hitch.

The hope of the war industry and the administration is that industry will be brought over through negotiations and that no new laws will be required. This applies also to the administration's expressed intent of seeing that the general public also obtains its goods at reasonable prices. Under the food bill just passed by congress the government has entire power over the production and distribution of food, feeds and fuel and is not worried about its ability to deal with these products.

Officials believe manufacturers who decline to sell at prices prescribed could be handled by denying them the use of the railroads in transporting their goods. Control of exports, it is said, might be used to force them to make fair prices to the allied government.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW IS QUESTIONED IN SUIT HERE

Bill In Equity Filed With United States Court Clerk Here Against Charlotte Company and United States District Attorney W. C. Hammer.

Constitutionality of the Keating-Owen child labor bill, passed last year by congress and due to go into effect September 1, is questioned in a bill of equity filed here last night with R. L. Blaylock, United States District Clerk for the Western District of North Carolina, and made returnable before Judge James E. Boyd, of the United States District court, at Greensboro, August 29, at 11 o'clock. The action is styled R. H. Dagenhart, as next friend, representing his two minor sons, against the Fidelity Manufacturing company, of Charlotte, in whose cotton mills the boys are employed, and William C. Hammer, United States District attorney. The action seeks to enjoin the defendant company from discharging the two boys, in compliance with the terms of the Keating-Owen law, and to enjoin the United States district attorney from enforcing the provisions of the law.

Noted Attorneys. Appearing for the plaintiffs in the petition are Col. Clement Manly, of Winston-Salem, who represents the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, of that city, and Junius Parker, of New York, attorney for the American Tobacco company, both of which companies will be largely affected by the operation of the Keating-Owen law. Each is ranked with the leading corporation attorneys of the country, and their presence here is taken to mean that the suit against the Fidelity Manufacturing company, which is really a test of the child labor law, will be fought to a finish, and the constitutionality of the law thoroughly tested before the case is finished.

North Carolina is largely affected by the Keating-Owen law, and for that reason, the case before Judge Boyd will be of especial interest in this state, although the opposition to the law in congress, and the wide attention attracted to its various features, makes this suit, involving its constitutionality, one of nation-wide interest. It is believed that any action taken by Judge Boyd in the case will be promptly submitted to a higher court, as defenders of the child labor law, together with the United States district attorney, are likely to offer just as determined a fight as the two noted corporation lawyers.

Causes No Surprise. Filing of the suit in equity here last night will cause no surprise in this state, as it has been known for some time that preparations to test the constitutionality of the bill were under way, and a suit of some kind, to get the matter before the courts, has been expected for the past few weeks. That the test would be made in North Carolina was also expected, as this state is more largely affected by the provisions of the Keating-Owen bill than any state in the union, because of the many cotton mills, and the huge tobacco factories, all of which depend, more or less, on children to do their work.

Near approach of the time set for the Keating-Owen bill to take effect, September 1, has intensified interest in the proposed test of the law, for it has never been believed that the manufacturers affected by its provisions would submit to its enforcement without a thorough court test. The law provides that no article manufactured in a factory employing any child

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THREE MEN SHOT DURING RIOTING IN STREET CAR STRIKE AT LIMA, OHIO

Strike Sympathizers and Armed Guards on Cars Clash.

POLICE IN CHARGE. STATEMENT MADE.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Rioting broke out in the street car strike here late today. Three men were shot in a clash between strike sympathizers and armed guards on the city cars of the Ohio Electric Railway company. Police dispersed a large crowd gathered near the interurban depot. Mayor Simpson ordered all saloons closed at 5:30 o'clock.

Trouble started on the public square when E. K. Stroup, striking car man, attempted to board a car manned by strikebreakers and two guards. Chas. C. Rider, thirty-four, motorman of the car, is said to have shot Stroup, thinking he meant to attack the conductor. Stroup may die. A mob of more than 1,000 people pursued the car a block and a half east to the interurban station of the Ohio Electric company. There two westbound city cars were met and all three of the crews and six armed guards made a dash for the interurban building 100 feet away. The mob blocked the way and the men began shooting.

Leonard Short, striker, fell with a bullet in his abdomen and Charles Morrison, another striker, was hit in the hip. Short is expected to die. Four riot calls and a fire alarm brought police and firemen to the scene. The mob attempted to burn one of the cars but the department extinguished the flames. All three cars were so badly damaged they could not be moved to the yards. Six strikers and sympathizers were arrested, charged with attempting to burn the cars and with cutting trolley ropes.

Crowds gathered on the square tonight but there was no more trouble. The company made no further effort to operate cars. The men struck July 11, asking higher pay and better working conditions. A few days later they organized a union. The company has agreed to every demand except recognition of the union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Forecast for North Carolina: Generally fair and not quite so warm Friday; Saturday fair.



REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH DRAFTED MEN WILL BE CALLED TO THE COLORS ISSUED BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Two Hundred Thousand of the First Draft Army Will Be Called on September 1, and Will Be Forwarded to Their Training Camps Before September 5—Civilian Boards Have Charge of the Men Until They Actually Reach Their Camps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Regulations under which men of the new national army will be called to the colors, beginning September 1, were issued tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Two hundred thousand of the first 687,000 men will be called September 1 and forwarded to their camps before September 5. The whole business of assembling the troops at enlisting points, providing them with shelter, food and transportation and giving them their actual induction into military life is entrusted to the civilian local boards which select the men for service. Until the men reach the camps, they will not be in contact with uniformed officers. The civilian control is carried forward through every stage of the draft, to the very gates of the military camps where the making of soldiers will begin, to be completed within sound of the guns in France.

The actual call for men will go in each case from the provost marshal general to the state adjutant general, stating the number of men to be supplied at a specified time by the state. Each local board will be promptly informed of its proportion in the call, and the adjutant general will fix the date when men from his state shall enjoin for the camps.

Immediately the local board will make out the list of men to fill the call, fix the place of enjoinment and time of departure. Orders to the men will be posted and also be sent them by mail. They will be directed to report to the board at its headquarters not less than twelve hours or more than twenty-four hours before the time of departure. Prior to the arrival of the men at the board, adjutant board members are instructed to make arrangements for their accommodation, to find clean and sanitary sleeping places at hotels, lodges, houses, to arrange for their meals and to provide lodging and meal tickets to be taken in payment and redeemed for cash later by a government disbursing officer. In its discretion, the boards may grant permission for the men to remain at their homes.

Food Must Be Good. Arrived at the boards headquarters at the hour fixed, the men will be drawn up, the roll called and agents of the board will take them personally to their quarters, remaining with them until every arrangement for their comfort has been made. Emphatic instructions are given that the quality of food furnished shall be good and the board is held liable for seeing that meals are adequate. Retreat roll call at the board headquarters, set for 5:30 p. m., on the day of reporting to the board, will be the first military ceremony drafted men pass through. The board members are directed to be present in person and to inform the men of their military status, impressing on them the fact that disobedience of orders is the gravest military crime. The light harness, containing toilet articles and a change of underclothing, which the men are permitted to take with them to camp, will be inspected by the board.

For each district, five alternates will be summoned to the board headquarters in addition to the men actually selected to fill the board quota. They will be held at the assembling point until train time to fill in vacancies should any of the men fail to report. They will have Town Liberty. Except for retreat roll call, the men will be given town liberty until forty-five minutes before train time. The board will, during this interval, select one man from the levy who it deems best qualified to command and place him in charge of the party for its trip. He will name a second in command to aid him and the other men will be told that the orders of the two

CARPENTERS THREATEN TO STRIKE ON WAR WORK

Union Men Demand Closed Shop on All Army Cantonments.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Threats that every union man engaged on government work would strike within a few days unless demands of the carpenters' union for a closed shop on government contracts are met, were made by spokesmen for the union at a conference here today with representatives of the war and navy departments. The union leaders declared that if the strike is called more than 50,000 men will quit work. The negotiations were said to be deadlocked. No statement was given out, but the discussions were said to have included an offer by the union to admit non-union carpenters engaged on government work into membership without initiation fees.

According to the union leaders, carpenter work on thirty army cantonments, two port terminals, several aviation camps and the New York navy yard is affected. It was claimed that about 3,000 carpenters already are on strike at army cantonments near New York. The carpenters demand the immediate discharge of all non-union carpenters from federal work or the cancellation by the government of contracts with all firms employing such labor. At present it was said, only eastern territory is involved in the specific discussions.

ANTI-DRAFT MEETING PLANNED. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Federal authorities here tonight received advice from Baton Rouge to the effect that an anti-draft meeting was planned for next Friday night at Brihan, a small town near the state capital.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Little Jack DeSaulles, the four-year-old boy whose custody Mrs. Blanca DeSaulles shot and killed her divorced husband, John L. DeSaulles, spent an hour with his mother in her room at the Nassau county jail late today. The visit was unexpected by the mother, who had been asking for the child almost incessantly since her arrest. Mrs. DeSaulles and her son were left to themselves and the child romped about the room when his mother was not holding him in her arms. She wept when the time for parting came, but was considerably cheered by assurances from the jail attaches that the visit would be repeated. The boy was brought from the home of G. Maurice Hecksher, and Dr. Cleghorn said an X-ray examination would be made. The coroner's inquest into the death of DeSaulles, which started today, was adjourned until August 16. Efforts to find Miss Susanna Montean, Mrs. DeSaulles' maid, who accompanied her mistress on the night of the tragedy, were unsuccessful up to the time of adjournment.

ARTILLERY STILL BLAZING AWAY ON FLANDERS FRONT

No Marked Infantry Activity on Any of Main Battle Fronts.

INFANTRY ATTACKS IN WEST USELESS

Indications That Anglo-French Guns Are Leveling Positions.

On none of the battle fronts of Europe has the fighting activity of the last twenty-four hours been marked. In Flanders the great artillery battle continues violent, seemingly preparing the way for further heavy infantry activity.

The only infantry engagement in Flanders has taken place on the line between Ypres and Dixmude, with the French troops the aggressors in both instances. Northwest of Bixchoote the French have enlarged the gains made Wednesday. Southwest of Bixchooten, in the region south of Langermark, the French have made some progress.

Infantry Attacks Useless. Terrain conditions in Flanders, made more difficult by the rains of the last ten days, are such that without the destruction of enemy defenses by artillery fire, it is nearly useless to throw forward infantry attacks. There are indications that the Anglo-French guns of all calibres are engaged in level banks of the German defense positions. The German general staff reports the artillery fire in Flanders as very great and says it has been especially heavy on the Belgian coast and from Bixchoote to Hollebeke. The latter sector takes in most of the important Ypres salient.

Only Local Raids. Except for several local raids by the French, there has been no infantry activity on the long line from St. Quentin to the Swiss border. The French and German guns, however, are hammering the opposing lines along the Aisne front, in Champagne and in both banks of the Meuse in the Verdun region. Apparently, the Russians have checked greatly the Austro-German advance in Galicia and Bukovina, as no notable advances have been made by the Teutons since the Russian line stiffened. To the south in Moldavia, the Russians and Roumanians are attempting to re-occupy the positions north of Focshani lost to Field Marshal Mackensen's men. They have attacked the Austro-Germans with strong forces, but Berlin says the effort failed. The number of prisoners taken by the Teutons in this region is reported to have reached 3,900.

STENOGRAPHER ADMITS CALLING LAMBERT OVER TELEPHONE ON TUESDAY

One Mystery in Connection With Death of Wealthy Man Cleared.

WAS HER FRIEND.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Miss Alvina Perstrup until seven months ago a stenographer in the employ of the Lambert Pharmaceutical company, today revealed that she was the woman who telephoned the apartment of Jordan W. Lambert early Tuesday morning and asked the maid if he were ill. The maid went to Lambert's room and found him lying mortally wounded in a pool of blood. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Miss Perstrup said she was not the personal stenographer of Lambert, who was vice-president of the Pharmaceutical company. She said that Lambert was her friend and in company with other friends she had gone with him to cafes. Never, she said, had she gone with him alone.

On Sunday morning she said Lambert telephoned her that he was sick. She advised him to consult a physician, but he said "that would not do me any good. It's mental worry over Marion" referring to Marion Lambert, a brother now with an ambulance unit in France.

"Twice on Monday," said Miss Perstrup, "Mr. Lambert called me and early Tuesday morning he telephoned me again and said, 'I can not live any longer. I am so sick and lonesome. I wish Marion was here.' Then he hung up the receiver."

FORMER SENATOR WORKS DENOUNCES NEWSPAPERS

Tells Peace Meeting It Will Not Get Much Space in Papers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—John D. Works, of Los Angeles, former United States senator, today told the conference for democracy and terms of peace meeting that the Peoples Council of America that the proceedings of the gathering would not get much space in the newspapers. He said: "Do you suppose the Associated Press is going to carry anything to the newspapers it represents of what you and I are doing here today? Oh, no, why?"

"Not particularly because the Associated Press does not want to send out the news. Probably it does, but if the Associated Press were to take any such position as that—that it would send out freely the criticisms upon the war and legislation that brought it about against the will of the money kings of New York, who have been more instrumental than any other influence in bringing on this war, the Associated Press would go out of business."

WOULD USE COTTON FLOUR. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Members of the Louisiana Cotton Crushers' association at their annual meeting here today adopted a resolution asking that the federal food administrator make the substitution of cottonseed flour for wheat a national recommendation and that he urge all states to set aside two days each week for special use of bread made from the substitute flour.

Table with circulation statistics for THE ASHEVILLE CITIZEN. Includes rows for City (4,810), Suburban (4,903), Country (1,590), Net paid (11,303), Service (200), Unpaid (184), and Total (11,687).