

RUSSIANS FORCING WAY TO LEMBERG'S DEFENSES

Make Rapid Strides Against Austrians in Galicia --Italians Also Putting Austrians to Bad in Isonzo--British Gain Ground and French Shell Germans.

(By Associated Press.)
With rapid strides the Russians are forcing their way along the Dniester in Galicia in the direction of Halycz, considered one of the main outlying defenses of Lemberg on the south.

They already have reached the Dniester to the south of Mariampol, a town only eight miles southeast of Halycz. Likewise they are pressing to Monaster-Zyska, directly east of Halycz.

Spreading out in a fan like formation from Gorizia, the Italians are pressing the Austrians to the east and southeast along a 12-mile front. The principal effort apparently is directed towards Trieste, with the probable object of forcing Austrians from their salient in the Isonzo.

British pressure on the Somme is directed at the azen-la-Petit and Pozieres region and they have made additional progress north of both of these places, London announces.

The French in the Somme region evidently are preparing for a new offensive movement as they are pouring a concentrated fire on German positions.

THE WAR SITUATION

By the Military Expert of the New York Times.

By the capture of the bridgehead at Gorizia, which was announced by the Italians yesterday, Austria has been repaid with interest the blow struck in June in the Trentino. It is unquestionably the greatest victory the Italians have won since the beginning of the war. Italy's plan of campaign from the beginning, it will be remembered, was to neutralize the Trentino by blocking up all the passes leading into the Italian plain, and to smash through by a heavy attack the Austrian line of the Isonzo. In the first named feature of their operations they have been entirely successful. In the latter, however, they had up to yesterday met with failure. They did succeed in the earlier days of the war in crossing the river far down near its mouth near Monfalcone, and in controlling its eastern flank from Monfalcone to Gradisca. North of Gradisca, however, has been the great block to their progress, the Gorizia bridgehead. Here they have been held up from the beginning.

The importance of Gorizia is evident from an inspection of the railroad situation and of the main topographical features. The Isonzo comes down from the mountains through a narrow gorge. Its current is always swift, the stream deep and unfordable. It is therefore almost an impossible task to construct across it the usual military pontoon bridge. Just north of Gorizia the river broadens out and flows through a stretch of comparatively level country in the nature of a small plain or valley. At the head of this plain or valley is Gorizia itself. The town is situated in a pocket, the mountains curve in behind it and around it, leaving it fitted snugly in, surrounded on three sides by the mountains and on the fourth by the Isonzo. South of town is the bridgehead, the point where the railroad from Udine crosses the river. This is the point which the Italians have been fighting for almost from the beginning, this the first and the capture of which they announced last night. The town itself still holds out. While a large number of prisoners were captured in the positions at the bridgehead, the Austrian positions in the hills surrounding the village are not secure. These positions are being stormed by the Italians who have easy access across the river.

Just what effect the bridgehead will have on the situation is too early to say. Several things are, however, apparent. In the first place, the Austrians are weaker not only on this front, but in every other field than they have been at any other time since the beginning of the war, with Russia applying her tremendous power all along the Teuton front on her territory, Austria has to make the comparatively small number of troops she has left go as far as possible. Therefore the number of men holding each mile of the Austrian line is less, and is, moreover, growing less. The next point is that Italy, no matter how hard she might fight or what superiority she might have in men or equipment, absolutely will not be able to advance until she bridgehead at Gorizia fell into her hands.

Italy is after Trieste and Istria. Even beyond the Isonzo and what ever guarded the way for the Austrians kept the Italians back from their objective. In order to make any headway toward either one it is absolutely essential that Italy have free and good avenues across the river by which not only men and supplies, but heavy guns can be brought from one bank to the other without delay. This is possible. It seems, therefore, that now such a crossing is possible to them, the Italians should make more rapid strides than they have been able to make since the beginning of the war.

Just what Italy will do now no one can foretell. Lying immediately to the east of the bridgehead is a wide triangular-shaped valley, bounded on the north and south by high hills. Through this valley the railroad from Udine runs to Trieste by way of San-

Danice. This valley would seem the logical line of advance. If this advance were made successfully the entire Austrian line south of the valley would be turned. There is also another possible line of attack which will undoubtedly have consideration when the Italian staff is preparing for its next move. This is the line from Gorizia toward Unterloitsch by way of Aidussina. The object here would be to cut off Istria from the rest of Austria and thus to isolate the troops which are now in Istria. This would be the more destructive move of the two, as it would, if successful, entirely destroy as far as military value is concerned, a large section of the Austrian Army. Speculation as to what will follow this Italian success is at the present time idle. Italy's next move will prove of the greatest interest, and from it we can tell which course she will follow.

There is one point, however, that I wish to impress in connection with this new Austrian defeat. That is Austria's rapidly dwindling strength. We have no means of knowing with any degree of accuracy how many men of suitable fighting age Austria still has with the colors, on the firing line, and in reserve. But we have seen Austria driven literally from pillar to post, standing only when bolstered up with German contingents. Close to a million men have been put out of action in the last ten weeks, the majority of them permanently, so. Part of her force is disorganized by a succession of defeats as disastrous as the defeats which hurled Russia out of Galicia a year ago.

On the Isonzo, Austria held the strongest defensive line in all of Europe, with the possible exception of the visulva. This line Austria has been holding with comparative ease. Italy threw the best she had against it and was defeated, not once but many times. She has struggled for an individual position, not for days or weeks, but for considerably over a year, without success. There came a lull, a period in which Austria had time to rest from the succession of attacks and to perfect her preparations for those that were to come. This lull extended over several months. Then Italy struck and in five days broke down the Austrian resistance and took the position. There can be but one reason for this sudden success, and that is the weakening of the Austrian field forces by their depletion. Germany may persist, but Austria seems done for. Germany may force Austria to remain technically in the war and to furnish such aid as her remaining resources warrant. But Austria as an independent unit, as a fighting military entity, is to all practical purposes a nullity. Russia again reports another crushing blow delivered to the Teuton line in Galicia. The Stokhod front has temporarily lost interest. The Russians are evidently for the time being just sufficiently active to keep the Germans busy while her main blows are being struck against the Lombardy front. The blow this time fell between the Dniester and the Pruth northwest of Kolomea, and is directed primarily at Stanislau. Reports received from this front are not yet complete and we have a none too definite idea of just what has been accomplished. The Russians evidently have been advancing up along the Dniester River and have thrown back the Teutons practically to a straight line joining the mouth of the Zlota Lipa River with the town of Nadvorna. If this sound prove to be the beginning of the Austrian retreat between these two rivers, the Austrian position in northern Galicia is in the fastest sense of the word desperate. But one thing stands between the Austrian line along the Stripa and utter disaster, the River Dniester. If this river should be forced near Stanislau where the Russians are now fighting before the Austrians make good a fifteen-mile retreat to the line of the Zlota Lipa, the Russians are practically certain to achieve the greatest success they have yet won since their offensive began on the 4th of June.

DUTCH OFFICERS URGED BREAKING OF BLOCKADE

(By Associated Press.)
The Hague, Netherlands, Aug. 11.—A retired Dutch army officer claims the fatherhood of the transatlantic submarine service recently inaugurated by the "Deutschland." Jonkheer J. Sandberg, formerly of the Netherlands East Indian army, says that more than a year ago he dressed a letter to Admiral Von Tirpitz through the German consul general at the Hague, setting forth the idea of breaking the British blockade by this means and recommending its execution. A copy of the letter was a few days later brought to the notice of Herr Ballin, the Managing Director of the Hamburg-America line. The latter was much taken with the plan, and consulted with the competent authorities regarding its execution.

PLANT IN OPERATION.

The large refrigerating plant of the Shell-Milch Grocery Company is in operation and taking care of 1,000 pounds of meat every day. This refrigerator enables the company to sell the same kind of wholesome and toothsome meats that one buys in the larger cities. It is an expensive proposition, but is considered a good investment. The company expects to announce soon a day of inspection when the public will be invited to examine this means of preserving meat.

TRYING TO FIND WHY PAPER IS HIGH

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 11.—The federal trade commission announced today that its investigation into the print paper was delayed to some extent by the failure of newspapers to send in answer to the commission's questions.

"The suggestion is made," the commission said, "that some publishers are failing to send in replies to fear that their supplies will be cut off. The commission has assured all publishers that their replies will be treated as confidential, and no detail will be given to the manufacturers."

A large force of agents is now investigating the records of news print manufacturers, jobbers and others and information collected is being compiled in Washington as fast as it is received.

WOMAN'S PARTY MEETING IN COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Aug. 11.—Sharp difference regarding the manner of selecting a resolutions committee to draft a statement of the election policy of the woman's national party convention today.

A substitute motion that the committee consist of 12 members instead of five, proposed, and that the members be selected by each state instead of the national chairman, was lost by a vote of 40 to 42. An amendment intended as a compromise was immediately passed increasing the committee to 11—one from each suffrage state and the resolution was then carried unanimously.

Miss Blanche White of Norfolk, Va., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. F. J. Flagler.

WILL ALLOW VOTE ON SHIPPING BILL

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 11.—Republicans of the senate indicated today that they would permit a vote to be reached on the administration shipping bill late tomorrow or Monday. This developed while Senators Jones and Gallinger were cross-questioning Senator Simmons today on the revenue bill being drafted by the finance committee.

DEMOCRATS EXPECT EARLY ADJOURNMENT

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 11.—Democratic senators today still hoped adjournment could be taken early in September despite the refusal of Senate Republicans to ratify an agreement to map out a limited legislative course and adjourn by September 1. The shipping and revenue bills remained on the Democratic list. The Republicans wanted other legislation passed on at this session.

TO CELEBRATE SUNDAY.

The birthday celebration of Mr. H. J. Reitzel, who lives two miles from Conover, will be held Sunday, instead of tomorrow, as originally planned and all friends and relatives who counted on helping him celebrate who counted anniversary are urged to bear the change in mind. Friends of Mr. Reitzel are planning to make the day a notable one, as they want to show him the honors due one of his years and uprightness.

No Definite Proposal for Settling Railroad Dispute is Submitted

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Aug. 11.—No definite proposal for the settlement of the controversy between the railway systems and the four brotherhoods was outlined when the United States board of mediation and conciliation resumed today its efforts to settle the dispute by mediation.

Both sides had submitted their sides, and the situation was described by Mr. Knapp, one of the mediators, as a "deadlock on the face of it."

Mr. Knapp declined to prophesy as to whether a proper solution could be discovered. He said the mediators were not in touch with President Wilson and could not know what he contemplated doing.

It was expected that into the con-

WILSON TO TOUR TO PACIFIC COAST

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 11.—President Wilson practically base decided to make a speaking trip across the continent before the election in November. No details have been arranged, but they are being worked out.

The president's advisers have been urging him to make a number of speeches, but he has been withholding decision until the work of congress has progressed farther. It is now believed he will make the trip.

One of the suggestions for the proposed trip is for the president to review some of the troops on the border, but no decision on that has been reached.

Several invitations have been received, but none will be accepted until Chairman McCormick and others have gone over them.

DEATH OF CHILD.

Mary, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Parlier, died Wednesday morning at 5:30 after a few hours' illness of cholera infantum.

Mary was 8 months old, a lovable and bright child, the pet of the neighborhood.

The parents have the prayers and sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

May they be able to feel and say all things work together for good to those that love the Lord.

A FRIEND.

TURKEY REFUSES AMERICAN REQUEST

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 11.—Turkey has refused to grant the request of the United States that a neutral committee be permitted to undertake relief work in Syria, where thousands of native Christians are reported to be starving.

MARKETS

COTTON FUTURES.

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Aug. 11.—First prices were one to six points higher in the cotton market today and while the presence of overnight selling orders brought in by the sharp break yesterday afternoon caused some irregularity, active months sold higher. The market closed steady.

	Open	Close
October	14.17	14.13
December	14.37	14.22
January	14.46	14.32
March	14.66	14.45
May	14.71	14.61

HICKORY MARKETS

Cotton	—14
Wheat	—\$1.35

CHICAGO WHEAT

(By Associated Press.)
Chicago, Aug. 11.—Conflicting reports regarding the crop situation in Canada brought about rapid price changes in the wheat market here, with no decided advantage to either side. September sold at 1.44 1/4 to 1.45 and December at 1.47 to 1.48 1/2 and were followed by a sharp general setback and then a rally and another sag.

THE WEATHER

For North Carolina: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, light west wind.

Miss Winnie Gabriel of Terrell spent today with Mrs. B. W. Boyd.

Democratic and Republican clubs will be organized in Hickory tomorrow night.

PLANNING FLOOD RELIEF WORK IN STATE

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 11.—Representatives of the war and agricultural departments are expected to attend a meeting of the central relief committee of North Carolina here today to plan relief work in western North Carolina.

The central relief committee already has received in contributions nearly \$37,000, while relief funds at other points have been expended in giving immediate relief.

The federal relief fund will be devoted to constructing highways and remedying unsanitary conditions, the work giving employment to needy persons. Other sums will be spent for seeds to be given needy farmers.

The cultivation of certain crops have been recommended in order that they may mature before winter.

PREVENT SPREAD OF PLAGUE IN S. CAR.

(By Associated Press.)
Columbia, S. C., Aug. 11.—Under an order of the state board of health children under 16 years of age are prohibited from traveling on railroad trains in South Carolina unless they possess certificates signed by a physician.

The measure was announced as a precaution to prevent the spread of infantile paralysis of which there have been a total of 39 cases and five deaths in South Carolina.

SOWING CRIMSON CLOVER.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Lutz and children drove to Hickory today and were vaccinated. Mr. Lutz said farmers in his section were in pretty fair shape, though corn will not be as good as in some years. The pea crop, however, will be a bumper one, and many planters are sowing crimson clover. Mr. Lutz will put about 15 acres of the crop, which he says is worth much to land as a covering of stable manure.

RESCUE PARTIES GO INTO MOUNTAINS

(By Associated Press.)
Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 11.—Rescue parties proceeded far into the mountain districts today carrying relief to thousands of people in the Cabin creek valley, which was swept by a flood causing the loss of 60 lives and property damage into the millions.

Scores of men have begun to clean up the debris to prevent an epidemic. Railroad tracks for miles were wrecked.

COOLER WEATHER AIDS PLAGUE FIGHT

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Aug. 11.—The epidemic of infantile paralysis showed another slight decline today and health experts were hopeful that the cooler weather would check the spread of the disease. The daily bulletin of the health department for the past 24 hours shows that 31 children died of the disease and 165 new cases were reported in the city.

NON-UNION MEN DON'T WANT STRIKE

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 11.—R. T. Frazier of Nashville, Tenn., representing railroad employes in five states in the south who have filed a petition asking congressional action to prevent a nationwide strike called at the white house to lay the position of the non-brotherhood employes before the president. No engagement was made for him, because the situation is not such as to call for executive action.

Frazier, an employe of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, represents the non-brotherhood employes who oppose a strike, saying that less than 20 per cent of employes are in the unions.

Mrs. F. J. Flagler has returned from a visit in Norfolk, Va. and New Bern, N. C.

It is estimated that Irish potatoes planted this week will make a crop if an early frost does not nip them.

Mrs. W. E. Huss returned to her home in Salisbury yesterday afternoon being the guest for some time of Mrs. G. S. Watson.

ANTI-TYPHOID CAMPAIGN STARTS OFF WELL HERE

Hundreds at Chamber of Commerce Early Today Awaiting Turn to be Scratched--Over 4,000 Vaccinated in County to Date--Much Interest Shown.

When the anti-typhoid dispensary was opened in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 9:30 today, over 200 men, women and children were on hand awaiting their turn to be vaccinated, and Dr. Thos. M. Jordan of Raleigh, who is administering the treatment, estimated that he would vaccinate at least 1,000 persons during the day. He stopped at Highland this morning and scratched 79 arms before coming to Hickory and Dr. Chas. L. Hunsucker went to West Hickory.

Naturally, Dr. Jordan is pleased with the work in Catawba county. He already has scratched more than 4,000 arms, and with the thousand that he expected here today and another thousand at Newton tomorrow, the result of the first round will be at least 6,000 treatments. This will make about one-fifth of the population of the county immunized against typhoid fever.

Crisis in Greece Will Come With September Elections--War is Likely

(By Associated Press.)
Athens, Aug. 11.—The forthcoming elections in Greece (which cable advices have announced will be held in September) are being regarded with great importance, in view of what has taken place during the past fifteen months. It is declared, particularly by the adherents of the former premier, Venizelos, that militarism is in the balance against democracy, and that the divine right of kings is pitted against republicanism.

The campaign has already begun with Venizelos serving both as a rallying point and as a point of attack. The anti-Venizelos journals are calling him a traitor, accusing him of having sold his country to the entente powers and proclaiming him as a potential dictator who would turn his country into a French protectorate.

The Venizelists on the other hand have assumed the attitude that the king has no power under the constitution, and therefore they are stopped from assailing him for exercising a power which they deny exists. The king is really popular, and though many Greeks disapprove outspokenly of the royal participation in politics, there is no bitterness against Constantine I., personally. Nor is the figure head late premier Stephan Skoufandis especially attacked. Those who come in for attack by the Venizelists are the officers of the General Staff, the German propagandist Baron Schenk and ex-minister of Interior, Demetrios Gounaris, the real head of the Greek oligarchy.

There is nothing polite about the political methods of the Greeks. Strong epithets are commonly applied opponents in the editorials of respectable Athenian journals. And although the army is in process of demobilization, its officers are drawn into every possible political advantage of its organization while there is yet time. The soldiers of today, who will be citizens tomorrow, are harangued, treated to orders of the day and manifestos and generally shepherded by their officers into the anti-Venizelist fold. Each train bringing "reservists" (demobilized soldiers) from Macedonia is accompanied by one or more officers who talk politics to the men until they split up to return to their homes. Political leagues are being formed among the reservists under the tutelage of anti-Venizelist officers, and every effort is being made to converse all the political advantages of mobilization after the army has been disbanded.

These methods are fraught with menace to any sort of peaceful elections. Venizelos declared that the intervention of the powers guaranteed Greece on June 21 saved the country from impending revolution, and it said now that that prospect has not been entirely disposed of, even yet.

Eleftherios Venizelos, besides being one of the great statesmen of Europe today, is also a very astute politician. His personal organ, the Herald, which appears every Sunday, has some 300,000 subscribers, and the Cretan writes at least one leading article every week. As all of Greece lives in the cafes in the summer. There is just one topic of discussion—Venizelos and the Constitution—or Gentlemen! The King! A neutral diplomatist says: "The trouble in Greece is not yet over. It is just beginning. King Constantine cannot logically accept the elections calmly, for the elections mean the return of Venizelos. And Venizelos is determined to make it impossible for all time to come for the sovereign in Greece ever to take the reins of power as Constantine I. has done—if the Cretan has to change the Greek constitution to do it. For King Constantine to accept this is equivalent to abdication—and I believe he will actually abdicate before he will do it."

"What is a still bitter pill for the king to swallow is that the return of Venizelos in all probability means the entry of Greece into the European war on the side of the allies. They say that Venizelos and his followers are already placing orders for the necessary munitions and armament for the Greek army in that event. Can you see Constantine I. leading his men against the forces of his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, while Venizelos, whom he regards as his arch-enemy, governs the country in the royal name?"

"Considering the attitude of the king up to now, it seems only logical that he must resist by every possible means the return of Venizelos to power and all that return entails. After all, the king has put himself in the position of a leader of a political party, and if he loses he may find that the sole consistent course to follow is that incumbent on a political leader who has lost—retire to private life."

Outwardly, there is nothing visible in Greece to justify this statement. The new Greek cabinet under Premier Zaimis has today carried out the demands laid down in the entente ultimatum of June 31. Commence, general demobilization has been ordered. The sessions of the Senate have been suspended. New elections have been set for Oct. 1. Palamiras, the Chief of Police, has given place as Chief of Police to a devotee of Venizelos, Col. Zymbetakis. The effective, albeit unenforced martial law that has held all Hellas in leash for seven months has ceased to appear in special military patrols tramping the streets day and night with bayonets fixed.

Yet no astute observer in Greece believes that all of this indicates any real acquiescence in the terms imposed by the entente ultimatum. The royalists who for fifteen months, are alleged to have held the Greek constitution in suspension while constituting the foundations of a more strictly monarchial state, show no signs of abandoning their purpose. The anti-Venizelist newspapers are no less bitterly abusive of the allies than before. A large proportion of the army officers, as strong as ever in their devotion to the crown, continue the allies and praise the Germans quite as openly as ever they did. And the shipowners, the exporters, the politicians, who saw in the regime just ended vindication of their dreams of untold wealth, while they have seemingly bowed to the inevitable, are actually scheming to see how to regain their lost opportunity.

The "Nationalist" party, as the new constitution against Venizelos is termed, has gone before the people as the "Nationalists." Venizelos means dragging Greece into war. Do you want war?" On this basis they feel that they have a good chance of victory. As one of the national leaders put it: "The old men who stay at home will vote for war because they don't have to fight it. But the young men who have just come back from a year of being mobilized will vote against war, because they have had enough war. As there are more young men than old, we shall win." But should the "Nationalists" lose, their plan of action is all ready. They claim that the sovereign is empowered by the constitution to set aside the verdict of the people for the Venizelos, since he "appoints and dismisses his ministers," and the verdict of the people in a war since it is the king who declares war.