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SEND us your tires and tubes. Asheville Steam Vulcanizing Co.



1—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, as imperial chancellor, has been the center of a storm of dissonance in Germany. 2—Practice bayonet charge over a fence in one of the training camps of the Officers' Reserve corps. 3—French ladies of May driven to field work by the Germans who occupied the town; the photograph was found on a captured German officer. 4—Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, commander of the Russian army in Galicia and captor of Hallez.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President's Embargo on Foods and Other Supplies, Hard Blow at Enemy.

AMERICAN CROPS TO BE BIG

Russians, in Tremendous Drive on Lemberg, Break Through Teuton Line—Governmental Crisis in Germany May Result in Internal Reforms.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The matter of food, its production and control, is becoming more important daily as a factor in ending the war. The international aspect was brought sharply to the front last week when President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food and certain other articles. No one has been blind to the fact that Holland and the Scandinavian countries have been shipping great quantities of foodstuffs into Germany ever since the war began. This was with- in their rights, but to do it and still feed their own populations, they have been importing very heavily from America. Therefore it is equally with- in the rights of America, certainly the part of wisdom, to shut off the exportation to neutrals of all food- stuffs beyond what they need for their own sustenance and what we and our allies can spare. It would be stupid to continue to supply food, even indirectly, to our enemy, and the United States, though slow to act, is now act- ing wisely. The neutral nations of course are willing, but if they are not for us they are in a degree against us and must stand the consequences.

President Wilson, being a humanitar- ian, insists that the neutrals named must be permitted to ship into Ger- many dairy products, provided that they can give guarantees that such products will be consumed only by women and children and other non-combatants. This is kindly, but ig- nores the fact that the German women are doing most of the work in the em- pire, releasing all the men for fighting.

Great Crops in America.

The success of the American cam- paign for the increase of production is demonstrated by the highly encour- aging government forecast of crops. The average sown was immense and the general outlook is for correspond- ingly immense yields of all grains ex- cept wheat, and even in wheat there will be a fair average crop. The yield of corn will be tremendous, and in a word, the United States will have not only an abundance of food grains for itself, but also great surplus stocks for its allies. The crop of potatoes will be the biggest on record, and the hay crop, also of prime importance, will be heavy.

On the other hand, Food Controller Brockel, says Germany's fruit and veg- etable harvest is far below the average and that the yield of grain will be "as good as in 1915," which was a year of drought and miserable crops in the empire.

The senate is still trying to formu- late a law to regulate the distribution and use of the country's food and prob- ably other supplies of vital importance, and has agreed to vote on the bill on July 21. The long and patience ex- hausting wrangle over this measure has been caused largely by the deter- mination of the "dixies" to take advan- tage of the circumstances and make it a prohibition law. Whether the dis- tillation of whisky shall be prohibited, whether the stocks in bond shall be commingled and used for munitions, whether beer and wine shall survive or perish, and a dozen other like ques- tions have been the subjects of argu- ment and dispute. The inclusion or exclusion of fuel, steel and other prod- ucts also has been debated at length. Meanwhile President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have fledged and fumed and urged in vain, the food speculators have been making immense unearned

profits, and the people marvel at the stupidity of senators who are unable to comprehend the necessity for speedy action.

President Appeals to Business.

President Wilson on Wednesday is- sued an appeal to the business inter- ests of the country to display true loy- alty by foregoing unusual profits in selling their goods to both the govern- ment and the public. He warned them that extortion would not be tol- erated and condemned especially the ship owners who have maintained an unfairly high schedule of ocean freight rates. At the same time mem- bers of the Council of National De- fense were holding important confer- ences with the heads of the great steel concerns to arrange for a sufficient supply of steel for war purposes.

The immediate result of this confer- ence was the assurance of the steel producers that they would supply all the steel needed by the government at a price to be fixed after the conclu- sion of the trade commission's cost in- quiry. Thereupon the president an- nounced Chairman Denman of the ship- ping board to commandeer ships on the stocks, shippers and raw materi- als if necessary and to begin expendi- ture of the \$750,000,000 fund for the construction of a merchant marine.

The board has adopted the policy of building as many steel ships as possi- ble and making up the deficiency with wooden vessels. Delay in sending in registration lists caused a postponement of the great day for which the registrants in the national army have waited, the day of the draft, the lottery of fate in which the prizes are to be honorable service for all selected and death and wounds for many. During the week the war department issued complete instruc- tions for the work of the exemption boards so that it might be carried out with expedition and with reasonable assurance of fair and just treatment for all selected with death and wounds the training of the selected soldiers are being rapidly constructed and all other arrangements carried to com- pletion.

It was made known in Washington that every man of the 10,500,000 reg- istered will be drawn and that enough of the first names as they come out of the box will be used to fill the first army. The rest will be on reserve and will be called out in their order as long as more are needed.

Yet another step in the ranking of the great national army was taken last week when President Wilson called in- to the federal service the entire Na- tional Guard and National Guard re- serve, the transfer to be completed by August 5. This localizes the sending of the Guard outside the boundaries of the nation.

Various occurrences, more or less unimportant in themselves, have aroused our more than lenient govern- ment to the danger of permitting Tur- keys and their friends full liberty in this country, and a number of German employees of the diplomats in Wash- ington have been deported. Every day, too, German agents and spies in other parts of the country are being gathered in and put where they can do no harm. There is even some talk of legislation for the regulation of newspapers printed in the German language. This called forth a protest from the New Yorker Herald and a covert threat of disorders if it is carried out. The Ger- man-American press continues to at- tack our government's conduct of the war, so "strate" Great Britain and to sneer at Russia.

Getting After the I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World, a generally disreputable organ- ization that is openly opposed to the war, is making all the trouble for the country that it can by fomenting strikes and riots in those parts of the West where it is strong. It is accus- ed of being wholly pro-German and its do- ings are certainly treacherous and re- bellious. The war department has an- nounced that it is ready to do its part in suppressing these disorders, and var- ious Western communities are taking steps to rid themselves of the men who sit them up. Bisbee, Ariz., was the first town to act. The decent citizens of that mining center rounded up 1-197 I. W. W. members and sympathiz- ers, loaded them on a cattle train and deported them. Such mild treatment helps the town that applies it, but the

trouble makers only go on to other localities and continue their nefarious propaganda. Work is at a standstill in many of the biggest mining and lum- ber camps of the country.

The department of labor last week created the United States public service reserve, for the mobilization of adult male volunteers for service in employments of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to effective conduct of the war.

Russia's Drive on Lemberg.

Russia's re-awakened troops, direct- ed by General Brusiloff and command- ed by General Korniloff, continued their great drive in Galicia last week and inflicted a tremendous blow on the Austro-German forces by breaking through their lines and capturing Hallez. This city is regarded as the key to Lemberg, the immediate ob- jective of the Russian offensive, and last year was unsuccessfully attacked with Brusiloff from the north. This time he moved on it from the south and took it with comparative ease, togeth- er with a great number of prisoners. The German and Austrian armies were separated and their morale so broken that Korniloff was enabled to use his Cossack cavalry in the pursuit with telling effect.

Some distance to the north the Rus- sians fiercely attacked in the Pinsk sector, gaining considerable ground, and the activity of their artillery in the Riga region presaged an attempt to break that, the strongest part of the Teuton line in the east.

On the west front the Germans staged a successful drive against the British close to the Flemish coast, forc- ing them back across the Yser river in the dunes. British trenches were captured to a depth of 600 yards on a front of 1,400 yards. This German at- tack may be part of an attempt to reach Dunkirk, or it may have been made to forestall a British drive along the coast that would threaten the Ger- man submarine bases.

There was tremendous fighting in France, the Germans making desperate attacks especially along the Chemin des Damos. But the French withstood the assaults stoutly and when they were driven back anywhere, invariably recaptured the lost ground.

Germany's Internal Troubles.

Germany's internal ferment is in- creasing, the opponents of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg are growing in numbers and boldness, and the cabi- net seems to be breaking up. But all this can have no immediate effect on the prosecution of the war, for it is internal and the general staff, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, domi- nates the entire imperial government. Changes in the ministry mean little more than the substitution of one set of puppets for another, and even the fall of the chancellor will be of only academic interest to the outside world. It would appear that the war must go on until the kaiser, the crown prince and the Prussian militaristic chiefs are eliminated, or until the German ar- mies meet such crushing defeats that the people take matters into their own hands—which means the same thing.

The main committee of the reichstag refused to vote a war credit unless the government declared its policy re- garding peace and reform, and this the government refused to do. Since the demand of the committee is supported by a majority in the reichstag, a min- isterial crisis was inevitable. The em- peror himself went so far as to issue a manifesto declaring for equal fran- chise in Prussia. This, if granted, will decidedly weaken the dominance of the Junkers in the Prussian government. The attempt to restore the Manchu empire in China met with dismal fail- ure, and now turns out to have been financed by Germany. Another bril- liant stroke of foreign policy by Zim- mermann. The young emperor again abdicated and General Chang Hsun, his sponsor and the kaiser's agent, re- turned to the imperial city section of Peking, where he and his fast divid- ing army were beheaded in by the re- publican forces.

The weekly report of the British ad- miralty on submarine activities was very gratifying, showing only 17 mer- chantmen were sunk, while 17 others that were attacked, escaped. During the same period arrivals in British ports were 2,898, and sailings 2,738. The American steamer Kansas was de- stroyed by a German U-boat.

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River, where he began a revival meeting on Monday. He expects to hold a meeting at Cuthers Creek in August.
Dr. Owen said he had gone to Mars Hill only for a time, and that Asheville is still his residence.