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**War is Still in Primary Stage**

London, June 24.—Discussing the situation which necessitates the Russian retirement in Galicia, the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "The Russians now realize that the war is still in its preliminary stages. The enemy's national military organization is so admirable and complete that the allies must have time, many months, perhaps, years, to wear down the enormous initial advantages of German aggression. The Russians believe the end is more than ever sure, but still very far off."

"The Galician campaign shows that Germany at last has realized the mistake made earlier in the war of ignoring Russia, which, of all the allies, was best prepared for war, and therefore ought to have been dealt with first. The Germans can repair their initial error only by bringing Russia to a decisive battle, but Russia has a thousand mile of man oeuvring ground before vital part of the nation can be reached. Therefore, Germany has a hopeless task in attempting to force the hands of Grand Duke Nicholas."

"Lemberg really is a very secondary matter both from the German and Russian points of view. The Russians will not accept battle until the Germans commit some fatal error, but will continue the policy of wearing down the Germans until the time comes for a general move by all the allied armies."

London, June 24.—The Times military correspondent, dealing with the fall of Lemberg, points out that there are five Austro-German armies marching eastward on a broad front or endeavoring to force a passage of the middle Dniester. A sixth army, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, according to the correspondent, is posted on the Tanew River with a mission to protect the left bank of the main armies. There are also, he says, German troops in the angle of the San and Vistula rivers, while back of the Vistula and the Pilica General von Woyrich's army links up the main operating armies with German forces in Poland.

"If the Grand Duke Nicholas can strike Joseph Ferdinand hard on the Tanew," says the correspondent, "the face of affairs may change, but there is no news that there are Russians in sufficient strength on the Tanew to embark on such operations, failing which the security of the Austro-German main army is reasonably assured."

"With the fall of Lemberg it may be assumed that General Ivanoff will fall back on the line of the Sareth and Bug rivers, and it may require hard marches and hard fighting to accomplish this."

Rome, June 24.—The official statement issued last night at the headquarters of the general staff of the Italian army was as follows:

"Along the entire front there has been an artillery duel between pieces of heavy and medium calibre."

"The enemy endeavored last night to attack particularly Montepiaro, Val Grande, Val Piccolo, Crestaverze (situated between Pizzocollina and Zeilkenkofel) and Crestaverzo, which have been occupied by our troops yesterday."

"During the night of June 21-22 and continuing the following day the enemy made three desperate attacks against our position at Freikofel."

"All these attacks were repulsed successfully by the splendid fire of our artillery and the use of hand grenades. The enemy left 200 bodies on the battlefield."

"In the Bay of Plezzo preparation are being made by the Austrians for the installation of heavy artillery, and along the neighboring heights convoys have been seen going from Plezzo toward the Upper Isanz."

"In the Monte Nero region and along the Ionzo the day of June 22 passed quietly."

London, June 24.—The government has decided to allow prisoners of war

to help in the harvesting of crops near places where they are under detention. This outside labor will be performed only under specified conditions.

Washington, June 24.—Great Britain's memorandum on its orders in council, against which the United States has made representations claiming undue interference with commerce, will be given out at the State Department late today for publication in tomorrow morning's newspapers. Officials declined to discuss its contents in advance of publication, but it was understood to be a further statement of Great Britain's position in reply to previous American arguments. It will be one of the factors in the new American note which is soon to go forward dealing with the same subject.

Paris, June 24.—The French War Office this afternoon issued a statement on the progress of hostilities, which reads as follows:

"In the region to the north of Arras last night passed relatively calm. If we except the territory to the north of Souchez, where the cannonading never ceased. The enemy bombarded Arras, the hospital of the Holy Sacrament being particularly damaged. Some Sisters and some of the nurses lost their lives."

"In front of Dempiere, to the west of Peronne, the explosion of a German mine was followed by a violent bombardment of our trench. An attack on the part of the enemy executed by a not numerous force was easily checked by us."

"On the heights of the Meuse at the Calonne trench there has been no change in the situation. We are maintaining our position in a section of second German line. In Lorraine, not far from Leintrey, the enemy delivered a counter-attack. After a rather spirited engagement, they were repulsed."

"On the rest of the front last night things passed quietly."

"The number of prisoners made since June 14 in the region of the Foch River now amounts to 25 officers, 63 under officers and 628 men."

Paris, June 24.—An official note made public in Paris today gives the details of the land operations on the north side of the Dardanelles, between June 1 and June 8, and relates as a result of attacks by the French and British again of from 150 to 400 yards along the front of over a mile was made. The British troops took over 500 prisoners.

London, June 24.—The Times military correspondent declares that neither Great Britain nor Russia has yet been able to put their full strength into the field for identical reasons, shortage of ammunition, and owing to this it may be necessary to postpone until next spring the final settlement with the Teutonic powers.

**'WILD BEAST LOOSE IN THE WORLD.'**

The New York Tribune, in a recent editorial article said:

"Let no German mistake the temper of the American people; let no German, high or low, misunderstand the new vision which has come to our citizens in the days which they have stood beside their murdered fellow citizens."

"Whether we now join in the war, whether we now draw the sword henceforth and until the destruction of those who today dominate Germany, the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans as allies. They will hope and pray for their success. Many millions will regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilization."

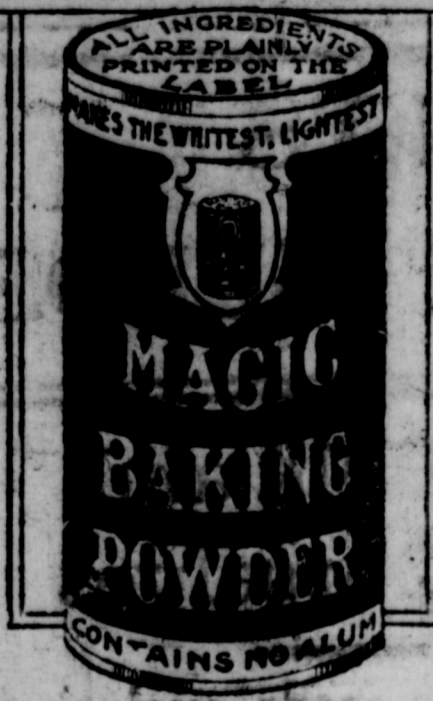
"Let none mistake this fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle of nations; it is a battle between civilization and barbarism. A German victory would mean the destruction of all we hold best in our national life."

**International Nihilism**

(London Times.)

Neither right nor law exists for Germany when she is at war. They exist, she insists, for others, but where she thinks she can snatch a military advantage neither treaty nor universal custom, neither promises nor oaths nor the first instincts of humane feeling are to hold her work back. For her alone the plea of military necessity, which she construes to include the slightest prospect of military advantage, wipes out all the obligations of morals, of religion, and of law. The right of neutrals have ceased to exist in her eyes as completely as the rights of belligerent enemies. If neutrals like to waste ink by asserting them on paper, she is quite willing to humiliate this weakness.

**NO ALUM**



**PRISONERS BUILD KIEL CANAL IN ENGLAND.**

Some hundreds of German prisoners, mostly from the naval service, are held on the estate of a retired British naval officer. These have spent their spare time in constructing on the estate a miniature duplicate of the Kiel canal. This shows locks, bridges, wireless stations, lighthouse and cottages. Vessels of all descriptions sail about the pool, with complete dreadnoughts, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines. A complete Gothic church of the Lutheran denomination stands half way up the hillside. The prisoners have been so busy at this work that only a few county police are required to guard them.

**GERMANY WILL STOP AT NOTHING.**

A young German chemist told a neutral correspondent of the London Daily Mail that there are no chemists on the German firing line because "One chemist is worth more than a battalion of soldiers to the fatherland." He was referring to the use of poisonous gases in trench fighting, a means of offence that can he believes, be made vastly more effective with better means of distributing the gas. The same man declared, "Sooner than Germany should be wiped out as a nation we would destroy Europe. We would not hesitate to let loose cholera bacilli on the armies of our enemies."

**The Soul of France.**

(Boston Transcript)

Cameo of war and a man-cameo of soul of France. Lieutenant Chatanay, officer of reserves, was killed at Vermelle. This letter, found on his body: "I wrote this letter because one never knows what may happen. If you get it it will mean that France has wanted all I could give her. Don't mourn for me for I shall die happy. The only thing I worry about is the position you will be in with the children. But as for bringing up the girls I am not anxious. You will manage as well as I could have done. Kiss them for me, and tell them that their father has gone on a long journey and did not forget them."

"There will also be another baby whom I shall not know. If it is a boy, I shall love him to be a doctor. Well, of course, after the war France should still be in need of officers. Tell him when he is old enough to understand that his father gave his life that his country might be greater and stronger. I think I have told you all the essential things. Promise not to bear any grudge to France if she takes me. I hope we shall meet again some day. My poor darling, I haven't even had time to think much about our love, great and strong though it be. Good-by, the long good-by. Be brave.—Thy Jean."

**WELL'S METHOD FOR ENDING WAR.**

London, June 23.—H. G. Wells in an article in the Daily Express, argues that a method for ending the war would be for the Allies to build and send a tremendous fleet of aeroplanes to the rear of the German lines and destroy all the German ammunition factories. He contends that it would be cheaper to launch 2,000 aeroplanes against Essen than to risk one battleship.

**SHOOK HIS TOE OUT OF HIS BOOT.**

An American serving in the French Foreign Legion felt a pain in his foot and took off his boot. Hearing something rattle in the boot he shook it and his great toe dropped out, having been nipped off by a German bullet. "Of course," he says, "I knew I was wounded when my shoe came off because of the blood, but I never knew my big toe was shot off. I thought what rattled was a piece of shell."

**BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES WILL BE FULL OF BLIND MEN.**

A surprisingly large proportion of hospital cases in Germany are due to head wounds, the result of the dug in trench method of fighting. Hundreds and hundreds are stone blind, but otherwise physically fit. "Not infrequent and extremely pathetic," says a correspondent of the New York Sun, "is the sight of a fine strapping fellow, ruddy with youth, but with head and eyes bandaged, being led out for exercise by a uniformed companion. What a problem for each of the belligerent countries in these and thousands of others maimed in early youth, robbed of ability to support themselves."

**French Winning in Alsace**

Paris, June 23.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement on the progress of hostilities which reads as follows:

"In the region to the north of Arras bombardments have been continued on both sides, and lasted throughout the entire night. The Germans furthermore endeavored to deliver new counter attacks, one near the Neuville cemetery and the other in the direction of the Labyrinth. Each was completely repulsed."

"To the west of the Argonne, not far from the road running from Binarville to Viennes le Chateau, the fighting is going on in the German trenches, hand grenades being used. On the remainder of the front in the Argonne the Germans have expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering any infantry attack."

"On the heights of the Meuse at Calonne we yesterday evening reconquered a further section of the second German line."

"In Lorraine yesterday saw fresh counter-attacks against the positions which we have taken near Leintrey. They were repulsed, and we returned all our gains at the same time taking some prisoners."

"In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, in the region of Dan-de-Sapt, the enemy yesterday evening, after having thrown nearly 4,000 shells in a few hours against one of our works, advanced along a front of 200 yards and succeeded in gaining a footing. At the same time an attack upon neighboring trenches was delivered. This German offensive was immediately checked by a French counter attack made with great brilliancy. We captured almost all the lost ground. The enemy was successful in maintaining his position only at the extremity of our work. We took 142 prisoners, including three officers."

"In the region of the Frecht river we have occupied Sondernach, Upper Alsace, and we have pushed our line along the slopes to the east of this village."

Some men look for work as if they were afraid to find it.

The man who makes good doesn't waste time thinking about it.

No man can give orders until he knows how to take them.

**War News.**

Petrograd, June 25, via London, June 25.—Austro-German forces were repulsed with heavy losses at three points on the Dniester river by the Russians, according to an official statement under date of June 23, given out to-day at the headquarters of the general staff. In the Koenigsberg district the Russians carried by assault a strongly fortified height. "Enormous" losses are said to have been inflicted upon the Germans in the Kozany region.

Referring to operations near Lemberg the statement asserts that Russian counter attacks were successful.

London, June 25.—The Petrograd correspondent of the London Telegraph cables:

No surprise was caused here by the evacuation of Lemberg. The reasons assigned for the step were reported in the despatch on Tuesday. It is impossible to foresee the immediate developments of the campaign in this quarter, but authoritative military men are very positive in their assertions that the wave of Austro-German irruption has reached its high water mark, and that every extension of the enemy's lines of communication does something to hasten the progress of the equalization of the forces.

"It is asserted that though the enemy has concentrated all his energies on the Galician campaign and struck at no sacrifice of his soldiers' lives, he has nevertheless failed to accomplish anything substantial towards the realization of his chief aim to strike a deadly blow at the Russian armies. These are still intact and may be expected to render a good account of themselves when their equipment approximates a level with that of the German troops."

"According to prisoners that have arrived at Kiev, the Germans have in their fighting line in Galicia regiments which a fortnight ago were operating in the district of Arras, France. These prisoners say that the Germans have already lost half of the army with which they commenced their Galician aggressive."

Berlin, June 25, by wireless.—Today's official report says the German army northwest of Halicz in Galicia has withdrawn to the south bank of the Dniester river. The statement reads:

"That portion of General Von Linzinger's army which was northwest of Halicz has been transferred to the south bank of the Dniester. Further up the river the German attacks are advancing. The left wing of the army is now near Chodorow."

"A man is as cleverer as he feels; a woman is cleverer than she looks."

**HAPPY BERNSTORFF.**

(Buffalo Express.)

Probably no resident of this country was more pleased to see Dr. Dernburg sail away than the German ambassador to the United States.