

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT IN GALICIA, WAS LIKE GENERAL JOFFRE'S RETREAT TO THE MARNE

GREAT GERMAN NITRIC ACID PLANT DESTROYED BY ALLIED AIR FLEET

Raid on Ludwigshafen, May 27 most important aerial exploit of the whole war—A hard blow to the enemy.

A special cable to the New York Herald gives further details of the raid of May 27, on the German station at Ludwigshafen, and shows the importance of the exploit.

The correspondent of the Herald says: "The raid by eighteen French aeroplanes on the great German factory of materials for explosives at Ludwigshafen has come to be recognized as the most important operation so far executed by the aerial forces of any country."

The French communication at the time described it as "a most beautiful raid," and now that results have shown the full importance of the damage done it is seen that the attack was successful even beyond what the enthusiastic airmen could have dared to hope.

The official announcement of the raid told how on the early morning of May 27 French aeroplanes attacked the Baden aniline and soda factory at Ludwigshafen with apparent success, and that all but one of the number returned safely. The fact was that the airmen bombarded two factories, dropping forty-nine bombs on the main factory and thirty-six on an annex at Oppan, some two miles distant.

The airmen reported at the time the amazing fact that every single bomb had struck home and that the enormous plant of the great German dye trust and its branch were both enveloped in dense fumes as they sailed away.

Through means which, of course, are not for publication, it has since been learned that the damage to the plant was complete, how important this is as a military exploit can be realized only when one learns the nature of the product that these factories had been making and which has heretofore been kept as secret as possible.

It was really the new annex at Oppan that was the more important of the two plants for the airmen to destroy and they destroyed it, and incidentally ruined the main plant.

This new factory at Oppan represented the result of feverish activity by the German authorities to make up through the skill of their chemical laboratories a grievous loss they have suffered by the suppression of their maritime commerce. Here, for some months, they had been manufacturing the nitrate products which are indispensable for the making of explosives.

Nitric acid, the base of all modern powders, came to them from Spain, Chili and Peru in normal times. The blockade left them a serious problem to solve. It is interesting to note that French chemists had already solved this problem. A French corporation extracts azote from the air by fixation on lime at the great water power plant in Norway, but this was not for the Germans.

Their problem was the direct synthesis of nitric acid. One of their chemists, Professor Haber, showed how it could be done. But, according to the French expert, Mr. Lucien Chassagnon, the process was a laboratory one, slow, expensive and not commercially satisfactory. He tells in the Paris Journal how the German authorities turned the problem over to the great dye corporation and how the late Professor Haber in hand, and put at his service its wonderful laboratories and practically unlimited financial resources. All that was asked of him was to overcome the difficulties that stood in the way of the manufacture of nitric acid.

Last December, after four months' work, the professor had triumphed. He had found a process by which, when the reaction was once brought about, it required no more energy. Then it was that the feverish work was begun on the big factory at Oppan.

Night and day it was pushed ahead. And then, new machinery having been installed on a vast scale and whole regiments of workmen being set to their task, the plant was set running to its capacity. It had been furnishing the army with explosives for some weeks when the French made their raid. The consequence was that all the work was undone and more feverish energy will have to be spent on its rebuilding and its new equipment.

And now, who knows, when it shall again have been made ready to produce the precious, the indispensable nitric acid, some more aerial raiders may not fly across the Vooges and undo all the laborious work?

ENGLAND TO TAKE AN INVENTORY OF HER RESOURCES

London, June 15.—Now that the agitation for munitions is at its height, England is going to take stock of her resources. A bill providing for "the registration of national resources" is to be introduced in the House of Commons next week by Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, according to announcement made tonight by William H. Fisher, Unionist member for Fulham. Just what will be the scope of the inventory, and whether it will include men, as well as supplies, has not been made known.

CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, June 24.—The following casualty list was issued here this afternoon:

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Prisoners of War at Giessen, Germany.
Pte. Dolfo Mello, Italy. Pte. Wm. James Banford, Ontario. Pte. John Souter, Roseland, B. C. Pte. Thomas Hutchison, Vancouver, Corp. Nathan Rice, New Westminster, B. C. Pte. C. B. Sharp, Roseland, B. C. Pte. C. Mas, New Westminster, B. C.

Dangerously Wounded.
Pte. Charles Peter Leslie Pearson, Coglian, B. C.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Prisoners of War.
Pte. Alex. McLeod, Scotland. Pte. C. R. Williams, Eng. Pte. Wm. Henry Woddy, Eng. Pte. David Patrick Quinn, Ireland. Pte. Alex. Scott, Eng. Pte. Walter Holdsworth, Pte. Geo. R. Wishart, Sergt. Edward Rogers, Lance Corp. Charles McRobbie, Lance Corp. George F. McAllister, Lance Corp. Wm. Osward, Scotland. Pte. Thomas Jackson, Pte. Andrew Halley Jones, Eng. Pte. Wm. Lundin, Scotland. Pte. Wm. John Long, Ireland. Pte. Percy Thomas Lewis, Wales. Pte. Fred Ladd, Eng. Pte. David B. Logan, Pte. Benjamin McIvor, Scotland. Pte. Campbell Christie, Eng. Pte. James Ritchie, Scotland. Pte. Michael James, Eng. Pte. James Wink, Scotland. Lance Corporal Alfred D. Husband, Pte. Thos. Chaffield, Eng. Pte. Chas. Craighead, Scotland. Pte. Hugh Scampbell, Eng. Pte. George Astlie, Scotland. Pte. C. Beasley, Pte. Herbert Bowerbank, Eng. Pte. John B. Robert, Bait Brown, Pte. Jas. Bagley, Scotland. Pte. Robert James Bell, Pte. Albert John Berry, Eng. Pte. Andrew Coventry, Pte. Thomas Carmichael, Scotland. Pte. Victor G. Howard, Sergt. Wm. Russ, Sergt. Frederick J. Harcombe, Eng. Corp. John Thomas Fellows, Scotland. Pte. Frederick C. Dutton, Pte. Alfred Elliott, Pte. John Victor Wm. Essex, Pte. Arthur Wm. Fox, Eng. Pte. Jas. T. Holmes, London, Eng. Pte. John G. Harvey, Dublin, Ireland. Lance Corp. Frank Hubbard, Pte. M. J. Kensel, Eng.

Missing.
Pte. Arthur Alex. Scott, Eng.
The nine o'clock list is as follows:

FIRST BATTALION
Wounded
Pte. Austin William Walker, Dine, England. Pte. Joseph B. Pratt (formerly 9th Battalion) Virginia, Minn.

THIRD BATTALION
Seriously Ill
Pte. William Grounds (formerly 23rd Battalion) England

Prisoner in Germany
Sergt. Arthur F. Piquet (formerly 9th Battalion) England.

FIFTH BATTALION
Prisoner in Germany
Pte. Sander J. Mill, England; Pte. Joseph H. Leach, England; Pte. Harold Brown, England; Pte. Leonard Collison, England; Pte. C. W. Webster, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION
Prisoners of War
Pte. William J. Bailey, Ireland; Pte. Dana Smith, Sacramento, Calif.; Pte. Sedore, Neche, North Dakota; Corporal George A. Davidson, Nanaimo, B. C.

TENTH BATTALION
Wounded
Pte. James R. Scott, Grand Vial Post Office, Man.; Corporal Charles W. Hodges, Calgary.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION
Killed in Action, April 24
Pte. William Christie (formerly 4th Battalion) Scotland; Lance Corporal John B. Adams, Three Rivers, Que.; Pte. Angus Gray (formerly 17th Battalion) Granton, Pictou, C. N. S.

Wounded
Lieut. A. M. Fisher, Guelph, Ont.

Prisoners of War
Major Douglas R. McCuaig, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION
Reported Missing
Pte. Edwin James Pike, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION
Prisoners of War
Pte. Angus McDonald, Gananogue, Ont.; Pte. James R. Miller, Pte. John H. Jolliciffe, Toronto; Pte. H. O. Lamb, (formerly 17th Battalion), Haliburton, Ont.; Privates Allan McDonald, Robert Simmons, Alexander Yetman, James C. McNeill, Toronto; Pte. Albert McCluskey, Cobalt, Ont.; Sergt.

M. J. Gillespie, Toronto; Pte. R. Carmichael, (formerly 4th Battalion), Collingwood, Ont.; Pte. Alfred Barker, Berkley, Ont.; Pte. Allan Hunter, Toronto; Sergt. Claude Ashling, Toronto; Privates Robert B. Adams, Ernest O. Callaghan, Robert O. Brown, Toronto; Pte. Fred Ball, Midland, Ont.; Privates George J. Adams, Frank Haley, Walter Balmer, James Alexander Everett, Charles Robertson, John T. Cameron, Corporal Charles Lunnon, Toronto; Pte. Horace McArthur, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.; Pte. James Milne, Scotland; Privates William Parker, George Ruddock, Thomas Spalding, William Thora, Joseph T. Wells, George F. White, England; Pte. William J. Whelan, Ireland; Pte. William Webster, Pte. Frank Wilson, England; Pte. Archibald McCallum, Avon, Ont.; Pte. G. B. Duguid, London, Ont.; Pte. Bernard W. Hannan, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Privates John Strachan, Roy Stamps, William Sutherland, Thomas J. Noon, Toronto; Pte. Alexander McLeod, London, Ont.; Sergt. E. McCormick, Arran, Ont.; Pte. Robert G. Blackburn, (formerly 17th Battalion), Regina, Sask.; Pte. Ernest W. Hopkins, Peterboro, Ont.; Lance Corporal John R. Hill, Kilauea, Ont.; Pte. Albert Hannan, Toronto; Pte. Peter O. Nicholson, Toronto.

Prisoner at Gettogen.
Pte. Harold S. McNeil, (formerly 17th Battalion), WESTVILLE, N. S.

Missing Between April 24 and 29.
Pte. Fred William McMillan, Owen Sound, Ont.; Pte. John Stromberg, Owen Sound, Ont.

Died Between April 22 and 24.
Lieut. G. B. Taylor, Toronto.

SECOND FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Dangerously Ill
Sapper Euan P. Griffiths, South Wales.

PRINCESS PATS.
Wounded.
Pte. ELLSWORTH J. REID, (formerly 12th Battalion), No. 17 SIMON STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

TURKS ABETTED SIMESI TRIBESMEN IN THEIR REVOLT

Rome, June 24, via Paris.—Reports received by officials of the government indicate that Turkey with the support of her allies, planned to give assistance to the Simesi tribesmen in their uprising against the Italians in Libya. The purpose of this movement is said to have been to compel Italy to keep a large number of troops engaged in Northern Africa. This purpose was not achieved, however, the Italian government having withdrawn its military posts in the interior. In consequence Italy now requires a smaller force than heretofore in Libya.

To Make Hairs Vanish From Face, Neck or Arms

Keep a little powdered delatone handy and when hairy growths appear make a paste with some of the powder and a little water, then spread over hairy surface. After two or three minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be entirely free from hair or blemish. This simple treatment is unfailing, but care should be exercised to be sure and get genuine delatone, otherwise you may be disappointed.

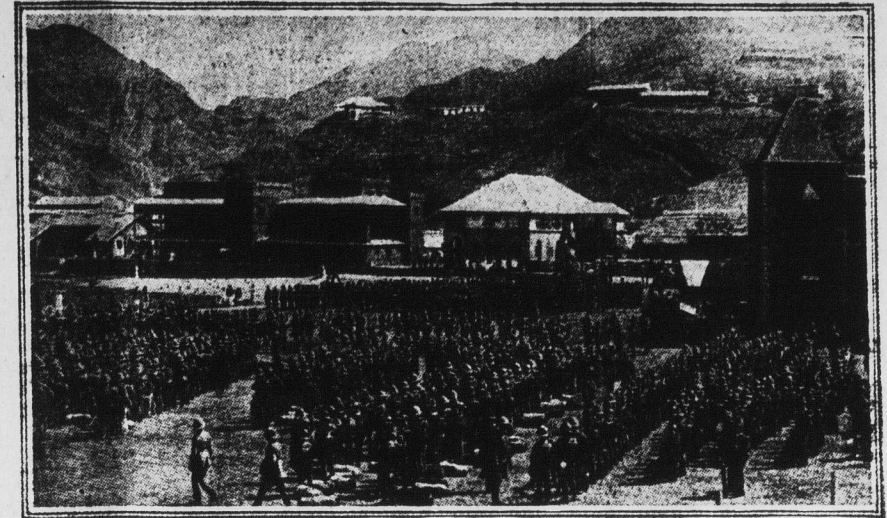
DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Wilmington, N. C., June 22.—Str. Matilda Weems, from Baltimore, reports having sighted an unidentified schooner, bottom up, eight miles off New River, N. C.; coast guard cutter Seminole has gone to investigate.

St. Tarran reports June 10, lat 43 37 N, lon 43 40 W, passed nine icebergs.

U. S. coast guard str. Seneca reports a large iceberg June 21 in lat 46 20 N, lon 34 10 W.

BRITISH TROOPS AT ADEN GUARDING ENTRANCE TO RED SEA



Aden is a strongly fortified post on the Arabian coast. The town, or Aden camp, is on the east side of the bay, opposite the fortified island of Sirra. The country beyond Aden is extremely rocky and broken, with little or no vegetation to relieve the barren aspect of the view.

CAPTURE OF LEMBERG NO STRATEGIC GAIN FOR ENEMY, FEELING IN PETROGRAD

Strong Stand Made by Russians on Tanew River a Significant Feature—No Alarm at Proximity of Teutonic Foe to Russian Border—Successful Retirement no Indication of a Defeat.

Petrograd, June 24, via London.—The Russian retirement through Galicia, entailing the evacuation of Lemberg, is likened by Russian critics to Gen. Joffre's retreat to the Marne in the first part of the war. They explain that such a successful retirement, keeping the army intact, is nowise equivalent to defeat.

As Gen. Joffre was not afraid to permit the Germans to approach near Paris, so the Russians claim not to be alarmed by the approach of the Austro-German forces to Russian territory. The evacuation of Lemberg, it is felt here, can have no strategic importance, other than the loss of a largely populated centre. The firmness of the Russian stand on the River Tanew leads to the belief that the Russian army will soon reach its own border where, upon being reinforced, it may prove the German elation over victory to have been premature. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the German army was unable to make material progress at other points along this front.

Thus far the German operations in the region of Lemberg have exerted no apparent effect on the situation along the Diester river. At only one point on the entire length of this river, which for weeks marked the southeastern fighting front, have the Austro-Germans managed to establish themselves with any permanency on the right bank. Here in the region near Nizhnow the Germans effectually crossed the river, but, according to details learned today of a severe battle at this point, the Austro-Germans have been repulsed with heavy losses and compelled to sacrifice many strongly fortified positions. They still maintain, however, their position on the right bank of the river.

On the front extending from the Tanew to a line west of Rawka-Ruska the Germans have been successfully held and no weakness in the Russian position is in evidence here as a result of the Russian evacuation of Lemberg. Russian observers are optimistic regarding the early capture of the Galician capital. The city suffered no property damage.

U. S. REFUSES TO MODIFY DEMANDS

Washington, June 24.—Official notice of France's decision to withhold passports hereafter from Americans of German origin reached the State Department today. Officials refused to comment on the situation presented, but it is understood they are looking into treaties preparatory to determining what course shall be taken.

When the cost of tea at the gardens goes up beyond a previous limit, the packet tea merchants must raise prices to the consumer or lower their qualities. The latter is often done by placing dust and foreign matter in the tea. Examine a packet of "SALADA" and see how free from dust it is compared with other teas.

REPORTED AGROUND.
Quebec, Que., June 24.—The Elder Dempster liner Romney ran ashore off Green Island, a little over 100 miles below Quebec, in a dense fog about two o'clock this morning. The ship which is inward bound to Montreal, with general cargo, is in no danger.

INSISTS ON REPARATION WITHOUT PRIZE COURT DECISION IN WM. P. FRYE

Washington, June 24.—The reply of the United States to the last German note regarding the case of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was despatched to Berlin today.

In substance the note reiterates the contention that the sinking of the Frye was in violation of international law and of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828, and asks for reparation, without reference to prize court proceedings. Germany has agreed to make reparation under the treaty of 1828, but justifies the destruction of the Frye, and has referred the case to a prize court.

COOK DROWNED.

Halifax, N. S., June 24.—Captain Didricksen, master of the Norwegian bark John Lockett, from Hull to Halifax, which arrived yesterday, reports on May 29, while in mid-ocean, T. M. Torkelson, steward, leaped into the sea. He made no effort to grasp a life buoy and a life boat was launched, but he had disappeared. He is believed to have been temporarily insane.

A HINT TO U.S. TO BE ON GUARD

Munich paper commenting on Submarine trip from Wilhelmshaven to Dardanelles points out New York is only 3,600 miles from Bremen.

London, June 24.—The correspondent at the Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company transmits a telegram received there from Munich concerning an article published by the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich, commenting on the voyage of a German submarine from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles. This paper points out that the distance from Bremen to New York is only 3,600 miles, and expresses the hope that this submarine exploit "will make the war party in the United States think twice."

SUFFRAGIST ARRIVES IN AMERICA TO ATTEND PEACE CONGRESS

New York, June 24.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, a non-militant suffragist, who is the wife of the senior member of parliament for Blackburn, Lancashire, arrived here today on the steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool. Mrs. Snowden said she is going to San Francisco as a delegate to the International Woman's Peace Conference, which convenes July 4th. She said that she will represent four organizations of England, the Independent Labor Party, the Woman's Co-operative Guild, Union of Democratic Control and the British Committee of the International Woman's Congress. These organizations, she added, have an aggregate membership of about 80,000.

KING ALFONSO ASKS OLD CABINET TO STAY

Madrid, Spain, June 24, via Paris.—King Alfonso today requested Premier Dato to remain in power, and to keep in office the entire cabinet, which resigned on Tuesday.

So is of Belgian origin. This is the second time that the Neches has been held up by the British authorities. Several weeks ago she was detained on a voyage from the United States to Holland, with 2,000 tons of cotton. The cotton was released on the promise that the Netherlands Overseas Trust would take charge of it.

SEIZED FOR EXAMINATION

American Oil Tanker and Scandinavian liner taken into Kirkwall.

London, June 24.—The American oil tank steamer Pioneer, which sailed from New York June 3rd for Copenhagen, and the Scandinavian liner Oscar II, which left New York June 10th for Christiania and Copenhagen, have been taken into Kirkwall, so that their cargoes may be examined for contraband.

London, June 24.—With the object of avoiding undue detention of vessels with only small portions of their cargo ordered to a prize court, American Consul-General Skinner has proposed to the British government that such parcels should be unloaded at Kirkwall, Scotland, and the steamers be diverted to the British patrol boats to journey to other British ports to unload, perhaps only a few tons.

Passengers of German Origin Aaken Off Steamer.

New York, June 24.—Officers and passengers of the Scandinavian-American line steamer Frederick VIII, from Scandinavian ports, said on arrival today that four passengers, two cabin and two steerage, were taken off the ship by British authorities at Stornoway, where the steamer was diverted by the British patrol boats. The reasons given for the removal of the passengers were that they were apparently of German birth.

Seized for Second Time.

London, June 24, (6:06 p. m.)—The American steamer Neches has been seized in the Downs and ordered to proceed to London to discharge her general cargo, which is to be thrown into a prize court. The contention of the British government that the cargo came from a country hostile to Great Britain is denied by the shippers.

The cargo of the Neches was loaded at Rotterdam, and the steamer was on her way to New York when she was seized.

The shippers maintain that the car-

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