

RUSSIANS RETREAT ON DNEPR

Petrograd War Office Admits Retirement on Bobrka- Zurawna Battle Front.

14,000 TAKEN PRISONERS

Twenty-six Machine Guns Also Are Captured by Austro-Germans, Who Report Further Progress on Galician-Polish Frontier.

LONDON, June 27.—The Russian forces which for several days made a determined stand at Pons, to the east of Lemberg, were again in retreat today on the entire front in that region, according to an official statement issued today by the Austro-Hungarian general staff.

A Russian official statement admits that the Russian forces on the front between Bobrka and Zurawna in Galicia, south of Lemberg, are falling back. The statement adds that in the Caucasus theater, in the region of Van, Turkish Armenia, a battle between Russian troops and a great hostile force is in progress.

Germans Gain on Dnieper.

"German troops have taken the hill on the northern bank of the Dnieper River, between Bukaczowce, northwest of Haliz, and Chodorow, by storm, after fierce struggles," says the official Berlin dispatch. "During pursuit of the enemy we reached the region around Hrehorow, halfway between Zurawna and Rohatyn."

"The positions of the enemy north-west of Rawa Ruska were taken by the Hanover troops. We took 350 prisoners and several machine guns."

The text of the Austrian statement follows:

"After their defeat south of Lemberg the Russian main army retreated to the eastward, and with strong forces took up a position on the heights to the east of Mikolajow. On this front our troops, after several days of fighting, captured the enemy's advanced positions, then proceeded to storm the enemy's main position, and finally penetrated the same at numerous points, throwing back the enemy, notably along the sector near and to the south of Bobrka."

Russians Are Retreating.

"Since early this (Sunday) morning the Russian army have been in retreat along the entire front. They also are retreating north of Zolkiew and north of Hawnka, where they are retiring before our pursuit."

"On the upper Dnieper fighting continues. German troops, after hard fighting, stormed the heights near Bukaczowce."

"Below Halicz and along the Bessarabian frontier there is general quiet."

"From June 21 until June 25 General Boehm-Ermolli's army captured 170 officers and 14,000 men and took 26 machine guns."

GOVERNOR AT KLAMATH

PROGRESS FOUND IS SURPRISE FOR STATE EXECUTIVE.

Desire for New Railroad From North Is Voiced at Banquet; Women Give Reception in Honor of Party.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., June 27.—(Special.)—Governor Withycombe, Secretary Putnam and the Fish and Game Commission arrived in Klamath Falls last night. A banquet was given the party by the Klamath Sportsmen's Association and Commercial Club, at which about 200 were present. The members of the party and several local men spoke. All the visitors expressed surprise at the inland country and its lack of railway facilities with such immense resources.

H. D. Mortenson, president of the Pelican Bay Lumber Co., of Klamath Falls, spoke of the timber wealth of Klamath County, with 31,000,000,000 feet of standing pine on the shores of Upper Klamath Lake and the lack of adequate shipping facilities, and what a rich field this would be for a railway from the north to the coast, with the Southern Pacific. He also said local merchants ordered last year more than \$2,000,000 worth of merchandise, of which Portland got only 10 per cent because of the lack of railways from the north.

Mr. Felschner, of the Game Commission, said the Portland Chamber of Commerce was behind us in the fight for a railway, which was the best message of the evening for Klamath Falls.

Governor Withycombe spoke of his surprise at the progress shown here without more rail lines, and said the fishermen alone if better rail service from the interior of Oregon were given.

The party today visited Spencer Creek hatchery southwest of this city in automobiles and were informed that this hatchery turned out more young fish this year than all others of Oregon combined. The Fish and Game Commissioner Stone, of this city, urged enlargement of the plant next year.

Tonight a largely attended public reception at the "Pine Hotel" was given by the Klamath Women's Library Club in honor of the Governor and his party. They leave tomorrow for Crater Lake, where they will be guests of President Parkhurst, of the Crater Lake Company.

PAPER INDUSTRY SUFFERS

Dutch Face Labor Shortage and Famine of Raw Materials.

HATTEM, Province of Guelderland, Netherlands, June 8.—Not since the making of paper became an industry in the established industries of the Netherlands, 350 years ago, has it known such a setback as it suffers by the European war.

"In the first place," says the head of one of the ancient paper houses of Guelderland, "many a skilled laborer has been called to don our Queen's uniform, thus putting the Dutch mills short-handed. In the second place, not to mention the many difficulties in the way of securing the necessary raw materials at all, their price has advanced to a figure unheard of, as have the prices of every kind of supplies and implements requisite in our work, such as combustibles, mechanics, wires, felts and similar articles. Shipping, moreover, to many ports has been suspended, and to those ports which are still reached, only enormously enhanced freight rates will assure shipment."

"We have had in the past a large market in the Levant; that is now entirely closed."

A bride's dressing-room is to be provided at a church in Madison avenue, New York.

QUEEN OF CHERRY FAIR CHOSEN BY VOTE OF COMMERCIAL CLUB MEMBERS.



MISS ANNA YANTIS.

SALEM, Or., June 27.—(Special.)—Miss Anna Yantis, employed in a department store, was elected yesterday Queen of the Cherry Fair. She received 93 votes, 16 more than her nearest competitor. Only members of the Commercial Club were allowed to vote. Other candidates were Miss Cary Howard, Miss Barbara Steiner and Miss Fricilla Fleming. Miss Yantis will select her maids next week. She is an attractive and popular girl. Heretofore Cherry Fair queens have been selected by popular vote, but this year it was decided that the voting be confined to members of the Commercial Club, inasmuch as the club will have direct charge of the fair.

EXPERT WILL TEACH

Madame Montessori to Hold Classes in Oregon Building.

METHOD TO BE ADAPTED

Effort Will Be Made to Eliminate Possible Obstacles to Use With American Children—Lectures to Be Open to Public.

BY ANNE SHANNON MONROE.
OREGON EXPOSITION BUILDING,
San Francisco, June 23.—It is definitely decided that the Italian educator, Madame Montessori, will hold classes in the Oregon building beginning August 1. She will give a series of lectures and demonstrations in several of the state and foreign buildings, and will open in the Oregon building, it is said that she will conduct a training course, when her method of teaching will be submitted to an international jury, and the most practical features offered for permanent use in this country.

It has been said frequently that Madame Montessori's method was not adaptable to American children. It will undoubtedly be found that under her direct management the obstacles will be eliminated.

Parents Besiege Manager.

She will have classes of children between the ages of 3 and 6, who have never been taught in any school by any method. The classes will be held in the Oregon building, and the manager will be besieged by the office of her manager with requests that their children be taken to the classes, which are under the madame's influence. The lectures will be open to the public. In the Oregon building they will probably be held in the dancing pavilion.

Instrumental in Bringing Madame Montessori to the Exposition are Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the National Educational Association; Dr. Adelaide Brown, of San Francisco; Mariana Bertola, president of the Victoria Colonna Club, and Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson. Wallace Hays, of 2412 Park street, Berkeley, is managing the work, and any request for information or for the entering of children in the classes should be addressed to him.

Oregon Entertains Jury on Awards.

The jury on awards, which unanimously gave Oregon the gold medal on installation of its horticultural exhibit in the Palace of Horticulture and which has acted in all the other awards which the state has received, is being entertained today in the Oregon building at a luncheon at which C. N. Ravlin is host. The guests are: Dr. Bitting, Washington, D. C., president of the

OUTSTANDING RESULTS OF WARFARE BETWEEN NATIONS OF EUROPE.

SITUATION ON LAND.

The greater portion of Belgium is under control of Germany. Germany has been driven from the Far East. A small part of the Dardanelles is in the possession of the allied troops.

Portions of France and Russia are in the possession of German troops.

A strip of Alsace has been taken from Germany.

On the continent of Africa parts of territorial possessions have been lost by both sides.

Various island possessions of Germany have been taken by the forces of the allies.

Italian troops are in possession of a strip of Austrian territory.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT SEA.

German and Austrian mercantile shipping has been driven from all the open seas.

German and Austrian war vessels having a total displacement of approximately 257,000 tons have been destroyed.

War vessels of the allied nations having a total displacement of approximately 152,000 tons and costing \$175,000,000 have been sunk to the bottom.

The greater portions of the German and allied fleets in the North Sea remain intact.

Except for communication through Holland and the Scandinavian nations, Germany is cut off from the rest of the world.

Efforts on the part of the Germans to place the British Isles in a similar predicament has resulted in the sinking by submarines of hundreds of vessels flying the flags of the allied and neutral nations.

The sinking in this manner of the Cunard liner Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives, precipitated a request upon the part of the United States that such practices, insofar as they might menace Americans, be stopped.

WAR SPARK KILLED ONE VERMONT BOY

More Than 6,000,000 Killed, Wounded and Prisoners Since Conflict Began.

SHIPS LOST EXCEED 500

Eleven Nations Are Now at War and Conflict Has Been Extended to Other Continents—Navies Virtually Intact.

(Continued From First Page.)
correspondence and negotiations, an ultimatum was sent to Serbia by the Austro-Hungarian government, which Serbia declined to meet. A week later a general mobilization of Russian troops along the German border was ordered and the following day Germany declared war on Russia. The news of that event was followed in a few hours by the announcement that a general mobilization has been ordered by the French cabinet.

On August 2 German troops entered Luxembourg and Germany demanded free passage through Belgium to the French frontier. This was refused and two days later Great Britain dispatched to Germany an ultimatum demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained. The ultimatum rejected, German forces attacked Liege.

Great War in Full Swing.

The following day saw the declaration by Great Britain of a state of war with Germany and two days later the Germans invaded northern Alsace. The French invaded southern Alsace.

By August 17 the first British expeditionary force had completed its landing in France and the British and German troops began a fierce battle on the Ypres front. The battle of the Ypres was one of the fiercest of the war.

In the meanwhile the battle of Lorraine had opened and the German troops had entered Brussels, the Belgian capital.

A few days later, August 23, the victorious Germans entered Namur and began an attack on Mons, defended principally by the first British expeditionary force. The British and German troops began a retreat from their position and from then on until September 12 the German troops drove through France under the leadership of General von Kluck. The French government fled to Bordeaux.

Fighting Began in East.

In the meanwhile, German and Austrian troops had met the Russians. A victory in the East was announced on August 23, while on August 25 the German army under General von Hindenburg, defeated another Russian force in a battle at Tanneburg, which lasted three days. Louvain was burned by the Germans on the same day that the Japanese blockade of Tsing-Tau was begun.

Two days after the French government moved to Bordeaux, the battle of the Marne was begun, a few hours before Russian troops succeeded in occupying Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. Before the French and British troops the Germans in France were forced to retreat as far as the Aisne. Events of the next few days included the bombardment of Rheims by the Germans, and the sinking by a German submarine of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. On the same day the Russian troops attacked Przemyel and took Jaroslavl.

Indian Troops Reach France.

British troops from India were landed from transports at Marseilles on September 16 and were immediately dispatched to the northward. Before their arrival at their destination the Germans had inaugurated a siege of Antwerp which resulted in the Belgian government moving from that city to Ostend. Two days later the bombardment of Antwerp began. The Belgian government remained at Ostend for about a week and then removed to Havre, France. Forty-eight hours before the Germans entered Antwerp, the allied troops occupied Ypres, and a desperate battle had begun on the Ypres front. German assaults upon the Ypres front continued for a week and then weakened.

The disorders were headed by the Boer leader, General de Wet, General Beyer, Colonel Maritz and others. Colonel Maritz was driven from Cape Colony, General Beyer was killed at Vaal River, and General de Wet was captured after he had been in the field for three months.

Dreadnought Audacious Sunk.

In the latter part of October the British dreadnought Audacious was sunk off the Irish coast; the Russians successfully attacked Lodz and Tadam, and the British drove the Germans out of Turkey. The war at that juncture by naval operations in the Black Sea. Odessa was captured.

November opened with a German naval victory over a British squadron off the coast of Chile. Two days later the Russian fleet in the Baltic Sea was anchored behind the naval base at Heligoland and bombarded the British coast in the vicinity of Yarmouth. On November 5, Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey and the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded by fleet of allied English and French warships. On the north the Russians recaptured Jaroslavl after several days of ferocious fighting.

On land the armies of the belligerents moved to hold their positions for the winter months. Activities from November 11, when the German forces captured Dixmude, resulted in Russian defeats at Vlodavol, Lomna and Kutno. The battle in Flanders progressed at intervals. In the Serbian-Austrian campaign there was considerable activity. The Austrians occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital, on December 2 and retained it until December 15. In East Prussia there was severe fighting.

On the sea, a British squadron sighted a German submarine, which was victorious. The German man cruisers bombarded Hartlepool and Scarborough, and the German armored cruiser Bluesser was sunk in the North Sea.

The British troops in France again became active. By the middle of the end of March the Russian troops had penetrated the Dukia Pass and entered Hungary. April saw the beginning of violent assaults on the German lines by the French east of Verdun and the Meuse. By the middle of April the Russians had penetrated Hungary to a point 20 miles over the border and the Germans had begun a successful assault upon the allied lines near Ypres. In Galicia during the first three days of May the German-Aus-



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trian forces broke through the Russian lines and forced a retreat. Fifty thousand prisoners were taken.

Around Ypres the British forces lost ground and were finally forced to evacuate an especially strong position they had gained at an elevation designated as Hill No. 60. Almost simultaneously the Russians began a retreat from the Carpathian passes, while this was in progress the Cunard liner Lusitania, bound from New York to Liverpool, was sent to the bottom by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. Approximately 1200 lives were lost in the disaster.

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July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

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