

# Galicia in War Time



GALICIAN WOMAN AT THE PLOW

BEFORE the war geography and politics combined to make Galicia a province apart from its neighbors. On the south the Carpathians cut off easy access from Hungary; on the north the Russian frontier was much more than a conventional line.

Galicia was part of the old kingdom of Poland, but in the eastern part of the province its population, mainly Ukrainian, was openly antagonistic to the Poles—as the stormy debates in the assembly at Lemberg and the student riots in the university of the city often proved. Even in religious matters there was no union, and the provincial capital boasted two rival archbishops as well as a high dignitary of orthodox Jewry. The Poles, indeed, were everywhere, as peddlers, usurers, bankers, and year by year they were becoming more and more the economic masters of the province, writes A. Wyatt Tilby in the London Graphic. The country was poor, but it was made to be wealthy. The soil is good, there is excellent pasture and there are valuable mines in the mountains, and, above all, there are vast oil fields. It was the oil which attracted the only Englishmen or Americans who ever went to Galicia. But there was a heavy annual drain of emigration, and it is said to be just that there would soon be more Galicians in Chicago and Winnipeg than in Galicia.

But two years of war hit Galicia hard, and the second year harder than the first. Lemberg, which has changed hands twice, has indeed escaped damage, and Przemyśl—a miserable, second-rate town, in spite of its strategic importance—suffered little during the prolonged siege. Cracow, too, far away to the west, where the great monuments of old Polish history combine to form one of the most interesting, if

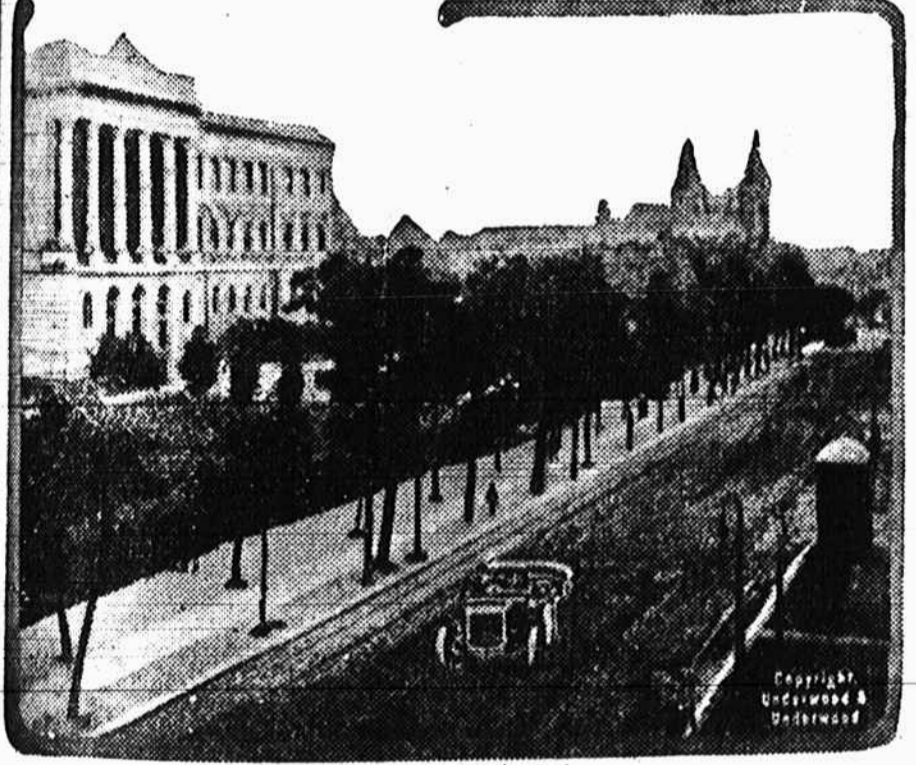
presented the real wealth of the family, made themselves snug in the rest of the room. The floor was trodden earth, and sanitation was as the snakes of Ireland. The extraordinary thing to an Englishman was that this insufferable atmosphere produced beautiful children, healthy women and sturdy men. I have seen children come out of a hovel whose graceful carriage might be the envy of a woman of fashion, and whose faces were those of angels.

**Typhus is Their Scourge.**

According to our notions, they should all die of consumption; but typhus, born in dirt and nourished on underfeeding, is the real scourge of the country. When a case breaks out, the family of the victim go to the church and the whole village comes to pray with them for the patient's recovery; and typhus being one of the most infectious diseases known, it must be a very mild, innocuous type that does not produce an epidemic when these are the only means taken to cure it.

I suspect that much of the heavy mortality among the troops fighting in Galicia has been due to this cause. There have been hints in the Austrian, and more particularly the Hungarian papers, of terrible outbreaks all along this front. The doctors can do little under military conditions; only winter can lessen the scourge—by killing off the victims. But in spring the whole thing will break out again.

Meantime the condition of Galicia must be miserable indeed. The heaviest fighting on the eastern front has been there; the terrific battles of Halicz have almost rivalled Verdun. It is known that the Germans have carried off much of the stock to replenish their own larders. Nearly all the able-bodied men of the country have been called up for military service over two years. Agriculture has been practical-



LEMBERG, GALICIA

ly ruined; communication between east and west is cut off by the line of the opposing armies, which lies flat across the province from Volhynia to the Carpathians; and very many of the villages have been destroyed, as in other parts of Poland. Whatever the political fate of Galicia after the war, the conqueror will have to rebuild its industrial life from the foundation.

**Ancient Lead Diggings.**

Several Indian lead diggings and evidence of smelting furnaces used by Indians many years ago have been found by Charles E. Brown and Albert O. Barton of Madison while studying the Indian remains in Grant county, according to an article published in the latest number of the quarterly bulletin of the Wisconsin Archaeological society.

Although many evidences of Indian village sites, cemeteries and planting grounds, have probably been destroyed, the authors of the article were able to find about 15 village and camp sites, and ten mound groups in Platteville, Harrison, Potosi and Paris townships and in the vicinity of Cassville.

Some of the old Indian lead mines were found within the city limits of Platteville. They consist of burrows dug in the base of a hill near the water's edge. An Indian smelting furnace was discovered some time ago in Platteville township at a place known as Tufa Falls. It consists of a hopper-shaped hole, lined with stone grates upon which the lead ore was heaped and covered with burning wood. The melted lead dropped into the hopper.

**Puzzling.**

Why is it women eager to go shopping are unwilling to go marketing?

the least visited, of European cities, was threatened for some months, but has so far only heard the echo of the guns. It is the villages and smaller towns that have suffered.

**Its Villages Not Beautiful.**

Now, a Galician village is not, as a rule, a beautiful object. No artists visit the country to paint its cottages; no authors waste superlatives on its rustic charm. Indeed, the only thing superlative about it is its mud, which is as much a specialized product as a London fog. In the winter, when the snow is hard, one may, if sufficiently foolish and inexperienced, walk down the street without leggings reaching to the knee and still emerge recognizably human; in high summer the mud changes its form but not its evil nature, by turning into dust. But for the rest of the year it is just mud. Even the women wear wellingtons, and tuck their skirts in at the top.

Nor is a Galician interior much more attractive. The house, which is built of clay, is necessarily fashioned to resist the cold, for the winds from the north blow straight down on the province. Even if the window is made to open, it is not opened from October to May. I remember entering one such cottage on an Easter Sunday morning some years ago. The whole winter's accumulation of stale, exhausted air was insupportable after the fresh spring breeze out of doors. A sick child was in the large family bed; a hen with its chickens looked at me suspiciously from the other end of the colored quilt; an inquisitive pig protruded its snout from beneath the bed. The whole family slept in that bed at night, except the husband, who occupied the warm corner by the stove as of right; and the animals, who repre-

# GAME FISHING

By DIXIE CARROLL  
Author of LAKE and STREAM GAME FISHING

FLY TACKLE FOR BEGINNER.

My Dear Buck:

You want to get into the fly-casting game, but you feel that the price of an outfit is high. That all depends, old man, on how you go about it. You have heard so much about rods at \$25 to \$50 and so on, that it makes you feel sick when you think of practicing on such high priced tackle. You expect to give the tackle some hard knocks before you get the hang of the sport and you see your bankroll with a healthy case of shrinkage during the operation.

For a starter there is no need of going deeper into the mint for an outfit than say \$15 to \$18 and if you do feel like playing her a little higher, \$25 makes a limit, and at that you can get a good serviceable outfit that will take you through the season and give you a working practice that will make you a "stay-for-sure" fly-caster.

**Select Rod With Care.**

Of course every fellow wants as fine an outfit as he can select after he's in the game and has the rough edges worn off. A rod for instance should have the same consideration that one gives to the selection of a shotgun or rifle. It takes the same place in the fishing kit that the gun does in the hunting layout. A fellow pays a good price for a gun, he selects the best he can get and is mighty particular about the drop—the bore and all details, because he depends on his gun to stand him well at the right moment. Therefore as the rod holds the same value to the fisherman, the care in selection and the money put into the rod covers a big vital point in the outfit.

However, for a starter we can select a well made and serviceable line of tackle at a very moderate cost. Here is an outfit, from which a selection can be made at either end, as to price, and it will cover tackle good enough for any beginner. You can buy the \$5 rod or the \$10 one or go anywhere between, and you will get good value as far as service goes.

**Outfit for the Beginner.**

Fly rod of split bamboo or steel, \$5 to \$10.  
Reel, single action, click, \$1 to \$5.  
Enameled waterproof silk line, \$1.50.  
Half dozen 6 foot gut leaders, \$1.25.  
Two dozen artificial flies, about eight patterns, \$2.  
Fly book, \$1.50.  
Wicker creel or basket, \$2.  
Landing net (folding), \$1.25.  
Leader box, 25c.

In selecting your rod, make it a 9 to 9½ foot in length, 5 ounce weight, three piece with extra tip, snake guides, German silver ferrules and solid metal reel seat. The rod when together should turn around in the hand with exactly the same droop all around. It should show an even curve without lopping over to one side and have plenty of action when you whip or bend it.

The line should be enameled waterproof silk, level braided size E. Here you can go a little deeper if you wish and get a double tapered line, which being lighter at the ends makes less friction in going through the guides and enables you to shoot out the line for greater distance in your casts; however a level braided line will answer the purpose.

The reel is not as important in fly-casting as in bait-casting, as it is merely used to store surplus line. The featherweight, 60-yard size, weighing 3 ounces, makes a good all round reel, while the automatics are coming into use to a greater extent each season.

**Flies You Swear By.**

Whip a stream for a few hours trying every fly in your kit without a rise, when the fish are "off," and then pick a fly at the windup when they happen to be "on" and get a well-filled creel and you will play that fly clean across the board, until the same thing happens over again with another fly. One well-known fisherman who carries in his kit an assortment of about a dozen flies, admits that in the past five years he has seldom used other than three flies and he is some fisherman at that, not the porch variety.

For the eight patterns to go with the above outfit let it go to Coachman, Professor, Queen of Waters, Cow Dung, Brown Hackle, Silver Doctor, McGinty and Emerson Hough Buck-tail. This last named fly is a new one to most trout fishermen, but it sure is a killer. It isn't a very fancy looking cuss, just an ordinary sort of a fly that don't shine up alongside of the dainty looking feathery affairs, but to those who have used it, it holds the first place in their fly book, because it is certainly some creel filler.

With the above tackle, Buck, you can have many pleasant days on the trout streams and feel that you are learning a game that has added attractions every time you play it.

DIXIE.

# LIBERTY WAR BONDS

## What They Are

Liberty War Bonds are issued by the United States Government for the purpose of financing the war in behalf of Liberty and Humanity.

The Bonds will be dated June 15, 1917, and will not be redeemed before June 15, 1932, or after June 15, 1947. They will bear interest at the yearly rate of 3 1-2 per cent, payable every six months, and will be exchanged for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest should any following issue carry a higher rate.

Liberty War Bonds are issued in two classes—Bearer Bonds and Registered Bonds. Bearer Bonds, which are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, have interested coupons attached which will be accepted by any bank when the interest has been earned. The interest on Registered Bonds will be paid by the Government by direct check to the owner.

When due, both the principal and interest will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard value, and neither the principal nor the interest will be subject to income tax.

Liberty War Bonds will be issued either to the purchaser or in favor of anyone the buyer may at any time designate.

## Why You Should Buy Them

The purchase of Liberty War Bonds is the surest way of doing your part to end the war quickly and honorably. With the money obtained through them your Government will equip our own army and navy, furnish supplies to our Allies who for three years have been heroically fighting our battles.

Without money men are useless, supplies are unobtainable, the war a lost cause. Liberty War Bonds therefore furnish a form of highest patriotism—for all.

If you are going to war yourself, buy Liberty War Bonds to equip someone else who is going.

If you're sending your son, buy Liberty War Bonds to support him.

If you have no son to send, buy Liberty War Bonds to help the other man's son.

If you want to end the war speedily, buy Liberty War Bonds to help push it to that conclusion.

If you're foreign born, buy Liberty War Bonds and prove your loyalty beyond a doubt.

If your income is large, buy Liberty War Bonds because they are free from income tax.

If your income is small, buy Liberty War Bonds because they afford the safest security and surest interest for your savings.

Above all, if you appreciate the liberty that your country gives to you and yours, if you believe it worth while that these United States shall continue to exist in honor and in peace, you should at least lend your money to the cause as freely as others are dedicating their lives!

## Where To Buy Them

Subscription blanks for Liberty War Bonds and full information will be cheerfully furnished to you when you inquire at the Liberty War Bond Window in any of the following places.

Loan & Savings Bank  
First National Bank  
Bank of Camden