

TAKE ALL BUKOWINA

CAPTURE OF FIVE TOWNS GIVES SLAVS POSSESSION OF ENTIRE PROVINCE.

2,000 MORE PRISONERS TAKEN

Petrograd Officially Announces Capture of Cities—Report Says Much Booty Has Fallen Into Hands of Slavs—Berlin Tells of Gains.

London, June 27.—All Bukowina is in the hands of the Russians. The last of the crownland of approximately 7,700 square miles was taken on Sunday, completing the capture in less than four weeks of campaigning.

Two thousand more prisoners have been added to the 175,000 already taken by the great Russian offensive, and a vast amount of loot has been taken. The last of General Pfanzner's struggling army has been driven into the Carpathians on the south or thrown back upon their German allies along the Galician border.

The official report from Petrograd announces the Russian occupation of the villages of Kilkhof and Toulkoff, west of Sniatyn, which, with the capture of Kimpolung, Kuty and Vischnitz in the past two days completes the occupation of the territory.

The official report from Petrograd on Sunday says:

"West of Sniatyn we occupied the villages of Kilkhof and Toulkoff. On Friday Kimpolung was taken after intense fighting, 60 officers, 2,000 men and seven machine guns being captured. At the railway station whole trains were captured.

"With the capture of Kimpolung, Kuty and Vischnitz we possess the whole of Bukowina.

"During the retirement in the region of Izhany station, north of Sulfava, the enemy left 88 empty wagons, 17 wagon loads of maize, 2,500 tons of anthracite coal and considerable structural material, besides a great amount of fodder as booty."

In the north the Russian drive is still meeting with more serious difficulties.

The official report from Berlin on Sunday says:

"On the northern section of the front there was fighting between reconnoitering parties at various points. We captured prisoners and booty."

"Army group of General von Linsingen: The Russians unsuccessfully counter-attacked against our forward movements, especially on both sides of Zaturgy."

"South of Przewleska strong enemy attacks were repulsed.

"Army group of General von Bothmer: There is nothing of importance to report."

U-BOAT SINKS TWO WARSHIPS

Italian Cruiser and French Destroyer Torpedoed by German Submarine.

Paris, June 27.—The minister of marine announces that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citti di Messina and the French torpedo boat destroyer Fouché have been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto.

The Citti di Messina, which was being escorted by the Fouché, was the first victim of the submarine.

The Fouché later attacked the underwater boat, which submerged and disappeared. Shortly afterward the Fouché itself was torpedoed. Almost all its crew was saved.

FOUR AUTOISTS DIE IN IOWA

Man Killed at Wilton When Train Is Struck by the Rocky Mountain Limited.

Muscattine, Ia., June 26.—Four men were killed at Wilton on Sunday when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by the Rocky Mountain Limited.

The dead: Dr. H. H. Johnson, Charles Moff, Henry Liverm, Elmer Hirt all of Princeton, Ia. The automobile was carried 100 yards.

HITS CORN PRODUCTS FIRM

Dissolution of Company and Allied Concerns Is Ordered by U. S. Court.

New York, June 27.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining company and its allied concerns, as an illegal combination in restraint of trade, was directed by Federal Judge Leonard N. Hand in a decision filed on Saturday sustaining the complaint of the government. Under the decree the federal trade commission, will arrange the details for the dissolution.

Five Meet Death in Blaze.

Needles, Cal., June 27.—Five persons are known to have perished and several others are missing in a fire which destroyed the major part of this city. Those who lost their lives were guests of the Riverside hotel.

Explosion Kills Four.

Boston, June 27.—Four men were killed, another was seriously injured and three escaped with bruises when compressed air blew out in an Edison Electric Illuminating company's tube under the Summer street bridge.

Dies as Martyr to Disease.

Kansas City, Mo., June 26.—Dr. Paul Paquin, city health director, died here from tubercular meningitis. He became paralyzed and partly blind from the disease to overcome which he had devoted his life.

Harvard Wins Boat Race.

New London, Conn., June 26.—Crimson oarsmen swept the course on the Thames river in the first two races of the annual Yale-Harvard regatta. Harvard took both the freshmen eight and varsity junior eight races handily.

DRIVE FRENCH BACK

GERMANS CAPTURE TRENCHES NEAR VERDUN AFTER TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

PARIS REPORTS HEAVY LOSS

Teutons Are Now Within Three and One-Half Miles of City Proper—Take First Line Trenches and Thiaumont Work.

Paris, June 26.—The Germans are nearer Verdun than they have been at any time since the great drive for the fortress started months ago.

Terrific fighting to the northeast of the city on Friday gave them possession of the first line trenches of the French between the hills 320 and 321. They also captured the Thiaumont work. The attack carried them to the village of Fleury, which is only 3 1/2 miles from the city proper, but a counter-attack forced them to give some ground there. The official statement refers to the German losses as "enormous."

Following is the text of the official statement issued by the ministry of war:

"On the right bank of the Meuse, following violent artillery preparations last night, the Germans made a series of attacks on a large scale on the front of Hill 321 to the east of the Demolou battery. Attacks with heavy explosives followed, each other with extreme stubbornness, notwithstanding the enormous losses which our fire inflicted on the enemy."

"Between Hill 321 and Hill 320 the Germans succeeded in carrying our first line trenches and the Thiaumont work."

"A powerful German attack, which has reached as far as the village of Fleury, was repulsed by a violent counter-attack."

"Attacks directed on the woods of Vaux, Chapitre, Fumin and Chenols and on the Demolou battery were broken by our fire and completely repulsed."

"The Germans also have launched a heavy attack in the Champagne district. Three violent assaults on the French trenches in the region of Mont Tetu were repulsed, according to the afternoon's statement."

Berlin, June 26.—The text of Friday's statement dealing with operations on the western front follows:

"East of Ypres an attempted enemy attack failed."

"Three attacks by the French against trenches we had taken west of Fort Vaux were repulsed. Here since the 21st of June we have taken 24 officers and 400 men prisoners."

NO SHIP FOR AMERICANS

Refugees Crowd Vera Cruz Awaiting Opportunity to Leave Mexican Port—Many on Warship.

Vera Cruz, June 24.—Vera Cruz is filled with refugee Americans awaiting opportunity to leave for the United States. Every train arriving here brings from 50 to 100 men, women and children, who expect to embark on board transports, but no steamships arrived, with the result that the hotels and rooming houses are filled with Americans.

Many are quartered on board the battleship Nebraska, where they are awaiting transfer to the first available steamship.

A special train of ten box cars, carrying from 500 to 600 refugees, was expected here during the night. As all available rooming space is occupied, many of these persons will be compelled to walk the streets.

ONE DIES, TWO HURT, IN FIGHT

Mine Battle at Virginia, Minn., Begun by Woman With Repeating Rifle, Officials Assert.

Virginia, Minn., June 24.—One man was killed and two wounded in a fight here between a squad of special police and a crowd of I. W. W. strikers who were on their way to picket the Alpena mine of the Oliver Iron Mining company. A woman armed with a repeating rifle and who stood on the porch of a miner's house fired at random. Accounts of the affair differ, but it is charged by officials that Mrs. Nick Rosendich, the woman who used the rifle, started the shooting.

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN SLAIN

Lieutenant Immelmann Killed, Dispatch From Berlin Says—Destroyed 15 Enemy Aeroplanes.

London, June 23.—A Berlin dispatch to the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Telegraph states that Lieutenant Immelmann, the daring aviator who on the 17th of May brought down his fifteenth aeroplane, was killed while reconnoitering on the western front on Tuesday.

American Flyer Hurt in France.

Paris, June 27.—Sergeant Barnley of Texas, a member of the Franco-American aviation corps, was wounded during a flight with German aeroplanes near Bar-le-Duc, where he was taken to a hospital.

Slated for Governor General.

Ottawa, June 27.—It was rumored here on Saturday that the earl of Derby will be the next governor general of Canada in succession to the duke of Connaught, who leaves in October.

Sends Message to Kaiser.

Geneva, via Paris, June 26.—A special messenger carrying an autograph letter from the king of Greece to the German emperor has passed through Lugano, Switzerland. The messenger was accompanied by two officers.

Would Lift Blockade.

Athens, via London, June 26.—There is general satisfaction over the result of the ultimatum sent to King Constantine by the entente. The representatives of the allies have recommended immediate lifting of the blockade.

WORK DONE BY TWO SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS IS MOST INTERESTING

Result Gained Is Result of Practical, Near-Conservative Methods and Continuous Faith in Live-Stock Husbandry—Silos Are Important Feature of Improvements—Neatness and Order in Farm's Appearance Is Valuable Asset—Shorthorn Is Favored.

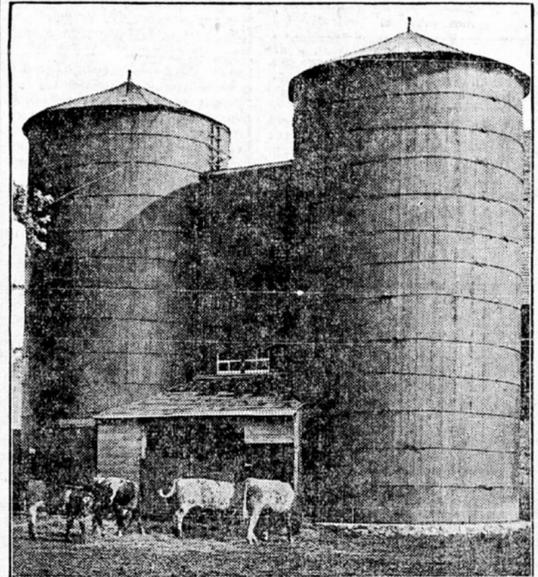
(By G. H. ALFORD, State Farm Demonstration Agent, Maryland.)

A study of the methods of any successful man or firm has more than a passing interest. The career of Tomson Brothers, Shorthorn cattle breeders, Dover and Carbondale, Kan., offers an instructive illustration of success attained along purely practical lines. Spectacular features such as attach to blooded stock breeding operations occasionally, have been few and far between. This has been a steady, even course, for the most part, but continuously in the forward direction.

In 1883, their father, T. K. Tomson, a Kansas pioneer of modest means, purchased a farm in the Mission Creek valley, a few miles out from Topeka, the capital city. The farm

much given to experimenting. Possibly the results would have been better if they had, but the point is that only such methods were used as could be readily applied on any farm, by any average man.

Best of All Grasses.
In Kansas, particularly in the sections more or less broken, the native prairie grass, largely blue stem, is prevalent and is regarded as the best of all grasses in season. It has been the practice to feed more or less tame hay in these native pastures where the grass had become thin and in this way the seed of the several tame varieties was scattered and many thin spots were set to tame grass, bluegrass naturally predominating. This plan resulted in lengthening out the pasture season, for prairie grass is



Silos Are an Important Part of Farm Improvements—The Bulls in the Foreground Sold for an Average Price of \$500.

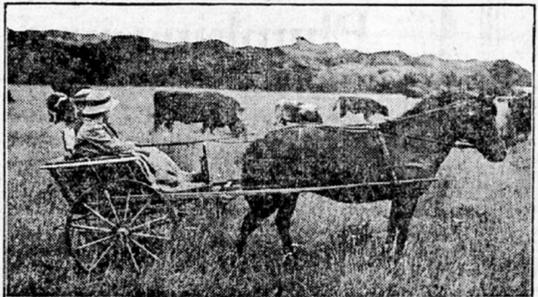
had been in the hands of tenants for years. The land was foul, the soil depleted. One field had grown corn for a period of nearly thirty consecutive years and the maximum yield rarely exceeded thirty-five bushels per acre. Mr. Tomson being a stockman by instinct and practice, began a plan of crop rotation and since then all of the crops grown on the farm and a considerable amount purchased from the neighbors, were fed chiefly to cattle on the farm and the fertilizer spread on the fields.

Success With Grasses.

Tame grasses, timothy and alfalfa were introduced with increasing success. The field just referred to produced alfalfa for a period of ten years and was then broken up and planted again to corn. The first crop averaged between 90 and 100 bushels per acre. Another field sowed to clover, timothy and blue grass remained unbroken for 21 years, when it was again planted to corn. The first and second crops that followed made a

only available from around May 1 until the first frost in the fall, whereas the tame grasses come earlier and continue later.

In the fall of 1887, a neighboring farmer who had bred a superior class of grade Shorthorns made a draft sale and included in the offering a registered Shorthorn cow which he had formerly purchased with a bull calf at foot at a Kansas City sale, with a view to obtaining a cheap herd bull. Mr. Tomson purchased this cow at slightly above the prevailing prices for grade females and in this selection the foundation of one of the best-known Shorthorn herds in the middle West was laid. Her next calf, a heifer, was of such attractive type and quality that T. K. Tomson and his sons definitely decided to purchase more registered females. A number were secured that year and later a well-known sire, Imp. Thistlefoot, bred by Amos Cruickshank in Scotland, was placed in service. He was somewhat advanced in years and was there-



Problem of Keeping Boys on the Farm Has Its Solution in Such Environment as This.

yield similar to that just mentioned. The practice on this meadow, chiefly from necessity, was to allow the stock to pasture it until near the first of May and again during the fall. This late season pasturing had the effect of scattering the seed from the second growth clover more evenly and trapping it in, insuring reseeding each year and a uniform distribution of the fertilizer.

If a field, or a portion of it, did not show a satisfactory yield, the ground was fertilized and grasses sown and tested until the proper grass or variety was found. In this way all of the farming land was brought to a higher state of production. No unusual means were employed to bring this about, for the Tomsons are not

fore available at a nominal price. He was kept in service several years. His daughters retained in the breeding herd were large, roomy, well-fleshed cows, a trifle prominent at the hips, but useful breeders. A small advertisement was placed in a standard agricultural publication in the hope of interesting prospective buyers from outside the local community, a hope that was readily realized.

The firm of T. K. Tomson & Sons became widely known under the active management of the junior members, who, in later years, succeeded to the ownership. They added well-bred females from time to time at modest prices, and from the first continually weeded out such as did not prove satisfactory breeders, or that repre-

SUBJECT OF ROAD DRAINAGE

Good Roads Cannot Be Secured Until Water Is Turned Away—Bulletins Are Issued Free.

The office of public roads, Washington, D. C., has prepared bulletins on the subject of road drainage, and of building small bridges. These bulletins may be obtained entirely free by any who will address a postal card to the office of public roads and ask for them. Road drainage lies at the bot-

tom of good road building. We cannot have good roads until we get the water away from them. Drainage will do this. Therefore we should study drainage, both surface and underground. Everybody should learn something in regard to it. Get these free bulletins.

Cutting Timber for Posts.

If you cut timber for fence posts before the sap starts to flow they last longer as the wood is less apt to check and rot.

mented blood lines of less desirability.

From the first they recognized the importance of the sire, and their selections have been made with discrimination. In several cases, bulls that had demonstrated their prepotency in other hands were secured, among them Brampton Knight, whose get in Tomson Brothers' hands were champion winners at the International, American Royal and other prominent shows. Tomson-bred cattle, both in the breeding and fat classes, have been champion winners at the International, American Royal, at St. Joseph, Oklahoma City and various state fairs. These facts are mentioned here to show the actual result from the use of good blood and intelligent breeding methods.

While the course of economy followed was a safe one, controlled largely by limited finances, yet Tomson Brothers are of the opinion now that they would have made large profits had they invested several thousand dollars in fashionably bred females for breeding purposes earlier in their operations. They did acquire them eventually, but they feel that they lost considerable time by not launching out earlier. They recognize, however, that the best successes in cattle breeding are made by men who grow with the business from a small beginning and learn each step by actual experience.

Basis of Improvement.

During these years constant attention has been paid to farming methods. The use of tame grasses and barnyard manure is the basis of their soil improvement. The profits from year to year were invested in land and such improvements as were necessary. The original holdings of 255 acres have increased to 1,100 acres, and the improvements have been greatly enlarged and modernized. The farms have long since been nominally free from weeds. Alfalfa, blue grass clover and timothy now abound in their stead. The soil has steadily increased in producing power.

The Shorthorn herd numbers over 200 head of the richest lines of breeding and is recognized among beef cattle authorities as one of the best individual herds in the entire country. This is the direct result of careful, patient, intelligent management and not any considerable expenditure of money.

While the breeding herd is of the beef type, the good milking females are given preference, for experience has shown that they are usually more reliable and useful producers. It is generally regarded that hogs should be a part of the farm's live stock. The Tomson farms are not exactly an exception, for a few are raised each year, but the number is small and experience does not encourage them to increase the number. The farms are devoted almost wholly to Shorthorns, for it has been observed that if there is a room for more stock, that more Shorthorns best fit into the working plan.

On one of the Tomson farms, the main buildings are in the center of a 520-acre tract. Eight pastures open out from the barnyards, a most convenient arrangement. The herd is divided chiefly as to ages in the several pastures, most of which are in view



Grass Is Abundant and So Are Calves.

from the highway. This plan has proven an effective means of advertising and lends an attractiveness to the farm that would otherwise be lacking. The pastures are skirted by native timber, providing ample shade and adding to the beauty of the landscape.

Valuable Asset.

Neatness and order in the farm's appearance is regarded as a valuable asset. Silos are an important feature of the improvements. Automobiles are a necessary part of the equipment. The whole achievement is based upon safe, practical methods and the intelligent use of good blood, good seed and crop rotation. The farms today have more than doubled the producing power they had twenty years ago. With these methods continued what will be the producing value of their acres be in the next twenty years?

The accomplishment of Tomson Brothers is one of the most interesting and instructive within our knowledge, considering it is the result of practical, near-conservative methods and a continuous faith in live-stock husbandry. With the improvement of the farm and herd, Tomson Brothers have grown in influence. John R., the senior member, is director and vice-president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, the strongest organization of its kind in America. Both he and the junior member, James G., are recognized as expert cattle judges and their services in this capacity are in demand in leading shows from Chicago to the Pacific coast. The third member, Frank D., has been conspicuously identified with the agricultural press for a decade and more.

Fattening Beef Cattle.

Corn silage is a better and far cheaper feed for fattening beef cattle than cottonseed meal and milk.

Sheep Are Neglected.

Sheep fill man's stomach and warm his back, and yet a good many farmers will have nothing to do with them.

For Shade and Feed.

Plant sunflowers along the edges of the poultry yards for shade in summer and feed in fall and winter.

Cure and Prevent Thumps.

Exercise in the open will cure and prevent thumps. Growthy, active pigs never have thumps.

FANCIES AND FADS OF FASHION

By Julia Bottomley



Summery Frock of Sheer Material

Here is a little summery frock of ergandie which might just as well be lawn or voile or any other material, just so it is sheer and crisp enough. There is a refinement in sheer fabrics which is half their charm, and this accounts for the use of lively colors in transparent cotton and silk goods. Either may be used to make a dress exactly like the model pictured which is sure to compel admiration.

There is nothing difficult in its construction, so that the home dressmaker will be able to turn it out as satisfactorily as a professional. It is merely a straight, full skirt and a gathered blouse, joined at the waistline by a narrow belt. But its up-to-date-ness is apparent in the method of decorating the skirt, and in the management of sleeves and collar.

The picture it is shown in plain white organdie, but one can hardly think of a thin summer fabric that will not look well made up in this way.

Ruchings, two inches wide, are made

by cutting the goods crosswise into strips and joining them into one long strip. This is to be hemmed on the sewing machine in the narrowest possible hem, along both raw edges. It is gathered lengthwise along the center, and this work is also done on the machine. Or if a plaited ruching is preferred the hemmed strip is laid in double box plaits and these are basted down and afterward stitched down on the machine. They may be made of taffeta silk.

The skirt is hemmed in a three-inch hem and two groups of narrow tucks introduced in it, one above the hem and the other above the knees. The ruching is set on above and below the lower tucks, and at the lower side of the other group. It is used for joining a wide frill to the elbow sleeves and as a decoration for the blouse.

The blouse opens at the front in a V, and one might expect it to be finished with a quaint cape. But instead it is collarless, the neck being finished with a narrow ribbon girdle is fastened with a little cluster of cherries.



Adjusting the Bridal Veil

Let the brides of today take notice that there are many new ways for draping the wedding veil. If it is an heirloom of lace the fortunate bride who is to wear it will wish to emphasize its richness and its age. She will consider just how to wear it to the very best advantage of the veil and herself. And all at once, since June arrived, a great number of new arrangements have been launched, noticeable because we have not seen their like before.

Almost all tulle veils fall from caps made of this ethereal material. One of these caps was covered with small shirred tucks massed together. A frill of tulle fell over the brow, and the long ample veil of tulle streamed from the back of the cap. A wreath made of white roses and orange blossoms was posed at a sprightly tilt about it, and an upstanding spray of roses and orange blossoms stood up bravely at the right side near the back. Another fascinating and novel cap was made of narrow moire ribbon. Several bands of it, springing from a plaiting of tulle which extended in a

band about the head, were brought together in a rosette of loops and orange blossoms on top of the head. A little cluster of orange blossoms was poised at each side, on the plaited band, just over the temple. From the remainder of the band the full long veil of tulle depended.

The veil of lovely old lace shown in the picture looks as if it might have graced a royal bride. It is shown in two arrangements. In one there is a Juliet cap of pearl and crystal beads and the veil is boxplaited across the back and side, falling from a head-dress in keeping with it. In the other arrangement the veil is laid in box plaits across the brow and gathered in at the back to form a cap. Accepting traditional ideas, orange blossoms and buds are placed in little sprays at each side and over the plaiting at the back. There is no more appealing charm than that of the veil draped with orange blossoms about the brow. But many a bride foregoes it, choosing to wear her orange blossoms in a corsage or wrist bouquet, for the sake of novelty in the adjustment of her veil.

England makes 25,000,000 needles weekly.

Satin and Taffeta.

Satin and taffeta in all the dark and medium tones of blue, in black, in greens, in reds and in many beautiful shades of red are used for smart little coats and frocks.

Serge or cloth is preferred for the serviceable or practical coat, and often a smart little coat of serge has no trimming save a big collar in some contrasting color. For instance, one model of dark blue serge had a deep tape collar of white cloth which fell almost to the waistline at the back.

Ribbon Trimming.

Ribbon trimming is much in evidence. Ribbon of faille, velvet or satin, in all widths, encircles bodices and skirts, or forms suspenders, old-fashioned loops with floating ends, or whole blouses and dresses combined with tulle, lace and chiffon.

Exploration has proved a long maintained theory that Finnish Lapland contains vast deposits of the highest grade of iron ore, equal, if not superior, to the best Swedish.