

# CUTTING CLEAR OVER BUKOWINA

## Russians Trying to Capture the Austrian Army.

### TAKE THREE MORE VILLAGES

#### Furious Fighting About This Inland Waterway—Many Attempts To Cross By Locks and Forda Fail.

Petrograd.—The Russian forces which are cutting their way through Bukowina in an effort to capture the Austrian Army there have made further advances. The War Office announced the taking of three villages west of Radautz, 30 miles south of Czernowitz. Eight hundred prisoners were taken. The villages near Radautz captured by the Russians are Gurahumora, Stralzia and Saraech. The Russians also have taken Visnitz, near Kutly.

Efforts of the Germans to advance along the northern sector met with no success, the announcement says. It reads as follows:

"In several sectors south of Dvinsk the Germans, after artillery preparation, endeavored to assume the offensive. They were unsuccessful everywhere.

"Over all the front occupied by the army of General Brusiloff, and especially at Radzivilov, the enemy continues to receive reinforcements from the French and Italian fronts.

"Our offensive in Bulowina continued. We occupied the villages of Gurahumora, Stralzia and Saraech, west of Radautz, and Visnitz, near Kutly. Eight hundred prisoners were taken."

#### Berlin Reports Progress.

Berlin.—Continued progress for General von Linsingen's forces in fighting west and southwest of Lutsk, despite repeated counter-attacks by the Russians, was announced by the War Office. Russian attacks in the direction of Brody were repulsed. The official statement says:

"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: As a result of our advance near the Beresina, east of Bogdanow, 45 prisoners, two machine guns and two revolver cannon were captured.

"Army group of Prince Leopold: Northeast of Osaritschi, weak enemy detachments advancing against the canal position were repulsed, with sanguinary losses.

"Army group of General von Linsingen: In spite of repeated counter-attacks, our attacks west and southwest of Lutsk continue to progress. On the front forward of the Boretsch-Brody line (southwest of Dubno along the Galician frontier) Russian attacks were repulsed.

#### Ten Miles From Roumania.

The Petrograd announcement shows that the Russians have traversed almost the entire length of Bukowina. The town of Gurahumora is 10 miles from the Roumanian border.

Visnitz is on the border between Galicia and Bukowina, 35 miles southwest of Czernowitz.

#### French Lose Trenches

Paris.—In fierce fighting in the region northeast of Verdun the Germans carried French first-line trenches between Hills 321 and 329 and also the Thiaumont work, according to the French official communication. The Germans likewise drove their attack to as far as the village of Fleury, about 3 1/2 miles northeast of Verdun, but here they were repulsed. In the other sectors of this region heavy offensives by the Germans were stopped by the French fire.

The communication says: "On the left bank of the Meuse bombardments with shells of heavy calibre continued all day in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme and on our second lines in the sector of Châtin-court."

"On the right bank of the Meuse, following violent artillery preparations, the Germans made a series of attacks on a large scale on a front of about five kilometres (3.1 miles) from Hill 321 to the east of the Damoupe battery. Attacks with heavy effectives followed each other with extreme stubbornness, notwithstanding the enormous losses which our curtain of fires and mitrailleuse fire inflicted on the enemy.

#### Carried First-Line Trenches.

"Between Hill 321 and Hill 320, after several unsuccessful attacks, the Germans succeeded in carrying our first-line trenches and the Thiaumont work. "A powerful German attack which had reached as far as the village of Fleury was repulsed by a violent counter attack."

#### Captured French Trenches Held.

Berlin.—The repulse of three attacks by the French against the trenches recently taken by the Germans west of Fort Vaux, northeast of Verdun, was announced by army headquarters.

The text of the statement dealing with operations on the western front is as follows:

## THE WATER FIGHT



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"That of Ypres an attempted enemy attack failed.

"As a result of our patrol incursions near Libons and Assigny, and near the village of Maison de Champagne, northwest of Massiges, some dozens of prisoners were brought in and several machine guns captured.

"Three attacks by the French against trenches we had taken west of Fort Vaux were repulsed.

"Karlsruhe and Mulheim, in Baden and Treves, were attacked by enemy airmen. We have to deplore a number of victims among the civilian population. Military damage worthy of mention could not be inflicted upon any of the places mentioned and none was inflicted."

#### MEXICANS FLEE INTO U. S.

1,200 Cross Border With Score Of American Refugees.

Douglas, Ariz.—More than a score of American refugees arrived from El Tigre, Mochizuma, and other mining camps south of Nacoazari. They said they were molested in no way by the Mexican officials or civilians. The arrivals said, however, that large numbers of Mexican troops were being concentrated at points along the railroad between here and Nacoazari. The train brought about 1,200 Mexicans who had been employed in American mines and smelters in Sonora. These crossed immediately to Douglas.

#### MEXICANS URGE MEDIATION.

Suggest Choice Of King Alfonso As Arbitrator Of Differences.

Madrid, Spain.—The Spanish Press Association received a cablegram sent on behalf of the Spanish colony in Mexico City, urging King Alfonso to take action to prevent war between the United States and Mexico.

The selection of the King to arbitrate the differences between the countries is suggested, and the press association is requested to give its support to this project.

#### CARRANZISTAS MOUNT GUNS.

Artillery Overlooking Route Of Pershing's Trains.

Columbus, N. M.—Carranza troops are mounting artillery on the hills above Cruces Canyon, according to reports here. Command of this canyon, which stretches for about 12 miles between El Valle and Namiquipa and through which passes the American motor trail, would enable the Mexicans to menace General Pershing's supply trains.

#### WANT VILLA AVENUE CHANGED.

Indianapolis Residents Object To Thoroughfare's Name.

Indianapolis.—A street in Indianapolis is named Villa avenue, but it will not remain so long if a number of residents of the city have their way about it. One resident, in a communication to a local newspaper advocating a change in the name of the street, writes: "Give the street some other name than that of the bloodthirsty bandit of Mexico."

#### MEXICAN LEADERS UNITING.

Former Villa General Places Himself Under Carranza's Command.

Chihuahua City, Mex., via El Paso Junction, Texas.—The aligning of the various factional leaders with the Government continues. General Nafarrete wired General Trevino that Manuel Palaez, a former Villa general, now operating in the Huastecas region, had placed himself at the disposal of General Carranza.

#### ELKS TO WEAR FLAG EMBLEMS.

Suggestion Will Be Submitted To Meeting Of Grand Lodge.

Columbus, Ohio.—Members of the Columbus Lodge of Elks will all wear flag emblems in their coat lapels during the war crisis. Exalted Ruler John G. Price has appointed a committee to arrange for the emblem. The local lodge will communicate with other lodges in the State in an attempt to make the custom State-wide.

## WILSON SENDS NOTE TO CARRANZA

### War May Break Out Any Moment.

### ALARMED FOR AMERICANS

#### State Department Sends Emphatic Message, Urging Them To Get Out Of Country Quickly As Possible.

Washington.—Upon General Carranza's reception of a stern refusal to heed his demands for recall of American troops from Mexico hinges the question of a Mexican war, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisers. They are prepared for the possibility of open hostilities after the note has reached Carranza's hands.

No indication has come that the First Chief's attitude of implacable hostility would be shaken by the reiterated declaration of the latest communication that the United States has no aggressive or warlike purpose toward Mexico, but is firmly resolved to protect her borders and end brigandage in the border states.

Secretary Lansing had intended to send the reply forward Monday, but at the last moment minor changes and additions to the 6,000-word document necessitated delay. Although it had been planned to send it by special messenger to Mexico City, the situation has changed and it probably will be handed to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-designate.

While the diplomatic steps were in progress Monday, the nation was stirring throughout its width and breadth with the movement of National Guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a few larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call. For the present their mission will be purely one of defense; but should war come, they will be ready also for that. They will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the Federal service.

Even when mobilization is completed, only such units will be ordered South as General Funston desires to fill the gaps in his 1,800-mile guard line. The remainder will rest on their arms at the State mobilization camps for the present, awaiting the turn of events.

Mexico Aflame Against United States. Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently it is being done with the sanction of General Carranza, for the acts in many cases are those of his authorized military or civil agents.

From Juarez to the west coast of Mexico posters have appeared calling the people to arms and asserting that the United States is preparing to hurl its armies into Mexico. Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere, it is said. Clashes such as that between Mexican troops and American bluejackets at Mazatlan show that relations are strained to the breaking point. The act of a subordinate commander anywhere may bring on fighting that will result in war.

#### WERE CARRANZISTAS.

Not Bandits Who Fired Upon the American Force.

El Paso.—Admission that Carranza soldiers, not bandits, had fired upon the retreating American expedition at Matamoros was contained in the following message received at the Mexican consulate from H. Perry Abreu, director of the de facto consulate service. "On the last Saturday there crossed upon Mexican territory near Matamoros an American force on the pretext of pursuing bandits. After an exchange of fire with us, which resulted in one dead and one wounded on our part, the Americans withdrew to their own side."

## 7 SURVIVORS BRING TALE OF TREACHERY

### Two Troops of Tenth Cavalry Practically Wiped Out.

### ATTACKED UNEXPECTEDLY

#### Pershing Has No Word Of Two Battalions Sent To Rescue Remnants Of Captain Boyd's Expedition.

San Antonio, Tex.—The two troops of the Tenth Cavalry, under Capt. Chas. T. Boyd, practically were wiped out by the attack of Mexican forces under General Gomez, at Carrizal, June 21, according to indications given in a fragmentary report received by General Funston from General Pershing. General Pershing's message stated that seven survivors in all have reached the main column. All were enlisted men, but the report did not say whether there were non-commissioned officers among them.

According to the stories of the survivors as outlined in General Pershing's report, a mounted force of Mexicans made a charge from the flank at the conclusion of a parley between Captain Boyd and General Gomez, at the same time that a machine gun opened fire from the front as General Gomez reached his lines.

Captured in Trap. Captain Boyd had ordered his men to dismount as the machine gun opened fire, and the combined effect of the Mexican charge, the machine gun fire and the rifle fire from the Mexican garrison of Carrizal, which had almost surrounded the little American force under cover of the parley sought by General Gomez to discuss whether Captain Boyd should be allowed to pass through the town, stamped the horses. No details were made known to General Pershing as to whether the Mexican charge was checked.

With their mounts gone, caught without means of escape, flung about on three sides with the fire of an overwhelming force, the fate of the little detachment is believed by officers here to have been sealed. It is feared that only the most stupendous luck, backed by desperate valor, could have extricated Captain Boyd's men from the trap.

The reports from Mexican forces placed the number of killed, including two officers, at from 12 to 40. It is reported 17 were taken captive into Chihuahua City.

About 130 Men in Command. The accepted percentage of wounded to those killed in modern warfare would place the wounded at from 35 to 40 at the lowest estimate. The strength of the two troops, G and K, is not known here, but it is estimated that they could not exceed 130 men, allowing for those sick and on detached service. With only seven survivors reported as arriving at the main column, the number of those accounted for at least speculatively is pitifully small.

The report from General Pershing stated that the stories of the survivors were confused and did not conform in all details with the report made by the first arrivals from the battlefield. General Pershing reported that there was a scene of wild confusion when the Mexicans opened fire and their cavalry charged. The stragglers apparently were cut off in an effort of Captain Boyd to extricate his men from the jaws of the trap which was closing on his command, or fled before the outcome of the battle could be learned.

Chihuahua City.—Seven more American troopers were brought here as prisoners by Mexican military authorities. They had been captured in the desert in the vicinity of the Carrizal battlefield. Several of them were wounded and all were sorely stricken from privations. Since Wednesday they had wandered over the sand wastes without food or water.

These troopers, all colored, bring the total captured by the Mexicans to 24. This number does not include the Mormon scout, Spillsbury, also taken. On the same train which brought the prisoners came the body of General Felix Gomez, killed in action. The populace turned out as one to meet the train. Driven to a frenzy by their bitter hatred of the gringos they spat upon the American soldiers and did honors to the body of the Mexican general in turn.

General Jacinto Trevino, Carranza's commander of the northeast, had taken every precaution to shield the prisoners from violence at the mob's hands, furnishing them with a large detail of soldiers as a guard. The crowd followed the troopers to the cartel, however, cursing and hooting at them. Even women, carrying babies in their arms, ran along the sidewalks in the wake of the mob.

#### L. S. SMITH HEADS TEMPLARS.

#### Knights Choose Philadelphia As Place For Next Triennial Conclave.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Lee S. Smith, of Pittsburgh, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States at the thirty-third triennial conclave here. It was decided to hold the next conclave at Philadelphia in 1919.

## THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 1 Durum, \$1.13 1/4; No. 2 hard, \$1.13 1/4; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.26 1/4; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.22, all f o b afloat.

Oats—Standard, 46 1/2c; Butter—Creamery extras (92 score), 39 1/2c; creamery (higher scoring), 30 1/2c; firsts, 28 1/2c; seconds, 27c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra fine, 24 1/2c; extra firsts, 23 1/2c; firsts, 22c; second nearby hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 26c; nearby hennerly Browns, 25c.

Cheese—State, fresh specials, 15 1/2c; average fancy, 15 1/2c; Live Poultry—Broilers, 24c; other prices unsettled; dressed, quiet; broilers, 16c; chickens, 23c; turkeys, 18c; turkeys, 26c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car 1919, in export, No. 2 red, spot and June, \$1.01 1/2; No. 2 Southern red, 99 1/2c; No. 1, 101 1/2c; do do, steamer, No. 2 red, 98 1/2c; do do, No. 3 red, 95 1/2c; do do, rejected A, 96c; do do, rejected B, 94 1/2c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 82 1/2c; do do, steamer, yellow, 81c; do do, No. 3, yellow, 80c; do do, No. 4 yellow, 76 1/2c; cob per 70 pounds, 81 1/2c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47 1/2c; standard white, 47 1/2c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 2 white, 43 1/2c; sample, 39 1/2c; 49 1/2c; purified oats, 45 1/2c.

Butter—Western, solid packed creamery, fancy special, 32 1/2c; extras, 30 1/2c; firsts, 28 1/2c; seconds, 27c; do do, average, nearby prints, fancy, 23c; do do, average, extras, 32c; do do, firsts, 30c; do do, seconds 28c; garlicky prints, 26c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 37c.

Eggs—Nearby extras, 26c per dozen; nearby firsts, 27.95 per standard case; nearby current receipts, 26.60; Western, extra, 25c per dozen; do do, Western, extra firsts, 27.95 per case; do do, firsts, 26.60; do do, fancy selected, candled, jobbing at 29c.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 16 1/2c; do do, fair to good, new, 15 1/2c; do do, part skims, 9 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 20c; roosters, 12c; spring chickens, according to quality, weighing 1 1/2 lbs apiece, 26c; do do, white leghorn, according to quality, 22c; Ducks, as to size and quality, 15c; pigeons, old, per pair, 30c; do do, young, per pair, 22c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot and June, 103 1/2c; No. 3 red Western spot and June, 106 1/2c.

Corn—Spot mixed, 79 1/2c; June, 79 1/2c; Oats—Standard white, 46 1/2c; No. 3 white, 43 1/2c; No. 4 white, 42c; Rye—No. 2 rye, Western, export, \$1.06; has lots, nearby rye, as to quality, 90c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, 24c; No. 2 do, 22c; No. 3 do, 16c; light clover, mixed, 20c; No. 1 do, 19c; No. 2 do, 15c; No. 3 do, 11c; No. 2 do, 13c; No. 3 do, 11c.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$14.50; No. 2 do, \$12.50; No. 1 tangled do, \$11.50; No. 2 do, \$10.50; No. 1 wheat, \$9; No. 2 do, \$8.50; No. 1 oat, \$11.50; No. 2 do, \$10.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 31c; do, choice, 29c; do, good, 28c; do, prints, 32c; do, blocks, 31c; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 25c; Ohio rolls, 22c; West Virginia rolls, 22c; storepacked, 27c; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 23c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 22c; Western firsts, 22c; West Virginia firsts, 22c; Southern firsts, 21c.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 20c; do do, small to medium, 20c; old roosters, 11c; spring 1 1/2 lbs, 28c; do, 1 1/2 lbs, 26c; 27c; do, smaller, 25c; do, white, leghorns, 24c; young, large and stagsy, 20c; Ducks—Pekings, 2 lbs and over, 15c; 16c; puddle, do do, 14c; muscovy, do do, 14c; Indian runners, 13c; young, 3 lbs and over, 21c; Pigeons—Young, per pr, 30c; old, 20c; Guinea fowl old, each, 40c.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$9.80; 9.95; light, \$9.40; mixed, \$9.55; 10.05; heavy, \$9.50; 10.10; rough, \$9.50; 9.65; pigs, \$7.60; 9.15.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$7.85; 11.40; stockers and feeders, \$6.80; cows and heifers, \$4.10; calves, \$8.50; 11.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$7.80; ewes \$4.60; 7.40; lambs, \$7.50; 10.30; springs, \$8.25; 11.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Hogs—Bulk \$9.40; 9.70; heavy, \$9.70; 9.75; packers and butchers, \$9.55; 9.75; light \$9.35; 9.60; pigs, \$8.50; 8.75.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$10.25; 11.25; dressed beef steers, \$8.10; 8.50; Southern steers, \$6.35; 6.85; cows, \$8.50; heifers, \$7.95; stockers and feeders, \$6.75; 8.50; bulls, \$5.75; 8.25; calves, \$6.50; 11.

Sheep—Lambs, \$9.11.15; yearlings \$7.75; 8.75; wethers, \$6.75; 7.75; ewes \$6.75.

## WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

### Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for my stomach. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.



Ever since I read the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed, or if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

"Health is the condition of wisdom and the sign is cheerfulness—an open and noble temper."—Emerson.

Nothing Relieves Tender, Aching Feet like a hot foot bath with Johnson's Foot Soap. Composed of Borax, Bran and Iodine. At Drugists or sent postpaid for 25c by Thos. Gill Soap Co., 711 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

### WAS MYSTERY NO LONGER

Bridegroom's Admission Satisfied Small Boy as to the Disappearance of the Jelly.

It was a happy day for Algy when, after a courtship of many years, he sat at the wedding breakfast beside his wife.

Unfortunately, he was of a very sly temperament, but on this momentous occasion his nervousness was painful to behold. The long table was lined with the usual large number of admiring and criticizing friends, one of whom proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom.

But the climax came when the bridegroom rose to respond. "On this—er—this—er—most suspicious—suspicious occasion," he jerked out, "I feel—a long and embarrassing pause—I feel too full for words." Having concluded this brilliant bit of oratory he sat down again.

"Great Caesar! I told you so," piped Algy's newly-acquired brother to his school chum, in a voice audible to all. "That's where all the jelly went to!"

His Bluff Called. Bluffman—I owe you ten dollars old chap—can you advance a fifty-dollar bill?

Banks—Certainly! Bluffman—Ah—er—since you're so flush, I guess I won't pay you till next week.—Boston Evening Transcript.

"How was the table of the Aviation club's dinner decorated?" "With air plants."

One liar never attempts to correct another; he tries to outlie him.

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## In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

## Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavor, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"