ILLIONS CLASH IN FOREST AND SWAMP

Titanic Struggle of Czar's Hordes Against Foe Is in Forbidding Country.

GEOGRAPHY IS DESCRIBED

University of Wisconsin Professor Preparing for Greatest Battle of All Times.

The Russian campaign against Germany and Austria has been carried on in a great plain between mountains and the sea. The situation is similar to that in the war in Western Europe. In the eastern campaign the general direction of the west bowing line is more nearly north and south. The Carpathian Mountains are about 350 Carpathian Mountains are about 350 miles from the Baltic Sea, and the line of campaign stretches across the plain in the states (a) Austrian Galicia, (b) Russian Poland and (c) German East Prussia, which are about as large as the states of South Carolina, New York and Maryland, plus Delaware, respectively. Lysa Gora, a small upland area near Kleice, reaching 2600 feet. About one-fifth of

The line of battle is longer than from The line of Sattle is longer than from Chicago to Cairo, in Southern Illinois.

The Russians will have to advance through German territory as far as from Chicago to Indianapolis if they go from Western Foland to Berlin. They have advanced in East Prussia a distance equal to that from Chicago to frontier, La Salle, losing this distance and being driven back an equal distance in Russia, and then readvancing as far as from Chicago to Kankakee.

Most of the plain between the Car-pathians and the Baltic is less than 700-1000 feet above sea level. East Prussia contains a great ridge, and is drained by the Niemon or Russ or Memel River and the smaller Pregel and Passarke rivers, which flow north

and Passarge rivers, which flow north to the Baltic.

The master stream in the plain of Poland is the Vistula or Weichsel, whose three chief tributaries are (a) the Narev from the north, (b) the Bug from the east and southeast, and (c) the San from the south. In Western Poland is the small River Warthe or Warta, a tributary of the Oder. The Bug and San rise in Galicia, but most of the province drains southeastward of the province drains southeastward to the Black Sea by the Dniester. The Carpathian foreland in Galicia is simar to the Swiss plateau north of the

The plain between the Carpathians and the Baltic contains much forest and many large swamps. The rivers have severe Spring floods. North of the Podolian Plateau and east of the Bug River is the basin of the Pripet, a tributary of the Dnieper River. In its headwater region, just east of Po-land, is the Pinsk marsh, an area of morasses, forests and swamps, now

Summers Hot, Winters Cold.

It is 250 miles wide and covers about 25,000 square miles, being nearly as large as the State of Indiana. Because of remoteness from the ocean, the East Prussian ridge, Polish Plain and Car-pathian foreland have hot Summers and cold Winters, a climate less favorable for a Winter campaign than that of Beigium, France and Western Germany. The harbors of Riga and Memel, north The harbors of kiga and Memel, north of Konigsberg, are closed by Winter lee for over four months, that of Danzig, for less than three, that at Greifswald, north of Berlin and west of Stetlin, not quite two, while the port of Lubeck, east of Kiel, is frozen only a little over a month, and Hamburg never has ice. This shows how the severity of the Winter increases from The international boundary traverses

natural geographical features. Co-quently it was easy, while German was engaged in her unsuccessful lightoff campaign against Paris, for the ussians to invade East Prussia where they chose, as soon as Germany clared war on Russia, the first day of

August. Northeastern Prussia is a lowland with many swamps, but southward near the Russian frontier is the Baltic ridge, an enormous terminal moraine of the Scandinavian ice sheet with rough topography, hills reaching an altitude of 500 to 1000 feet, and great numbers of lakes. The lake district is called

Topographic Effects Not Plain.

The exact extent to which these topographic features have figured in dermining routes and affecting battles in the campaign in East Prussia is not apparent from the meager newspape dispatches thus far available. The Rus sians' invasion followed three crossing the Prussian frontier on August 18 (a) at Eydtkuhnen east of Konigsberg, (b) near Lyck, 50 miles to the south, and (c) at Neldenburg, 80

miles farther to the southwest.

Northern Germany, east of the Vistinto Russia than do the southeastern
states of Posen and Silesia, so that this Prussian campaign was evidently ained at Konighberg and Danzig rather than at Berlin, which is only 180 miles from the Polish frontier south of Thorn and cast of Posen, or about as far as from New York to Baltimore.

August 28 the Russians had advanced 50 to 70 miles into Prussia. Being reinforced by troops from the French campaign, the Germans drove the Russians back out of Prussia by the middle of September and 50 miles into Russia to Grodno, on the River Niemen, along which a week-long bat-tle was fought about the last of September. The only geographical feature which seems to have counted in this part of the campaign is the River Niemen, whose shallow valley was not a strong natural line of defense, and yet along which the Russians openked the German advance toward Vilna and

Russians Again Advance.

Subsequently the Russians have readvanced to or past the Prussian fron-

berg, Memel, and Danvig, by the Russian navy, seems to be due partly to the geographical feature of shallow water in the haffs (lagoons) behind the nehrungs (sandbars with dunes) on the Baltic coast, and to the mines in the entrances to these three harbors.

The second part of the Eastern cam-

paign has been fought out in Galicia and Southeastern Poland. The Pudolian plateau, which is partly in Galicia and partly in Russia, has a 600-foot escurpment on the Russian side near the Bug and Dnieper rivers, but the frontier has no topographic aid to defense.

Less than a quarter of Galicia in forested. The Carpathian foreland has a height of 800 to 1500 feet, so that the tributaries of the Dnieper and the San

tributaries of the Dnieper and the San have cut valleys of 200 to 500 feet in depth, and these seem to have guided the lines of invasion to some extent.

Austrians Driven Back. Early in August the Austrians had avaded Southeastern Poland, and on

invaded Southeastern Poland, and on August 21 they had two army corps north of Kielce, over 40 miles inside the Russian border, while seven corps had crossed the River San and were heading toward Lublin.

However, the Russians soon had 1,500,000 troops to face the Austrian 1,000,000. They met on a titanic line of battle 150 to 200 miles in length. The Russians drove the Austrians westward 60 or 70 miles over the Galician and Polish battlefields of Grodek, Rawaruska, Tomaszow, Lublin and Ivangorod to the line of the Rivers San and Vistula, always apparently with the goron to the line of the Rivers San and Vistula, always apparently with the river valleys as temporarily effective factors. The valley of the San is 350 to 1000 feet in depth in some places. The swamps of the Galician and Polish plains seem to have aided the Russians in the decimation of the Austrian army

the Germans rather than any perma-nent turn in the tide. On October 29 the Russians were advancing west of the San, and when Przemysi falls they

will doubtless control all Galicia from Lemberg to Cracow. Between Galicia and East Prussia reaching 2000 feet. About one-fifth of Poland is forest.

miles north of Cracow, was occupied by a German force early in September. The Germans invaded Poland in large numbers the last week in September, but were defeated at Kalisz on the

Germans Enter Poland.
Considerably later the Germans en-tered Poland in force between Thorn, Kallsz and Cracow, rapidly penetrat-ing 125 miles to the east of their fronom Chicago to Kankakee.

The Germans have pushed into Poland ing 125 miles to the east of their frontier, and driving the Russians back to grow Peoria, and have been driven back in the part of this distance.

Raisz and Crass from Chicago ing 125 miles to the east of their frontier, and driving the Russians back to grow and women fields or harvest the seem to have held all Poland west of the Vistula at one time, but never to a military character.

have been able to cross the shallow valley of the Vistula. From this position the Russians forced

Karlshrona

Bornholm

Kolbert

Greitanyagen

Kustrin

Frankfurt

DELETTMERITZ

PRAGUE

Pilsen

Rügen

STETTIN

BERLIN

DRESDEN

organ

TROOPS IN GALICIA

Spirit of Austro-Hungarian Forces Reported From Front to Be Excellent.

WAR LOSES ITS NOVELTY

Building Progresses in Cities and Peasants of Both Sexes Work in Field-Railway Used Only in Part by Military.

By PROF. LAWRENCE MARTIN.

(University of Wisconsin.)

(Within the territory described in this article by Professor Martin, an authority on the subject, great battles have been wased, same of which have been reported to the liews bureaus, others of which probably have not been heard of, owing to the strictness and efficiency of the consorship. Semewhere where the great topographic barrier of the Carpathian Mountain rampart has protected Hungary from invasion, the passes have been entered by victorious Russians, who penetrated as far as form met in conflict since the world began, that will dwarf Waterloo or any of the other famous fields of history in interest to the future generations.)

The Russian compaign against Ger-

passable, made so largely by the army roads and the many them into quagmires.

Better Weather Boon to Troops,

Fall rains in Galicia and Poland are attended by a low temperature, so low in fact that the higher elevations of the Carpathian Mountains are covered with snow, though none of them exceeds 7000 feet in altitude, and most of them are much lower.

The war has lasted long enough to have lost the quality of novelty. Everywhere one sees signs of confidence. In the larger and smaller cities building operations are going on; husky peas-

operations are going on; husky peas-ants, men and women allike, plow the fields or harvest the crops, and the active railroad traffic is only in part of

Red Cross Reminds of War. Almost the only reminder of war is an occasional Red Cross train, going to or returning from the front. There

DANZIG

Schneidemühl

Koniggi

Dirschau

Graudenz Kulmis

WKönigshütte

PRESSBURG

POZSONY)

Fischamena

Meme

KONIGSBERG_Insterburg

ALLENSTEIN

Frisches

be still in the process of mobilina-

Order" Called In Many Tongues Dragoons in red trousers and blue unics were in the act of serving soup those seated at three long tables in the main hall of the casino of a small fallclan town. There was a general ubbub of conversation and a smell of

hubbub of conversation and a smell of roasting mutton under the low-beamed ceiling, mingling with the odor of cigarette smoke and coffee.

From the head of the center table came sharp raps of a fork against a glass and simultaneously an officer rose. The equivalent of the word "order" was shouted in several of the 10 languages spoken in Austro-Hungary and silence ensued.

"Gentlemen," said the officer, as he pulled a typewritten sheet out of his breast pocket, "there is no news today, but I will read you the various official communications. Before doing that I will say that there may be some news this afternoon and that the party of photographers and artists now at the front is expected back today, should have been here yesterday, in fact. As soon as this party is back with us, you gentlemen will go to the front. The official communication from Berlin says.

Press Establishment Large. With the military situation in Gali-AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUAR.
TERS, Press Department, Galician Front, Nov. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Galician front

sians by the middle of September, and Jarosian and Chirow, near Przemysi, before the end of the month. Although the great topographic barrier of the Carpathian Mountain rampart has protected Hungary from invasion, the passes have been entered by victorious Russians, who penetrated as far as Uzsok the latter part of September.

Russia to Control Galicia.

Parties of Cossacks went 40 miles into Hungary to Ungvar, south of the Carpathians. The hesitation along the San in October seems to mark only the reinforcement of the Austrian line by the Germans rather than any permanent turn in the tide. On October 29

Front, Nov. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Galician front is long and Galicia front in Galicia was in full progress. That night there was a similar neal and next morning a breakfast of toffee and rolls was served. In the present case is that the headquarters in question are not far from the front and somewhere in Galicia.

The spirit of the Austro-Hungarian front is long and Galicia front is long and Galicia front is long and Galicia front in Galicia was in full progress.

That night there was a similar neal and next morning a breakfast of toffee and rolls was served. In the course of the day, the correspondents where taken to the nearby military because in Galicia was in full progress.

That night there was a similar neal and next morning a breakfast of toffee and rolls was served. In the course of the day, the correspondents of the Lauropath neal and next morning a breakfast of the European war are vague geographically, and the best that may be sald of the press quarters of the Austro-Hungarian front is long and Galicia was in full progress.

That night there was a similar neal and next morning a breakfast of toffee and rolls was served. In the course of the day, the correspondents of the headquarters and a full progress. The rivers are low, the fields compar-atively dry and the rooms are again in about 10 languages; several Ger passable, made so largely by the army mans, four American correspondentsthe war the army wheel transportation cut deep into the surface of the roads and the many hoofs converted them into quagmires.

Staff Is Well Prepared. Better Weather Boon to Troops.

The better weather has been a boon for the troops and their animals. It is said to be easier to guard against the discomforts of cold than against those brought on by wet weather.

Fall rains in Galicia and Poland are attended by a low temperature, so low in fact that the higher elevations of the Carpathian Mountains are covered with snow, though none of them exceeds 7000 feet in altitude, and most perative. Last, but not least, there is the medical staff of the press depart-ment, consisting of a physician and several trained attendants.

Long before the pressmen arrive at a new station the houses of the better coming of his guests, and then chalk door of the house:

From this position the Russians forced the Germans back, first outflanking them with cavairy from the fortress of Nova Georgievsk, northwest of Warsaw, where the Bug enters the Vistula, so that the first week in November aw them driven more than 60 miles to the southwest, past Lowicz, Skierniewice, and Rawa to Lodz, Pletrkov, and Kielce, and with difficult marshy country through which to retreat.

During November the reports from Petrograd indicated a continuous advance of the Russians—at times at great speed—until the 16th.

Against the Austrians in the south, the Czar's army by November 18 had pushed its way to Cracow.

Almost the only reminder of war is an occasional Red Cross train, going to or returning from the front. There is written on the door of the house:

"One officer, war press department," or two, as the case may be. The same is written on the door of the computer trains, and one notices that all bridges, tunnels and stations are guarded by soldiers. This is the case throughout the parts of Austria and Hungary which are traversed on the way to the Galician front.

In Upper Hungary one sees large droves of cattle intended for food for the house:

"One officer, war press department," or two, as the case may be. The same to retwo. So two, as the case may be. The same to retwo. This is written on the door of the house:

"One officer, war press department," or two, as the case may be. The same to retwo. So the case may be. The same to reveal the food of the food for the house:

"One officer, war press department," or two, as the case may be. The same to written on the door of the house:

"One officer.

"One officer.

"One officer.

"One officer.

The same the food or the case throughout the parts of a written on the door of the food or two. as the case may be. The same the may be safe to occupy.

The large of the found the correspondent is to occupy.

The Jugarda of the food for the food for the food for the food to the case throughout the parts of the correspondent is to occupy.

The Jugarda of the fo Hosts Seem Well-to-Do.

The principal buildings of the town where the press quarters are now located are the church and the school.

The Associated Press correspondent has been quartered on people who seem well-to-do.

The Associated Press correspondent has been quartered on people who seem well-to-do.

MAP SHOWING SCENE OF WAR OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

Tauroggen

Winzenta Conighdz
Winzenta Conighdz
Lomza BIELOSTOK

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C

KASCHAU

Ostrolenka

(Ustrou

Tatra

On this map are indicated the Russian-German and Russian-Austrian battle line at different dates. It will be noticed that on the two earliest dates the battle lines in the north and south are not connected. Troops may have been stationed in the intervening space, but the map is intended to show only the location of the troops actively engaged.

Six stages of the war in the north can be followed on this map. In the early part of the war the Russians advanced into East Prussia while the Kaiser was making his rapid advance through Beigium and France; the Germans and Austrians, on the other hand, had managed to cross the boundary line and penetrate Poland a considerable distance before the slower-moving Russians were able to gather sufficient force to oppose them success;

fully.

Tangled up and defeated in the lake region of East Prussia, the Russians then were forced to retire in the north, but meanwhile were making head-

way in Galleia.

The Germans then brought up troops from the southern line of battle to make an attack on Warsaw, and the Russians hurried their men from the

north to protect that city, successful before that ancient city, the Russians then advanced all along the line.

The next step was a rapid advance in the center by the Russians and a small advance on their right and left wings. The rapidity of the Russian advance in the center between November 3 and 9 and the equally rapid retreat within the next nine days is due to the fact that they used great numbers of cavaler in that locality.

The six different positions of the lines of battle from August 28 to the present are indicated by the heavy black line, the line composed of diamonds, circles, crosses, the broken line; and one composed of ellipses.

Pobryte Poltusk Zegrje

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BEE NOV. 9.

OOO PRESENT

Lutsk-



A MAN WHO KNOWS SAID NOT LONG AGO-

> "I never knew a boy or girl go far wrong if they had a Kodak and enjoyed photography"which was just one way of saying that any love of nature and art for their sake is a balance wheel making for good thoughts.

We've sold Cameras and Kodaks for near 50 years. We "know photography" with all its many

angles. No parent can make a mistake in giving the child an "Ansco" this Christmas. It's the best and simplest picture-making instrument made - a triumph of

What's more, with every sale we give free a six weeks' course of lectures, covering every phase of practical photography, beginning January 7. Come into our Photo Department and let us show you how well equipped we are - truly the largest and most complete stock on this Coast.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

Wood-Lark Building, Alder at West Park

plicants are taking the civil service examination here today for positions as

rural free delivery carriers in this

A postcard with your name and address will bring you a fine catalogue or a call from our trade missionary

ave seen fit to have plenty of slacked Though there is only one vacancy in The Washington County Teachers' Ast It is thought that with the ground frozen the disease will disappear. Meanwhile everybody is cautioned against the drinking of unboiled water.

E

C

DRUGS

MILL PROPOSAL IS MADE Owner of Ranch Near Medford Would Erect Plant on It.

MEDFORD. Or., Nov. 28 .- (Special) -Edgar Hafer, who recently purchased he Renshaw ranch on Bear Creek, outh of Medford, has made a proposal o the people of Medford for the erecto the people of Medford for the erection of a sawmill and box factory, to
be located upon his property, one-third
of the capital of \$150,000 to be furnished by Mr. Hafer, one-third to be
subscribed by the citizens of the valley and the remaining one-third to be
treasury stock for future enlargements.
The Pacific & Eastern will extend to
the proposed mill and the Southern Pacific is already there. The capacity of
the plant would be 50,000 feet a day.
The annual payroll would amount to

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 28 .- (Special.)-

ASHIM E

ROVNO

Dubno

Record Number Take Examination at Albany for Rural Mailcarrier.

off the congested waste. In the opinion of thousands of families the best laxative for children is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin,

cause it acts easily and quickly and is free from opiates or narcotic drugs of any descrip-tion. It is mild, pleasant-tasting and non-griping, and is especially intended for women, children and old folks, for these should not use strong pills, powders, salt waters or such cathartics. Two generations of mothers have kept themselves and children healthy and happy with Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin,

which can be purchased in any drug store for ents and one dollar a bottle. It is a great family remedy for constipation dyspepsia, biliousness, belching, gas, headaches, etc. By keeping the bowels open it helps to prevent colds, piles, fevers and such ills. Mrs. W. A. Stevens, of 277 W. Cottage Pl., York, Va., has been a constant user of it herself and gives it to her little grandson. Since doing that she says she has not needed a doc-tor for him. Mr. John F. Morton, of 1008 First ave., W., Cedar Rapids, Ia., is a family man who is never without Syrup Pepsin in his medicine cabinet and who believes every fam-

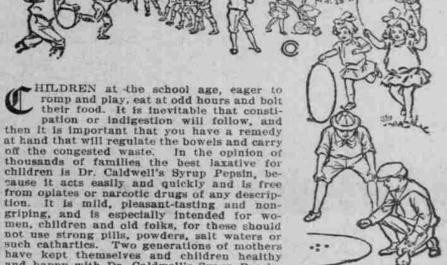
ily should have it at hand for stomach and

Linn County at the present time, 29 ap- | sociation will meet at Orenco Saturday Professor B. L. Wann, of Orenco, is president. A full attendance of the teachers from all parts of the county county. This is by rar the largest num-ber which has ever taken the examina-The tests are being conducted by the civil service board of the Albany post-office, which consists of Walter H. Worrell, Robert N. Torbet and L. L. Bilyeu.

Washington Teachers to Mect.

ORENCO, Or., Nov. 28.—(Special.)

To obviate the glare of the usual type of headlights a French automobile is equipped with a number of incandescent lamps, backet by individual reflectors and carried on a horizontal bar over the radiator.



Coupon for **FREE SAMPLE**

Dr. Caldwell is glad to send any one who has never tried his remedy a free sample bottle for and inclose in an envel ope with your name and address, or write name and address ly on a post card and mail it to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 67 Washington St., Monticello, III.



The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bidg., College-Ellwood Sts., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for renly. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers, The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaier. of disgestion, assimilation and elimina-

tion by invigorating the nervous sys-tem. Obtain three-grain cadomene tab-lets, packed in sealed tubes, and take as per directions accompanying.

Miss Bertie L. asks: "What remedy can you recommend to reduce obesity safely? I want to reduce about thirty pounds."

Answer: I rely on five-grain arbolone tablets as being the most effective and convenient treatment to reduce abnormal fat. Druggists supply this in sealed tubes, with complete directions. After the first few days a pound a day is not too much reducion.

Mrs. M. D. D. asks: "Do you think it is possible for me to increase my weight from 97 pounds to about 125 younds?"

Answer: Yes, I believe that the reg-ular use of a special tonic tablet will do this for you as it has for thousands of others. Ask your druggist for three-grain hypo-nuclane tablets in scaled package, with full directions. Take them for several months to get the full benefit.

"Ray" writes: "Can a sufferer from bronchial trouble be relieved? Doctors do not seem to help me; what would you suggest?"

Answer. To cure chronic cold, sore throat and bronchilis, I would advise the use of concentrated essence mention-laxene. Purchase this at any drug store in 2½-ox, packages and mix according to directions given on bettle and you will very shortly be relieved of all bronchiai trouble. This will not only relieve, but will correct, and is very pleasant to take.

"Sister" asks: "I have a younger sister who is affected with what is termed green sickness, also catarrh very bad. She is losing strength and her health is quite poor. What do you advise?"

John C. L. writes: "I find my natral strength and nervous system failig me. I do not recuperate as of yore.

If y food and rest seem not to benefit
is they should. Am weak, despondent
nd unable to perform the duties which
for ere assumed earlier in life, while my
mbitton for work and pleasure is
lowly going."

Answer: I think a powerful, harmis tonic and nervine medicine will
payanate and restore the functions

advise?

Answer: Such cases should adopt
both tonic and local treatment. For a
three-grain hypo-nuclane tablets. For
local treatment get either a two or
eight-ounce package of antiseptic
villane powder and follow carefully the
directions for catarrh of the head and
pelvic catarrh. Great relief and recovery should soon be manifested if this
spiendid treatment is followed.—Adv.

Answer: Your eliminating organs, such as liver and kidneys, are in need of treatment. Begin taking balmwort tablets at once. Get them in sealed tubes with full directions of any well-stocked druggist.

C. M. C. asks: "Please relieve me of coated tongue, foul breath, headache, onstipation and general ill health."

John C. L. writes: "I find my natural strength and nervous system failing me. I do not recuperate as of yore. My food and rest seem not to benefit as they should. Am weak, despondent and unable to perform the duties which were assumed earlier in life, while my ambition for work and pleasure is slowly going."

Answer: For hair and scalp troubles I have never found anything to equal the beneficial results of a thorough treatment of plain yellow minyol. It is cooling, cleansing and invigorating, and thousands now use it regularly as a hair and scalp tonic.

Henry J. C. writes: "Something seems to be wrong with my system and I don't know what it is. I have huge puffs under my eyes, my eyes are bloodshot in morning and my feet and ankles are swollen. Sometimes I have chills and feel weak and tired most of the time."

Answer: If habitually constipated, you should take three-grain sulpherb tablets (not sulphur) and arouse the organs which eliminate waste material from your body. These tablets purify the blood and improve the health by acting on the liver, kidneys and bowels. Obtain in sealed tubes with full directions.