

MAJOR CLASH IN FOREST TERRAIN

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

GEOGRAPHY IS DESCRIBED

University of Wisconsin Professor Tells of Progress of Armies Preparing for Greatest Battle of All Times.

BY PROF. LAWRENCE MARTIN.

(University of Wisconsin.)

(Within the last few days in this article by Professor Martin, an authority on the subject, great battles have been fought in the Carpathian mountains, others of which probably have been fought in the Carpathian mountains, and the efficiency of the campaign, somewhere in the Carpathian mountains, the experts believe must be fought the battle that will settle the war. It is not yet known whether the battle will be fought in the Carpathian mountains, or in some other famous field of history in interest to the future generations.)

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 extend 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.

The line of battle 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 Poland to Berlin. They have advanced in East Prussia a distance equal to that from Chicago to La Salle, losing this distance and being driven back an equal distance in Russian territory, and then advancing as far as from Chicago to Kankakee.

The Germans have pushed into Poland to Warsaw, or as far as from Chicago to Peoria, and then driven back a large part of this distance.

Geography is Told.

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

The master stream in the plain of Poland is the Vistula or Weichsel, whose three main branches are (a) the Narew from the north, (b) the Bug from the east and southeast, and (c) the San from the south. In Western Poland is the Carpathian Mountains, a tributary of the Oder. The Bug and San rise in Galicia, but most of the province drains southward to the Black Sea by the Dniester. The Carpathian foreland in Galicia is similar to the Swiss plateau north of the Alps. Part of it is called the Podolian Plateau.

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 small River Warta, a tributary of the Dnieper River. In its headwater region, just east of Poland, is the Pinnak marsh, an area of morasses, bogs and swamps, now partly drained.

Summers Hot, Winters Cold.

It is 250 miles wide and covers about 35,000 square miles, being nearly as large as the states of Indiana and Michigan combined. The climate is continental, with hot summers and cold winters. The winters are very cold, and the summers are very hot. The average temperature in winter is about 20 degrees below zero, and in summer it is about 70 degrees above zero.

The international boundary traverses a plain and seems to be determined by no natural geographical features. Consequently it was easy, while Germany was engaged in her unsuccessful fighting campaign against Paris, for the Russians to invade East Prussia where they chose, as soon as Germany declared war on Russia, the first day of August.

Northern Prussia is a lowland with many swamps and a small river, the Neigade, which is a tributary of the Baltic Sea. The Russian frontier is the Baltic ridge, an enormous terminal moraine of the Scandinavian ice sheet with rough topography, hills reaching an altitude of 600 to 1000 feet, and great numbers of lakes. The lake district is called Masuria.

Topographic Effects Not Plain.

The exact extent to which these topographic features have figured in determining routes and affecting battles in the campaign in East Prussia is not apparent from the meager newspaper dispatches thus far available. The Russian invasion followed three lines, crossing the Carpathian Mountains on August 18 (a) at Eydkuhnen east of Konigsberg, (b) near Lody, 50 miles to the south, and (c) at Neidenburg, 80 miles farther to the southwest.

Northern Germany, east of the Vistula, projects some 100 miles farther into Russia than do the southern states of Posen and Silesia, so that this Prussian campaign was evidently aimed at Konigsberg and Danzig rather than at Berlin, which is really 350 miles from the Polish frontier south of Thorn and east of Posen, or about as far as from New York to Baltimore.

By August 25 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 to the middle of September and 50 miles into Russia to Grodno, on the River Niemen, about 100 miles from the battle 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 checked the German advance toward Vilna and Minsk.

GOOD WEATHER AIDS TROOPS IN GALICIA

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

WAR LOSES ITS NOVELTY

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

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, Press Department, Galician Front, Nov. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

The Galician front is long and Galicia is not by any means a small country. For this reason the lines from the theaters of the European war are vague geographically, and the heat that may be said of 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 forces is excellent. Officers and men who come to this point speak of the situation as highly satisfactory.

Better weather has set in in Galicia. The rivers and the roads are again passable, made so largely by the army engineers. During the first stages of the war the army wheel transportation cut deep into the surface of the roads and the many 'hoofs' converted them into quagmires.

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.

Small 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.

Red Cross Reminds of War.

Almost the only reminder of war in an occasional Red Cross train, going to or returning from the front. There is, however, a rather lively military passenger traffic in regular trains, and one notices that all bridges, tunnels and stations are guarded by soldiers.

Upper Hungary one sees large droves of cattle intended for food for the men in the trenches. Now and then, too, one meets a group of stolid and massively built Hungarian peasants in charge of a man in uniform—recruits of an army which may be said to be still in the process of mobilization.

"Order" Called in Many Tongues.

Dragoons in red trousers and blue tunics were in the act of serving soup to those seated at three long tables in the main hall of the casino of a small Galician town. There was a general 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 Galicia, Poland, Belgium, France, various parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the press establishment in Galicia is a large establishment. It exists for the purpose of taking care of about 35 Austro-Hungarian newspaper men, working in about 10 languages; several German, four American correspondents—among them a woman—one Dane, one Italian, a Swiss and a Turk, who is about to make his appearance. About a dozen officers and three score men are in charge of the institution.

There are several telegraphers and two field post officials—the department, in fact, is no small matter. To it belong about 30 vehicles for the transportation of the correspondents, and others, and a like number of army transport wagons. Automobiles are scarce at present, because the hard going over the Galician roads during the recent rainy weather has made their retirement to the repair shop imperative. Lark, but not least, there is the medical staff of the press department, consisting of a physician and several trained attendants.

Long before the pressmen arrive at a new station the houses of the better class (and that really means little in Galicia) are devoted among them by the quartermaster and his associates, who merely notify the landlord of the coming of his guests, and then chalk up the bill on the wall of the room, which the correspondent is to occupy.

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 house is somewhat Mexican in appearance, one story, and has a patio populated by a cow and chickens.

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OWNER OF RANCH NEAR MEDFORD WOULD ERECT PLANT ON IT.

MEDFORD, Or., Nov. 28.—(Special.)

Edgar Hafer, who recently purchased the Roshaw ranch on Bear Creek, south of Medford, has made a proposal to 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 \$30,000 and the amount now sent abroad for lumber and fruit boxes, averaging \$200,000 a year, would be kept at home.

ONE JOB SOUGHT BY 29

Record Number Take Examination at Albany for Rural Mailcarrier.

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There has been no cholera in the little town, but as a precaution the Austro-Hungarian military authorities have seen fit to have plenty of slacked lime applied.

It is thought that with the ground frozen the disease will disappear. Meanwhile everybody is cautioned against the drinking of unboiled water.

WASHINGTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

ORENCO, Or., Nov. 28.—(Special.)

The Washington County Teachers' Association will meet at Orenco Saturday, Professor R. L. Wann, of Orenco, is president. A full attendance of the teachers from all parts of the county is expected. A dinner will be served in the banquet-rooms of the church after which the visitors are invited to visit and examine the plant and packing-house of the Oregon Nursery Company. The programme will commence at 9 A. M. and continue until late in the afternoon.

CHEILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE

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It is inevitable that constipation or indigestion will follow, and then it is important that you have a remedy at hand that will regulate the bowels and carry off the congested waste. In the opinion of thousands of families, the best laxative for children is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, because it acts easily and quickly and is free from opiates or narcotic drugs of any description. It is mild, pleasant-tasting and non-irritating, 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 fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

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THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE

By Dr. Lewis Baker

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

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Building, College Hill, Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given. Questions printed or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The doctor's name and address at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

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

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

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

Answer: Yes, I believe that the regular use of a special tonic tablet will do this for you and that for thousands of others. Ask your druggist for three-grain hypo-nucleic tablets in sealed packages. Buy them in sealed tubes with full directions of any well-stocked druggist.

C. M. C. asks: "Please relieve me of a coated tongue, foul breath, headache, constipation and general ill health. I am unable to perform the duties which were assumed earlier in life, while my chest and feel weak and tired most of the time."

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

John C. L. 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 sulphur tablets not sulphurated. They are 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.

John C. L. writes: "I find my natural strength and nervous system fail me. I do not recuperate as of yore. My food and rest seem not to benefit me. I am weak, despondent and unable to perform the duties which were assumed earlier in life, while my chest and feel weak and tired most of the time."

Answer: Think a powerful, harmless tonic and nerve medicine will rejuvenate and restore the functions

MAP SHOWING SCENE OF WAR OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

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On this map are indicated the Russian-German and Russian-Austrian battle line at different dates. It will be noticed that in 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 Belgium 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 successfully.

Engaged and defeated in the lake region of East Prussia, the Russians then were forced to retire in the north; but meanwhile were making headway in Galicia.

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.

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 cavalry in that locality.

At different positions of the lines of battle from August 25 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.

Legend: AUG 25. OCT 1. OCT 17. NOV 3. NOV 9. PRESENT.

—Chicago Tribune (Adapted.)

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