

ENEMY'S FORCES UNABLE TO CHECK RUSSIAN INVASION OF GERMAN TERRITORY

ADVANCE OF CZAR'S ARMY FORCES GERMANS TO EVACUATE POLAND

Outflanked by Russian Cavalry Kaiser's Army in East
relinquishes stand along Warthe River—General
retreat of Austrians on Cracow—Japan may come
to aid of Allies on European battlefield.

Petrograd, Nov. 9, via London (1:40 p.m.)—What is described here as a continued and irresistible offensive of the Russian army, resulting in the evacuation of Poland by the Germans, is reported today as successfully establishing itself in German territory at Pleschen, fifteen miles west of the Russo-German frontier.
In addition the Germans are said to be generally relinquishing their stand along the Warthe river. This advance was accomplished, it is stated, by the Russian cavalry movement in outflanking the German left.
Russian penetration of German territory to Pleschen, Prussia, northwest of Kalisz, upon which latter point the Germans appear to be withdrawing, threatens the German line of communications.
Along the south Polish frontier the Russians attacked the Austrian rear guard at Pinczow, which commands an important crossing on the upper Vistula, twenty-five miles from Cracow. It is asserted here that a general retreat of the Austrian forces on Cracow as a new base, is now apparent.

London, Nov. 9.—The correspondent of the Times in Warsaw, telegraphing under date of Nov. 6, says that after spending a fortnight in the Polish field of operation he has arrived at the conclusion that the Russian organization is at last under way in every direction, and that within thirty days Germany either will have to submit to an invasion by vast Russian hosts, or withdraw substantial bodies of her best troops from the western frontier. "Russia's huge army is now moving with a preciseness which is remarkable," he says, "and it is advancing with incredible rapidity and smothering every rear guard action with its numbers. The transport is keeping pace everywhere, moving forward night and day. In many cases the main bodies accomplish twenty

verits (about fourteen miles) daily." Tokyo, Nov. 9.—Since the fall of the German position at Tsing Tau, the question of Japan sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention.
The idea finds considerable support in military circles, where it is believed that such a movement would be welcomed by France.
Rome, Nov. 9.—Italy is taking precautions to prevent any serious uprising of the Moslems of Tripoli by sending reinforcements to all the garrisons there. Attacks upon army trains by the Arabs and Bedouins have been reported. Their activity is declared in official circles to be due to agents, but so far the trouble has been confined to local rebellions of no great strength.

GERMANS USED BODIES OF DEAD AS BARRICADE

Piled bodies of their dead companions in heap to protect themselves from bayonet charge of French in battle before Rheims—Wounded soldiers describe the fighting.

New York, Nov. 9.—Three soldiers of France, all discharged from the French army because of disability, and all bearing wounds which showed they had been in the thick of the fighting, arrived here today on board the steamer Rochambeau from Havre. They were George Pierrot and Leon LeBlot, on their way to their homes in Canada, and John Rosenbom, returning to his home in Holbrook, Mass. LeBlot hobbled off the ship with the aid of canes.
Pierrot and LeBlot were wounded in the defense of Rheims.
Both told thrilling stories of the battle before that city. LeBlot said that in the hand-to-hand fighting there he received a bayonet wound in his side and was carried to the rear.
While a Sister of Charity, whom he knew only as Anna, was binding his

wound, a German bullet killed her, and her body fell across him. LeBlot said he later returned to the firing line and was twice wounded in one leg. After that he quit.
"The Germans used the bodies of their dead as barricades and we had to climb over them," said LeBlot.
Pierrot received a sabre thrust in his left shoulder before Rheims and was carried to safety by a comrade. Describing the fighting, he said that the artillery opened the battle and rained shells on the opposing lines for three hours.
Then, he said, the men closed in and fought hand-to-hand for three hours. Then the artillery battle was resumed.
Rosenbom was wounded at Muehlhausen. In the fighting he lost his rifle and was slashed in the arm with a sabre.

FRENCH ARMY'S AIR SCOUTS ARE DOING EFFICIENT WORK

Never seen over Allies' lines but hover over lines of enemy and often to rear of German ranks—Bomb from one airship killed thirty men and fifty horses.

Paris, Nov. 9, 2:58 p. m.—Published reports that French aeroplanes are never seen above the French lines, while numerous machines of the enemy are constantly reconnoitering over the heads of the French soldiers, has brought forth a defensive explanation of the operations of the French aviators.
This report sets forth that French aviators are operating not only on the German lines, but considerably to the rear of them. The names of aviators are never mentioned officially, but their exploits have been none the less numerous and brilliant.
Note books found on dead Germans, the statement sets forth, proves that the French aviation service is performing its duty.
One instance of the effectiveness of the corps is found in the throwing of one bomb which killed thirty men and fifty horses of the enemy at a time when a certain detachment of cavalry was assembling.
Numerous other instances of efficient work are given. In conclusion the statement says that this new army of the service, has fulfilled successful-

ly the promises made for it, but that it will never replace any weapon now in use.
**ONE OF DEFENDERS OF
MAFEKING KILLED
IN RECENT BATTLE**
London, Nov. 8 (Sunday) 3:30 p. m.—(Delayed)—News reached London today of the death in action of Colonel Gordon Chesney Wilson.
Col. Wilson belonged to the Royal Horse Guards, and was born in 1865. He served in South Africa and did staff duty during the defence of Mafeking. His wife, Lady Sarah, who was born Isabella Churchill, sixth daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, is socially prominent in England. She was in South Africa during the Boer war, and was taken prisoner outside of Mafeking.


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HELP SENT FROM AMERICA WILL BE WELCOME IN WAR ZONE

Supplies sent by Rockefeller foundation are very opportune.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Preparations have been begun in France to welcome the officials in charge of the relief to be sent to the destitute non-combatants of the warring nations in Europe by the Rockefeller Foundation.
Gabriel Mantoux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now president of the National Relief Society, and of the Franco-American Society, wishes to thank the American public, in the names of these societies, for its sympathy and liberal generosity. Assistance is greatly needed and will be very welcome.

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ZAM-BUK HEALED SEVERE CUT
Mrs. J. E. Bierwirth of Caraduff, Sask., writes: "My little son cut the end of his finger. As it was such a severe cut, I was going to take him to a doctor, but in the meantime to ease the pain, I applied some Zam-Buk. This stopped the bleeding and gave him such relief that he ceased crying and seemed quite at ease. I therefore decided to see if Zam-Buk would heal the wound. Next day I replaced the dressing, and continued to do so each day, using nothing but Zam-Buk. Complete cure resulted."

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