

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-mor-
row; fresh south winds
Highest temperature yesterday, 55; lowest, 40.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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AUSTRIA SIGNS ARMISTICE AND QUILTS; GERMANY EXPECTED TO YIELD SOON; AMERICANS ADVANCE; FOE IN FLIGHT

EVENTS ABROAD MAY INFLUENCE U. S. ELECTIONS

Kaiser's Action and Versailles Decision Looked Upon as Factors.

TIE IN SENATE POSSIBLE

Democrats Say Wilson's Plea Is Now Proving a Benefit to Their Party.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—With only one day intervening before election day and with official election predictions all in, the diplomatic situation still gives both sides the shivers to-night. In the tenseness of the situation and the uncertainty injected by the pendency of such tremendous questions now being determined abroad the problem is absolutely unique in American politics.

Is the Versailles conference about to give a sort of indorsement to President Wilson's plea to American voters for a partisan Democratic Congress? Will the Kaiser abdicate by Tuesday, and if so, how will it affect the minds of voters? These are questions which are being heard everywhere here to-day.

The oldest and shrewdest politicians confess themselves unable to prophesy. Incidentally, some for the first time in their lives refuse to bet a nickel on the result.

With conditions standing exactly as they are, the Republicans are absolutely confident that they are to carry the House by a comfortable margin and also are bold enough to-night to lay claim to the Senate by two or four votes. The Republicans assert that the President's appeal is responsible for their confidence; that the undertow from this is rapidly carrying the Democratic party out to sea.

Democrats See Trend Turned.

Democrats at national headquarters here insist that while the first reaction of the country to the President's appeal was not in their favor exactly, it has been getting its grip in the last few days on the voters on account of the trend of international developments and that on Tuesday it is to carry them to victory.

The Democrats fail to come down to cases in their claims. The Republicans do. Whether or not any significance is to be attached to this is a problem, yet it is to be recalled that the winning campaign for the Presidency by the Democrats in 1916 was predicated upon just the same sort of incoherence, while the Republicans laid claim to the greatest accuracy by their organization.

It became clear to-day that President Wilson does not intend to issue any more appeals. In some quarters some significance was attached to this as indicating that possibly the President had reason to feel confident some development abroad would perform the service better than his own typewriter.

The Democratic campaign managers began their last drive to-day by inserting in newspapers from one end of the country to the other a full page advertisement of the President's appeal surrounded by the approval of Republican statesmen uttered in behalf of McKinley in 1898 and Lincoln in 1864.

Wilson Appeal in "Ads."

This advertisement was captioned "If then, why not now," and at the bottom of it, "Let him finish the job."

The last Cabinet officer to be heard from to-day was Attorney-General Gregory with a ratification of the President's appeal for a Democratic Congress. Mr. Gregory based his argument on the need for solidarity of command, making the success of the concentration of the power of military direction in the hands of Marshall Poch an example of the sort of concentration needed by America in meeting the exigencies of the hour. Mr. Gregory said:

"The President is not only the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, but is charged with the responsibility and control of our diplomatic relations. While it requires the necessary vote by the Senate to ratify treaties of peace, the terms of these treaties are negotiated by the Executive and cannot be negotiated otherwise. If his life be spared he and not another will for the next two years under the commission issued him by our people lead the United States through war to a peace that is worth while.

The terms on which he demands peace to loyal men of all parties, but is supported by the measures they approve and to see that Congress is so organized as to support these measures. A divided military leadership cost the Allies

Allies Capture 362,355 Germans in 15 Weeks

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Since the great offensive began on the western front, on July 15 last, the allied armies have captured 362,355 prisoners, including 7,990 officers, as well as 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns and 3,907 mine throwers.

The Allies during the month of October captured 108,343 prisoners, including 2,472 officers, as well as 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns and 1,193 mine throwers.

RUSSELL SAGE'S WIDOW IS DEAD

Expires in Fifth Avenue Home After Illness of Four Days.

WAS IN HER 91ST YEAR

Fortune Estimated as High as \$70,000,000—Esteemed for Philanthropies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Mrs. Russell Sage died at twenty minutes past noon yesterday in her home at 694 Fifth avenue. She had been ill for four days. Death was due to infirmities of age, complicated by a slight cold which quickly developed into a slight touch of pneumonia.

Mrs. Sage was attended by Dr. George A. Tuttle. Relatives said she had been in extraordinary good health recently and that unusual precautions had been taken to preserve her during the influenza epidemic. It could not be learned definitely, however, whether she had been attacked by influenza.

Mrs. Sage was in her ninety-first year. She is survived by her brother, Col. J. J. Stocum, who with his family were at the bedside when she died.

Mrs. Sage was the late financier's second wife, and she inherited from him a fortune estimated at approximately \$70,000,000.

Mrs. Sage was Margaret Olivia Stocum when she was married to Mr. Sage 49 years ago, and had been a close friend of Mr. Sage's first wife. At the time of Sage's death it was said that the first Mrs. Sage had often suggested to her friend that no woman was so well fitted to be the second Mrs. Sage.

Mrs. Sage was a pupil of Emma Willard, and among her schoolmates in Troy were Elizabeth Chadwick Stanton and Louise Chandler Moulton.

Mrs. Sage was a daughter of Joseph Stocum and Margaret Pierson Jermain.

Two of Mrs. Sage's nephews, both of whom are in the army and to whom she has left a considerable part of her estate, are Col. Herbert J. Stocum and Stephen L.H. Stocum.

Among Mrs. Sage's principal gifts to charity since the death of her husband are \$1,000,000 to Emma Willard Seminary at Troy, \$1,000,000 to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, \$10,000,000 to the Sage Foundation, \$50,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, \$150,000 to the American Seaman's Friend Society, \$150,000 to the North-West Seminary, \$300,000 to the Sage Institute of Pathology on Blackwell's island, and \$250,000 for a home for indigent women and \$100,000 to Syracuse University.

Mrs. Sage also always had shown great interest in bird life and had acquired the ownership of Marah Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, which has been dedicated to the protection of birds.

Mrs. Sage was the founder of the Russell Sage College of Practical Arts at Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. Sage also gave \$40,000 to restore the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

Her interest in the work and her employees had been shown on many occasions. She spent \$60,000 in beautifying the West Drive of Central Park with rhododendrons, and for many years she gave a gold piece to each park employee on Christmas.

Her biggest charity of all, of course, was the Emma Russell Sage Foundation in April, 1910. This foundation was for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.

Among the movements assisted materially by the foundation during the years that followed were the anti-tuberculosis campaign, the movement for public recreation, the placing out and management of children in institutions, the medical inspection of schools, the propaganda in behalf of children's school gardens, the propaganda for the prevention of child labor, especially among children, and the encouragement and extension of charity organizations.

In the field of research a careful study has been made of workingmen's and other forms of small insurance, and studies have been conducted in the fields of the salary loan and the chattel loan business, and concerning the feasibility of employment bureaus in New York.

The foundation has provided means for the schools of philanthropy in Boston, New York, Chicago and St. Louis to establish interest in the training of workers in social investigation, offering two and three year courses.

Mrs. Sage spent the summer at her country place, Cedar Hill, at Lawrenceville, Ga., and returned from there to her Fifth avenue residence some time ago.

ELECTION NIGHT AT THE PLAZA.

Electoral returns to be displayed in Restaurant, Dancing, etc.

YANKS PRESS GERMANS INTO TIGHT POSITION

Advance Three Miles on 14-Mile Front, Taking Many Prisoners.

BIG ARMIES NEAR TRAP

American Airmen Bomb Roads and Troops Retreating North of Verdun.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The American advance against the southern end of the German line in France continues to grow, increasing every hour the great menace to the German forces scattered all the way from the Meuse to the vicinity of Valenciennes. To-day's advance is reported to have averaged nearly three miles on a fourteen mile front. Several thousand prisoners were taken.

The progress of the Americans, taken in connection with the British, French and Belgian successes to the north, has placed the enemy in an exceedingly awkward position. Extraordinary efforts have been made and are still being made to hold up the American effort north of Verdun, for the reason that each mile of advance there narrows the gap between the present enemy line and the Ardennes region in his rear. Once in position to pinch that line of communications the whole of the German forces would be trapped. Advice from the front to-day state that this eventuality is not improbable. The German armies in France, as a result of this latest American effort, are in greater danger of being trapped.

Gen. Ligeret's aviators report that the Germans are making tremendous effort to get their men and material out of the region immediately north of the present American line, and that the roads and railways are badly congested with the suddenly accelerated traffic that has been placed upon them.

American bombing squadrons are working overtime to impede the enemy's retreat, dropping bombs on roads and railroads and frequently descending to low altitudes to rake the retreating Germans with machine gun bullets.

U. S. FLIERS REPORT FOE IN FULL RETREAT

Bombs Dropped on Packed Roads East of Meuse.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Nov. 3.—American aviators late to-day reported that the Germans to the east of the Meuse appeared to be in full retreat. The aviators reported that all roads running northward were packed with troops, artillery and trucks.

The American aviators went as far as Removille. They reported the roads southwest of Removille are choked with traffic. Their report follows:

"At Removille a troop of nineteen cars was leaving northward bound. We saw great crowds of enemy troops along the railway siding. We fired upon them and they fled back with incendiary bombs as they fled. The roads out of Removille were filled with troops."

According to previous reports at least four Austro-Hungarian divisions were opposing the French and Americans east of the Meuse in this sector.

U. S. Bomb Planes at Stenay.

The retreating German troops and convoys and enemy ammunition dumps and various villages within the Teuton lines were attacked to-day by American day bombing airplanes. Great damage was reported to have been done to property, and consternation caused among the retreating troops.

The American bombing machines made two attacks, the first in the morning and the other in the afternoon, reaching as far as Stenay and Beaumont. Fires are reported in both places.

Eight squadrons participated in the air raids to-day. The bombers attacked Beaumont where they destroyed a warehouse and exploded an ammunition dump. In Stenay another ammunition dump was exploded.

The bombers also attacked Martin-court, Mousseau, Beaucourt and Beaumont. The last two towns simultaneously were under fire of the American heavy guns.

In the region of Vaux and Sommeau the pursuit planes harassed the troops along the roadways with machine guns and small bombs.

Two Enemy Planes Downed.

The weather was cloudy but it was the first really good day on the ground since the offensive of the Americans was resumed. There were various combats in the air. Two German machines

JUNKERS STILL WIELD POWER OVER GERMANY

Failure of Kaiser to Abdicate Indicates That Reform Is a Sham.

POLITICAL FRONT HOLDS

No Move Yet Made by Leaders for Plebiscite, London "Times" Points Out.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The fact that the Kaiser has not abdicated is looked upon as a sure sign that the German Government is still under the control of the Junker class and that the militarist political front is unbroken. It is felt that the Allies are no longer fighting the Kaiser and the German lust for world domination, but the Junkers.

The British press unanimously demands that the war continue until the Junkers are crushed. "Junkerdom alone," the Times points out, "continues to be the world's enemy, and as such must be annihilated, even if that includes the annihilation of Germany. The toll and sacrifice may be spared the Allies in rescuing Germany from that fate if the alternatives are plainly placed before the German War Cabinet."

"Maximilian, Scheidemann and Erzberger profess to represent the German people. Let them give proofs by an immediate appeal for a German plebiscite."

The militarist party of Germany continues to struggle desperately, through a propaganda campaign, to retain its power. Germania, the prominent Junker organ, says the Emperor's power is now greater than that of the King of England, and that there is no further need for the Allies to demand his abdication, which, the paper says, "would endanger German unity and concord."

The Kaiser himself, in decrees addressed to the Chancellor dealing with changes in the German constitution, points out that a new order is now in force and that the fundamental rights attaching to the Kaiser's person have been transferred to the German people.

It is now regarded as probable that the Kaiser, at the recent gathering of German sovereigns in Berlin, proposed abdication, and that the fear of what the public morale at the moment the Allies' armistice terms were awaited prevented the abdication from being carried out.

BAGGAGE OF KAISER AT A SWISS CHATEAU

Abdication, However, Is Still a Matter of Doubt.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

GENEVA, Nov. 3.—Dozens of trunks bearing the royal Hohenzollern monogram have been arriving in the last week at the luxurious chateau named "Bouan," on the Lake of Zur, in the central part of Switzerland. The chateau, which is flying the German flag, is the property of Baron von Kiesel, a German.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—"There can be no doubt," says the Temps, "that a great struggle is going on around the German Emperor's person between the influences which caused the war and wish to maintain the old regime and the partisans of a new regime, more or less democratic, and of a peace for the purpose of repairing Germany's strength."

"By returning to general headquarters Emperor William seemed to show clearly that his supreme desire was not to abdicate. So the Emperor's receipt promptly, and his resignation, but parliamentary exigencies press upon him, even amidst his staff, which exhorts him not to yield. Submission is not sufficient; he is summoned with more or less deference to resign."

Demand for Abdication.

The German propaganda service cites forecasts of Berlin as confirming the report that Philipp Scheidemann, the socialist leader in the Reichstag and member without portfolio in the German Cabinet, had addressed to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, a memorandum on the necessity of the retirement of Emperor William.

The step was taken, it is added, after an agreement had been reached by the President of the Reichstag parties.

"The War Cabinet," says the Berlin Tageblatt, "has yet taken no unanimous, binding action relative to the Emperor, but there is greater unanimity in the desire that he should remain."

On the occasion of the constitutional amendment coming into force, says an official telegram from Berlin, Emperor William addressed to Prince Maximilian

Poland Is Preparing to Fight Germany

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—There is a report in Berlin, according to late information from there, that Poland is preparing to send an army against Germany.

The Vossische Zeitung announces that the Polish Regency Council has published a decree calling all young men to the colors.

Gen. von Beseler has retired from the command of the Polish army, but reserved to himself the powers of Governor-General.

GERMAN ARMY IN GRAVE PERIL

Grip in Flanders and the Argonne Broken by Latest Allied Blows.

MUST GO TO THE MEUSE

Line Behind the Scheldt Shattered by Victories at Valenciennes and Audenarde.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The German armies in France and Belgium are in an extremely critical position—as critical as they have ever been since the war began. The Allies are looking for an immediate future, the pillars of a long line from Flanders to Lorraine are crumbling under the steady onslaught of allied blows.

The capture of Valenciennes and the advance of the British and Americans at Audenarde makes an early withdrawal from the present enemy line in Belgium inevitable, even if it is not made necessary by the successes north of Verdun, and no new stand is regarded as possible short of the Brussels, Antwerp, Namur, Meuse line, forty miles behind the German front.

All the enemy divisions between Valenciennes and the Dutch border are now threatened as well as the lines of communication along the Sambre river north of the Ardennes, which is the traditional avenue of all military operations between Belgium and France.

At the other end of the line the Germans are imperiled by the advance of the French and Americans north of the Argonne Forest, reaching Cheuse and Luzancy, two vital support positions in the event of a retreat to the Meuse.

The Americans are within seven miles of Stenay and are gradually closing the gap of that name, which affords the only road of retreat for the German armies toward Metz.

The Germans are fighting desperately to cover their retreat to the Meuse-Sedan-Stenay line, which is their last bulwark to save them from being crushed against the Ardennes, where there would be no room to maneuver.

East and southeast of Valenciennes the Germans are now in retreat, Field Marshal Haig reports. British troops are in close pursuit, taking prisoners and hampering the enemy's efforts to move men and supplies. In two days the British took 5,000 prisoners on this front. Further east the Argonne region has been entirely cleared of the enemy, according to an official statement from the French War office.

Many villages and positions of importance were taken by the French and Americans in today's fighting in the department of Ardennes.

GERMANY MAY MAKE ATTACK WITH FLEET

Great Naval Battle Possible if Armistice Fails.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Strong belief prevails in British naval circles that the German high seas fleet, should the terms of the armistice be rejected, would in conjunction with the submarines attempt to dispute allied control of the seas.

The weather conditions at this season, with rough seas and low visibility, are favorable to submarine activity. The argument is being used by the supporters in Germany of the demand for naval action that everything stands to be gained by a sea victory, while there is nothing to be lost.

A British naval authority told The Sun's correspondent to-day that Germany undoubtedly had been practicing new tactics with the view of bringing the great fleet into action, risking its destruction in a supreme endeavor to divide the British fleet and to sink certain of the British warships.

The withdrawal of the U-boats from their haunts and work is looked upon as significant in connection with the coming decision that must be made in Germany respecting the allied armistice terms.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENTO; FORCES OCCUPY TRIEST

Austria's Strongly Fortified Town Is Taken With Many Prisoners.

TRICOLOR IN SAN GIUSTO

Entire Regiments Surrender to First Army—Cavalry Now in Udine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 3.—The Italians have captured Trento, one of Austria's chief fortified towns in the Tyrol, according to the War Office announcement to-night.

Italian forces have landed at Triest and the Italian tricolor is flying from the castle and from the tower of San Giusto.

Italian cavalry has entered Udine. The Associated Press correspondent with the Italian forces in northern Italy says the Italian First Army in its advance on Trent captured enormous quantities of material and innumerable prisoners. Entire regiments are surrendering.

Italian and allied forces in their drive in northern Italy have captured 100,000 Austro-Hungarians, the Italian War Office announced to-day. More than 2,000 guns have been taken.

Italian cavalry patrols have crossed the Tagliamento river at Spilimbergo, which city has been occupied.

Asiago Advance Continues.

An official statement by the Italian War Office reads:

"We have broken through the enemy's front at Celladell. The Tonale Pass is forced and the Val Arsa taken from Col Santo to the north of Piaciva. Our advance is continuing steadily over the Tonale, the Asiago plateau, in the Sugana Valley, the Valleys of Cismon and the Cordeole and along the Piave and the plain."

On the Tagliamento cavalry, supported by mounted batteries, Bersaglieri and cyclists, is winning bitter combats against the adversary, who, surprised on this side of the river, is fighting with great stubbornness. The Second Brigade, with the regiments from Genoa and our armor and allied arms, have brilliantly maintained exceptional activity.

The total of prisoners has reached 100,000 and the guns captured more than 2,000.

British Take 15,000 Prisoners.

British troops on the Italian front have advanced well to the east of the Livorno river, according to an official statement issued to-day by the British War office which says:

"The bridging of the Livorno river is being rapidly carried out. Our troops already are well east of that river.

The number of prisoners captured by the Tenth Army cannot at present be accurately given but it is known to be considerably over 15,000 with 150 guns. Of these more than 10,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns have been captured by the Fourteenth British Corps.

The booty taken at Saticola includes among the vast amount of other material an ordnance workshop complete and in position.

In their operations on the Asiago Plateau the Forty-eighth British Division captured nearly 200 prisoners. The air force continued throughout the day to bomb the dense masses of retreating Austrians with visible good results.

AUSTRIAN ARMIES NEAR DESTRUCTION

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

WITH THE ITALIAN FORCES IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 3.—The entire Italian

Continued on Second Page.

Announcement Is Made That Dual Monarchy Will Cease Hostilities at 3 P. M. To-day—Conditions Published To-morrow.

ALLIED PREMIERS MUCH PLEASED; GET NEWS IN HOUSE'S APARTMENT

Vienna War Office Asserts Karl's Troops Already Have Stopped Fighting on Basis of Truce—Gen. Diaz Signed for the Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, telephoned this afternoon from Paris, where he is attending the Supreme Interallied War Council, that Austria-Hungary had agreed to the terms of the armistice submitted by the Allies, and that the Austro-Hungarian troops would cease fighting at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The armistice was signed for the Allies by Gen. Diaz, Commander in Chief of the Italian armies.

The terms of the armistice, which are to be announced to-morrow or Tuesday, are extremely rigid, it is asserted, and are so worded that Germany's chief ally not only will be made completely and immediately helpless from a military standpoint, but in addition will be required to permit Entente troops to use her territory and lines of communications in their continuation of the war against Germany.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Official announcement was made here this evening that an armistice has been signed with Austria.

The announcement of the signing reached the Premiers while they were in session in the apartment of Col. House, President Wilson's personal representative, this afternoon, and gave the greatest satisfaction.

VIENNA, via London, Nov. 3.—"In the Italian theatre of the war our troops have ceased hostilities on the basis of an armistice which has been concluded," says the War Office communication issued to-day.

"The conditions of the armistice will be announced in a later communication."

DRIVE THROUGH AUSTRIA NEXT

Germany Fortifying Bavarian Frontier as Her Ally Withdraws.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Military authorities, complete severance of relations with Germany and means for facilitating the allied and American task of crushing German militarism, if this proves necessary, are understood here to be salient features of the armistice signed with Austria.

All private and detailed information must, however, await the formal announcement of the terms. The big, outstanding fact is that Austria is now definitely out of the war and Germany must look out on the allied and American terms or rely entirely on her own resources from now on.

The stipulation of Austria makes the conviction general that Germany cannot later avoid the inevitable, and will therefore be inclined to take whatever is offered, no matter how drastic the terms may be.

This fact translated into other language means that the end of the war is actually in sight and that peace now is in all probability a matter of days, if not of hours.

WAR'S END IN SIGHT. WASHINGTON VIEW

Germans May Give Up in Few Days, Is Belief.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

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Fuch May Present Terms.

The procedure followed by Austria may be followed by Germany. That is the armistice terms to Germany will be presented to the German commanders on the field by Marshal Fuch, as pointed out last week. The fact of the terms having been presented may be announced by the treaty negotiators may be withheld from publication until Germany has accepted or rejected them. There is some ground for the belief that arrangements have already been undertaken to acquaint the Germans with these terms, but confirmation is lacking.

The speed with which the Austrian terms have been overruled after exchange between Gen. Diaz and the Austrian commanders in the field indicates that the Allies and the United States had a check in advance on any protestable bargaining. There was, however, just enough delay to indicate that the Austrians may have made one effort to eliminate some of the drastic terms.

According to one diplomatic Austria is understood to have been fearful about the possibility of being dragged into the war by a check in advance on the Allies and the United States were allowed under any conditions to use Austrian railways or Austrian territory in prosecuting the war. But if any such fear existed, it was speedily snuffed out. There are all the earmarks of deliberate terms in the form of dictated peace with Germany provided the Allies and the United States were allowed under any conditions to use Austrian railways or Austrian territory in prosecuting the war.

Passing corps headquarters on the way back, Lieut. Case sent wireless information as to the exact location of the enemy. This he proceeded to do because the head, sending the message that "I have been shot; get an ambulance."

Lieut. Case took the ambulance to the rear and was struck. "Case was now recovered."

BINDS WOUND WITH WIRE AND FLIES ON

Observer Gets Information After He Is Hit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov.