

GOVERNMENT DID NOT MAKE OFFER TO RAISE REGIMENT

Saturday, Oct. 3. Acting Premier George J. Clarke, who arrived in this city yesterday, confirmed the Telegraph's account of how confusion arose as to the offer of a regiment of a thousand men from New Brunswick. He stated in an interview:

"I notice that the British government has referred to an offer from New Brunswick of a regiment of 1,000 men in a recent white paper. Of course this must have occurred through a misunderstanding. I am sure it arose from the offer of a regiment of 1,000 men to raise a regiment at the outbreak of the war."

"We have not yet heard officially of the plans of Colonel McAvity and Colonel McAvity to raise regiments of infantry and artillery, but these matters may come before us at our meeting on next Thursday."

"The provincial government has not taken any action along this line, for one reason, because the minister of militia discouraged such action. He pointed out that the raising of troops was a matter for the federal government to cope with, while there are many other ways in which the provinces may assist."

"It would cost \$5,000 a day to maintain a regiment, much more than we could undertake, and even the cost of raising and equipping the troops would be a matter of considerable expense. It might be possible to make the expenditure involved by public subscription of individuals and municipalities, as was proposed in Nova Scotia."

"Hon. Col. Hughes advised me that the provinces could best assist by caring for the families of those who have gone to the front, sending contributions of food, etc., to the old country and in other ways meeting the definite needs as they arise. Our official contribution of potatoes has been hailed with even more pronounced approval than I had hoped."

"The comments from Great Britain being especially gratifying."

He added that so far nothing definite had been done in the way of insuring the lives of the New Brunswick soldiers but that the matter might be considered in the future.

THE MILLENNIUM.
(From James Oppenheim's Songs for the New Age.)

Ask for no millennium:
Our world shall never be nobler than its inhabitants:
Never be nobler than you and I, blind brother.

What is this word but our secret nature
opened and stamped into cities?
The smoke of the street is only the vapor
of our soft-core hearts:
The slums of the poor and the drab
palaces of the rich are the fifth of
our spirit.

The curses of the world are but the un-
leashed beast in us roaming the
streets.

Here and there is one shining among us:
He is not a conqueror of tools, but a
conqueror of men.
He strides like a sun in the crowd, and
people are glad of him:
He did not wait for a millennium to
perfect him.

He did not see the need of sanitation
and pure food to help him to a
goal.

He wrestled with the antagonist in his
own breast and emerged victorious.

Give us a hundred million such, and a
greater world is upon us:
But give us only a perfect world, and it
shall be a little too far behind
Stagnation and sin shall be there as
surely as they are deep in our
hearts.

The Canadian Elections.
(Toronto Star.)

Yesterday in the Mail and Empire
there was published with a word
of comment an article from the Wall
Street Journal on Canada's political
situation, in which it is said that the
Borden government may go to the coun-
try almost at once, that "pressure is be-
ing put on the government to dissolve
parliament at once, and seek a mandate
from the country to enable Canada to
provide for a more efficient defence and
for a military expedition to Europe that will
be worthy of the dominion." The issue will
be, it is said, that Canada will all her
resources.

The Mail and Empire knows, even if
the Wall Street Journal does not, that
there can be no such thing as a mandate
from the government in this matter would
take the form of a complaint that Can-
ada is standing a little too far behind
the empire and ought to have been near-
er the front than she is at present, nec-
essary that the war has been in progress
for two months.

The Mail and Empire and any other
Canadian newspaper ought to have re-
gulated the Wall Street Journal's sug-
gestion that there was any political
division in Canada on the question of
standing by the empire in the war. There
is no such division. Men of the
ward politician stripe may think that it
would be smart to pull off a general
election on such an issue as that named,
but it would be too foolish a thing for
any government to undertake. Public
opinion here and throughout the empire
would condemn it utterly.

He Got His Answer.
An old farmer was noted for boasting
about the products of his farm. So one
day a neighbor, thinking to take a rise
out of him, sent him a man to ask if he
could have the loan of his cross-cut saw
to cut a turnip up, so as to get it in the
cart.

He was not quite sure, however, that
he had the best of it when he received
the following reply:
"You should have had the saw with
pleasure, but I have just got it fast in a
potato."—Weekly Scotsman.

The residents of Rethel and the im-
mediate vicinity have been energetic in
adding to the stock of supplies being
forwarded from Nova Scotia to the
relief of troubled Belgium. The first
shipment of clothing and non-perishable
food was sent to Trenton, N. J.,
to be sent with other donations
from that place. A car was to be taken
from St. John also, laden with similar
articles of food and clothing, and sent
to the same centre.

GERMANS SUFFER IN LOSS OF OFFICERS

London, Oct. 2.—The official bureau issued a statement tonight from the headquarters of the British expeditionary force, under date of Sept. 29, concerning the movements of the British force, and the French armies in immediate touch with it. The statement follows:

"The general situation, as viewed on the map, remains practically the same as that described in the last letter, and the task of the army has not changed. It is to maintain itself until there is a general resumption of the offensive."

"No ground has been lost. Some has been gained, and every counter-attack has been repulsed, in certain instances with severe losses to the enemy."

"Nevertheless, the question of position is only a part of the battle and there has been considerable improvement in the situation in another important respect. Recent offensive efforts of the enemy have been made without cohesion, his assaults being delivered by comparatively small bodies acting without co-operation with those on either side. Some of them, indeed, evince clear signs of inferior leadership, this bearing out statements made by prisoners as to great losses in officers suffered by the enemy."

"Further, the hostile artillery fire has decreased in volume and deteriorated both in control and direction. The first is probably due to the transfer of metal to other quarters, but the two latter facts may be the direct result of the activity of our air craft and their interference with the enemy's air reconnaissance and observation of his fire."

"The Germans recently have been relying to some extent on observations from captive balloons sent up at some distance in the rear of their first line, which method, whatever its cause, is a poor substitute for the direct overhead reconnaissance obtainable from aeroplanes."

"As a consequence, the damage being done to us is wholly disproportionate to the amount of ammunition expended by the enemy. For the last few days it has amounted to pitting certain areas with large craters and in rendering some villages unhealthy, as the soldiers put it. A concrete example of what was on one occasion achieved against our infantry trenches is given later."

AIR PILOT KILLED; OBSERVER CAPTURED.

"Of recent events an actual narrative will be carried on from the 25th to the 29th, inclusive. During the whole of this period the weather remained fine, though it has not been so bright as it was. On Friday, the 25th, comparative quiet reigned in our sphere of action. The only incident worthy of special mention was the passage of a German aeroplane over the interior of our lines. It was flying high, but drew a general fusillade from below, with the result that the pilot was killed outright and the observer was wounded. The latter, however, was able to continue the flight for some miles, but was compelled to descend, his petrol tank having been struck. He was captured by the French."

"The night a general attack was made against the greater part of the Allies' position, and it was renewed in the early morning of the 26th."

"The Germans were everywhere repulsed with loss. Indeed, opposite one portion of our lines, where they were caught en masse by our machine guns and howitzers firing at different ranges, it is estimated that they left 1,000 killed or wounded."

"The mental attitude of our troops may be gauged from the fact that the official report next morning from one corps, of which one division had borne the brunt of the fighting, ran thus, laconically: 'The night was quiet, except for a certain amount of shelling both from the enemy and ourselves at 3.40 a.m.'"

"At 3.40 a.m. an attack was made on our right. At 5 a.m. there was a general attack on the right, but no really heavy firing. Further ineffectual efforts to drive us back were made on Saturday at 8 a.m., and in the afternoon, and the artillery fire continued all day."

GERMANS IN MOB PROVE EXCELLENT TARGET.

"The Germans came on in 'T' formation, several lines shoulder to shoulder, followed almost immediately by a column in support. After a very few minutes the men had closed up into a mob, which afforded an excellent target for our fire."

"On Sunday, the 27th, while the German heavy guns were in action, their brass bands could be heard playing hymn tunes, presumably at divine service."

"The enemy made an important advance on a part of our line at 6 p.m., and renewed it in strength at one point with, however, no better success."

"On Monday, the 28th, there was nothing more severe than a bombardment and intermittent sniping, and this inactivity continued during Tuesday, the 29th, except for a night attack against our extreme right."

"The incident that occurred Sunday, the 27th, serves to illustrate the type of fighting that has for the past two weeks been going on intermittently on various parts of our line. It also brings out the extreme difficulty of learning what is actually happening during an attack on the far side of the valley, and like echoes of detonations of high explosives and the row of expanding smoke clouds was prolonged by several new ones. Another pause and silence, except for the noise in the distance."

"After a few minutes there was a roar from our side of the main valley, as our field guns opened, one after another, in a more deliberate fire upon the positions of the German guns. After six reports there was again silence, save for the noise of the shells as they rang up the small valley. Then followed flashes and balls of smoke—one, two, three, four, five, six—then the shrapnel burst nicely over what in the haze looked like some ruined buildings at the edge of the woods."

"Again, after a short interval, the enemy's guns reopened with a burst, still further prolonging the smoke, which was by now merged into one solid screen above a considerable length of the action, apart from what seems to be happening, and points to the value of good entrenchments."

ARTILLERY BATTLE ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

"At a certain point in our front our advance trenches are on the north of the Aisne, not far from a village on a hillside, and also within a short distance of German works, being on a slope of a spur formed by a subsidiary valley, running north, and a main valley of the river. It was a calm, sunny afternoon, but misty, and from our point of vantage, south of the river, it was difficult exactly to locate, on the far bank, the well concealed trenches."

"From far and near the sullen boom of guns echoed along the valley, and at intervals, in a different direction, the sky was flecked with the almost motionless smoke of anti-aircraft shrapnel."

"Suddenly and without warning for the reports of the distant howitzers from which they were fired could not be distinguished from other distant reports, three or four heavy shells fell into the village, sending up huge clouds of dust and smoke, which ascended in a brownish-gray column. To this no reply was made by our side."

"Shortly afterwards there was a quick succession of reports from a point some distance up the subsidiary valley, on the side opposite our trenches, and therefore rather on their flank. It was not possible, either by ear or by eye, to locate the guns from which the sounds proceeded. Almost simultaneously, as it seemed, there was a corresponding succession of flashes and sharp detonations in the line of the hillside, along what appeared to be our trenches. There was then a pause, and several clouds of smoke rose slowly and remained stationary, spaced as regularly as poplars."

"Again there was a succession of reports from German quick-trenches, and again did our guns reply. And so the duel went on for some time."

"Ignoring our guns, the German artillerymen, probably relying on concealment for immunity, were concentrating all their efforts in a particularly forceful effort to enfilade our trenches. For them it must have appeared to be the chance of a life-time, and with their customary prodigality of ammunition they continued to pour bonquet

after bouquet of high explosives, or combined shrapnel and common shells, into our works."

"Occasionally, with a roar, a high angle projectile would sail over the hill and blast a gap in the village. One could only pray that our men holding the trenches had dug themselves in deep and well and that those in the village were in cellars."

"In the hazy valleys, bathed in sunlight, not a man, not a horse, not a gun nor even a trench was to be seen. There were only flashes and smoke and noise. Above against the blue sky were several round, white clouds hanging."

"The only two visible human souls were represented by a glimmering speck in the sky. On high also were to be heard more or less gentle reports of the anti-aircraft projectiles."

NINE MEN INJURED WITH 300 PROJECTILES THROWN.

"But the deepest impression created was one of sympathy for the men subjected to the bursts along that trench. Upon inquiry as to the losses sustained, however, it was found that our men had been able to take care of themselves, and had dug themselves well in. In that collection of trenches on that Sunday afternoon were portions of four battalions of British soldiers—the Dorsets, the West Kents, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the King's Own Scottish Borderers."

"Over 300 projectiles were fired against them. The result was nine men were wounded."

"On the following day, 109 shells were fired at the trenches occupied by the West Kent Regiment alone. Four officers were buried, but were dug out unhurt. One man was scratched. The village itself was unoccupied."

NARROW ROAD FOR GERMAN RETREAT

(By H. M. Tomlinson. Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Star.)

France, Saturday.—(Many exclaim by censor in this despatch)—"The violent and repeated attacks of the Prussians against the French lines between Creonne and Argonne were but the mask to a great and rapid German movement which, aided by reinforcements from the east through Belgium, was to outflank the allies primarily, and in any case to secure their main lines of communications and a broad road home. But the French were quicker, their wonderful railways prepared a shocking surprise for General Von Kluck. The impregnable position by Soissons was the hinge of this huge door which was being shut against the exit of the German army."

"Vainly at Noyon and Roye the Germans have thrown their strength against this closing of the barrier. As at Roye they have been thrown back. These Bavarian regiments have been found as the Germans moved north and tested the way west as they went. They discovered this barrier still moving in against them. The end of that barrier, moving against the Germans, its hinge at Soissons, is now close to the front centre."

"I cannot say that the German line through Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin has yet been cut, but if the official communication does announce it it would not surprise me. They are entrenched there, no doubt, and will be difficult to move. In any case, that way home, the way the Germans came, is certainly so narrowed by this that it would allow, so to speak, an exit only in single file."

There is left for the Prussians the line of the Meuse through Dinant and Namur, and in that direction through Luxembourg."

British Aviator Braves German Shell Fire to Gain Information

London, Monday, Oct. 5.—The Morning Post publishes from Antwerp the following dispatch, dated Friday:

"I witnessed today from Liège, a most interesting aerial engagement, if engagement is the proper word for a fight under heavy shell fire. A little after 4 o'clock a British naval biplane took off from Antwerp and headed for the German lines between Willebroeck and Heyndrick. These machines fly with all most incredible swiftness. This one passed a fast motor car going in the same direction as easily as a swallow passes a sparrow."

"As soon as the British aeroplane got over the German lines it came under the fire of German guns, especially designed to attack aviators. Two of these guns engaged the aviator. They fired before he was out of the range, and he left a thick bill of black smoke. These shells were fired with a difference in elevation of 500 feet, and were designed to ascertain the elevation of the aeroplane, but the aeroplane seemed to shape its course so as to avoid passing near the smoke balls which were in any case at a greater height than itself."

"The German guns then began a shrapnel fire, as if satisfied by the information given by the ranging shells. Twelve shells were fired all at a greater height than the aeroplane, as if the design were to scatter balls on it from above. Changing its course occasionally, the aeroplane flew about, completed its work, and winged its way back to the Belgian lines. Its passage in safety under the breaking shrapnel was one of the most exciting warlike incidents imaginable."

Eye-Witness Tells of One Day Spent With Kaiser at Front

Amsterdam, Oct. 3.—(Despatch to the London Standard).—A typical day with the Kaiser is described by an eye witness:

"Rid myself first of all of the idea that the Emperor is a heroic figure. He is a man not exactly of small stature, but distinctly below the average height and is slightly paralyzed. The deformity strikes the eye unpleasantly, although one cannot withhold a certain admiration for the energy which enabled the Kaiser to become a good shot and a passable rider, in spite of this tremendous handicap."

"On the particular occasion the Kaiser, in his sleep, in a French chateau, but not without elaborate precautions against a surprise attack. The extraordinary measures taken to guard the Kaiser might be attributed not so much to personal fear as to his profound conviction that his safety is essential to the fate of the world. It must be remembered that his mental make up is a quaint mixture of bluff, intelligence, capacity for quick absorption of superficial facts, religious fanaticism and megalomania."

"The French chateau was fortified against aerial attacks. Sacks were piled on the roof and a protective shell of netting was stretched over the roof. The Kaiser moved his headquarters. A small army of military engineers preceded him to carry out these defensive measures before his arrival. Of course they were withdrawn from the fighting line, the Kaiser genuinely believes that his person is of more value to the cause of Germany than a complete army corps."

"Around the chateau were men of a special body guard, a detachment outside his bedroom another in the hall, another at the front door and another in the room immediately above and beneath his own. These unbroken lines of sentries surrounded the house and a whole battalion of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry were encamped in the park. This was some twenty miles from the front and the chateau was connected by a railway with the headquarters of the nearest army so that any sudden retreat of the German legions should not place the supreme war lord in any danger."

LEAVES FOR FRONT AT SUNRISE.

"Soon after sunrise the Kaiser emerged from the chateau and greeted his soldiers with a customary good morning to which all of those in the immediate vicinity replied in unison. 'Good morning, your majesty.' A motor car was in readiness and the Kaiser was whisked swiftly toward the front. The troops guarding him stood rigidly at attention, the drummers of the body guard beat their drums by way of a salute. The imperial standard was uncovered in a second motor car and the officers of the imperial suite followed in others. The cavalry of the body guard preceded the monarch to the place where he left the motor car to mount his horse. He was helped into the saddle while the troops saluted with their swords and another set of drums beat their drums. No ceremony may be omitted, even at the front."

"The Kaiser rode off with his mounted guard flanking closely around him. The standard bearer riding immediately behind him bore the imperial flag. Then followed a spectacular progress from point to point in the rear of the fighting line. A safe distance to the rear, I may say, because the supreme war lord might not be exposed to stray bullets or shrapnel. Large bodies of reserves had bivouacked in those parts and fresh troops were marching up from the direction of the front."

"The Kaiser halted and addressed a fervently patriotic oration to one regiment and another to a second. So he rode from place to place and during the morning he delivered no fewer than nine speeches all bombastic and excessively martial in tone."

"Lunch was taken in the open air in front of a certain general's tent. The Kaiser was accompanied by the manager of a French country gentleman and supplied the Kaiser with a splendid nutritious meal, prepared by his own cook and served by his flunkies in gorgeously striped uniforms. In the pomp of a imperial court was abandoned at the front."

"The Kaiser made some visits to the troops and more speeches. In the afternoon he went back by automobile to the chateau for dinner. At no moment during the day had the Kaiser been within range of the enemy's fire."

GOOD REGIMENT CAN BE RAISED IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Woodsmen and Farmers, Accustomed to Outdoor Life Would Make Splendid Infantrymen for the European Campaign—Military Men Hope to See Project Carried Through.

Military men speak very hopefully now of the prospect of organizing for European service a whole regiment of New Brunswick infantry. Perhaps no province in the dominion offers such material for effective infantry as New Brunswick.

Everybody realizes now that more troops from Canada will be necessary, and those who have looked into the matter are confident that a complete regiment from this province can be raised, and that it would be one of the finest bodies of infantry ever got together in the dominion. New Brunswick has many guides, woodsmen, lumbermen, and farmers, all of whom are good shots and axmen, and who are handy to outdoor life, and rising superior to the ordinary hardships of campaigning.

A month ago when New Brunswick was recruiting for the overseas contingent, many of these men had not yet realized the gigantic nature of the struggle in which the empire is engaged, and many of them were busy with occupations which could not well be put aside. Since that time constant news of the tremendous character of the war has spread over New Brunswick, and also, much of the work of the active season has been accomplished. From many quarters of the province there has come word lately that many men were ready to volunteer, particularly if a New Brunswick unit is to be organized."

It is understood that the government of New Brunswick is thinking about undertaking the preliminary expenses of organization and equipment, and if that be done, and military grants for raising a regiment, military men who are interested anticipate that the project can be carried through in a manner that would give good service to the Empire and reflect credit upon the patriotism of this loyal province."

It takes longer to make an efficient cavalryman or artilleryman than it does to make a good infantryman, and officers who have had to do with recruiting and training speak of New Brunswick material as the best available for an infantry regiment."

The New Brunswick regiment would consist of 1,000 men, and already there are in sight enough efficient officers and a large number of prospective recruits. The plan is one that will be watched with great interest by everybody, for it is now universally recognized that Canada will send to the front a second and a third contingent, although they may go in smaller bodies, and more frequently, instead of waiting until 50,000 or 60,000 are assembled. In ability to shoot and in mobility, scouting sense, and general military men feel that New Brunswickers would give a fine account of themselves."

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GERMAN INVADERS NOW ON DEFENSIVE

London, Oct. 4, 9.25 p.m.—Having repulsed the German attacks, presumably in the vicinity of Roye, the French, according to the official communication issued this afternoon at Paris, have resumed the offensive at several points, while other positions on their left have been speedily maintained.

The great effort of the allies to envelop the German right may therefore be said to be again in operation, and it is believed that the whole French column from Roye northward to Arras, is moving eastward against the German positions.

It is the same operation that has been tried repeatedly for the last three weeks, in an attempt to reach the German lines of communication, and either encircle the German army forming the right wing, or force it to fall back to Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Germans have had a long time in which to make their position secure, so that is a lot of hard fighting ahead for both the attacking forces and the defenders. The defensive role is now apparently being assumed by the invaders.

In the centre, from the Oise to the Argonne, the two well entrenched armies are still watching each other, ready at a moment's notice to meet attacks, or, on the other hand, to move to some point where the line is threatened. While there have been many of these movements, there is little, according to the French report, to record. In other words, the situation remains virtually as it was.

CROWN PRINCE PUSHED BACKWARD.

In the Argonne district, where the Crown Prince's army attempted an advance a few days ago, there has been additional fighting, with the result that the Germans have been pushed backward. In southern Woëvre the French are "making progress, but very slowly" against the Germans who crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel, but later were forced back over that river.

In Lorraine and the Vosges there is no change in the positions of the opposing armies. This probably is accounted for by the fact that the Germans have not sufficient forces to attack the almost impregnable line of fortifications, while the French are too busy elsewhere to attempt an invasion of the latter provinces. They have set themselves the task of getting the German out of northeastern France, and if this can be accomplished they are faced with the necessity of attacking the German positions in Alsace-Lorraine.

Of the result of the operations around the other line of fortifications of Antwerp, there is considerable mystery. Last night the Belgian legation at London announced that the Belgians had been compelled, before a violent artillery attack, to fall back east of the River Senne toward the Nethe. This was taken to mean that some of the forts had fallen and the German will was a large inundated area. This advance along the Rivers Scheldt, Rupel and Nethe, as far as Duffel, as well as to the north and east of the town. Hereafter, fortresses have not stood long after the big German siege guns have brought up. But Antwerp is in a different category, as, in addition to being stronger than any fortress yet attacked, there is a considerable space