

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 believe it arose from the offer of Lieutenant Colonel McLeod to raise a regiment at the outbreak of the war."

"We have not yet heard officially of the plans of Colonel McLeod and Colonel McAvity to raise a regiment of infantry, 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 big undertaking. It might be possible to meet 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 lives 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, and 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 millennialism: 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 mill only the vapor of our soft-coat 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-lashed 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 self: He strikes like a sun in the crowd, and people are glad of him: He did not wait for a millennium to perfect his line: He did not see the need of sanitation and pure food to help him to a goal.

We 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: that mists us as surely as they are deep in our hearts.

The Canadian Elections

(Toronto Star.)

Yesterday in the Mail and Empire there was republished without 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 country almost at once, that "pressure is being put on the government to dissolve parliament at once, and seek a mandate from the country to enable Canada to provide for a national defence and for a military expedition to Europe, a thing worthy of the dominion." The issue which is said, that Canada will stand behind the empire with 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 Canadian election. Just now any criticism of the government in this matter would take the form of a complaint that Canada is standing a little too far behind the empire and ought to have been nearer the front than she is at present, seeing that the war has been in progress for two months.

The Mail and Empire and any other Canadian newspaper ought to have restated the Wall Street Journal's suggestion 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 a subject 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 his 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 Rothesay and the immediate 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. S., 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 lead 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."

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 fight for some miles, but was compelled to descend, his petrol tank having been struck. He was captured by the French."

"That 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 PROVING 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—as 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 gunners 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-air craft 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, nor trenches, and 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 glinting speck in the air. On high also were to be heard more or less gentle reports of the anti-air craft 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 Herald.)

France, Saturday.—(Many sections by censor in this despatch)—"The violent and repeated attacks of the Prussians against the French lines between Craonne 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 Reims the Germans have thrown their strength against this closing of the barrier. As at Reims they have been thrown back. There some Bavarian regiments have been found as the Germans moved north and east the way was 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 center."

"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 will 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 they would, so to speak, get out 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 despatch, dated Friday:

"I witnessed today from Liège, a most interesting aerial engagement. It was in the proper form for a fight under heavy shell fire. A little after 4 o'clock a British aviator 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 first fired at the aviator, and then fired at 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 elude 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 was 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 rather fat. Moreover, his left arm is several inches shorter than his right, 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 his particular occasion the Kaiser, dressed in a French chateau, but not without elaborate precautions against a surprise attack, 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 empire. 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 erected wherever 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 are withdrawn from the firing 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 two more detachments 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 narrow 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 whirled swiftly toward the front. The troops guarding him stood rigidly at attention, the imperial standard by the body guard beat their drums by way of a salute. The imperial standard was conveyed in a second motor car and the officers of the imperial suite followed in others. The country 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 ostentatious may be omitted, even at the front."

"The Kaiser rode off with his mounted guard thickly clustered around him. The standard bearer riding immediately behind 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 fervent patriotic oration to one regiment and General in command of the regiment to be rode from place to place and during the morning he delivered no fewer than nine speeches all bombastic and excessively martial in tone."

"Wine and food was taken in the open air in front of a certain general's tent. The Kaiser made one visit to the residence of a French country gentleman and served by his handmaid a splendid nutritious meal, prepared by his own cook and served by his handmaid in gorgeously striped uniform. None of the pomp of the imperial court was abandoned at the front."

"The Kaiser made one visit 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 fine 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 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 in 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 is done, military men who are interested anticipate that the project can be carried through in a manner that will 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 contain 1,000 men, and already there are in sight many excellent officers, and a large number of prospective recruits. The plan is one that will be watched with interest by everybody, for it is so 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 30,000 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."

BELGIANS HOLD THEIR OWN IN ANTWERP FIGHT

London, Oct. 2, 8.30 p. m.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company has sent the following despatch:

"The German attack on the fort and approaches of Koningshoek (one of the new forts on the outer line) last night was repulsed."

"A violent attack on Termonde was repulsed at 2 o'clock this morning, the Belgians blowing up the bridge (over the Scheldt)."

"The Belgians undertook a counter-attack from Antwerp Friday morning on the front of the easterly position. This still continues."

ANTWERP REFUGEES POUR INTO BRUSSELS.—Amsterdam, Oct. 5, via London, 4.40 p. m.—A despatch to the Telegraph from Antwerp says: "The population of all the villages between the first and second wings of forts surrounding the city are fleeing into Antwerp, but there is no panic here. The inhabitants feel certain that help will come."

Fifty thousand refugees have arrived from Ghent, five thousand from Bruges, three thousand from Coutrai and two thousand from Oudenarde."

WILL GERMAN'S ABANDON BRUSSELS.—London, Oct. 3, 8.05 p. m.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Central News says advice reaching there today from Brussels is to the effect that there is every reason to anticipate the early withdrawal of the Germans from the Belgian capital. Wounded men are being sent back to Germany, he says, and the German official documents are being packed up."

Continuing the correspondent says he has learned from a good source that the German general staff has left Luxembourg in 80 motor cars for Mainz."

WENT DOWN IN CRUISERS

London, Oct. 4.—Exclusive of officers, 1,418 lives were lost in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue in the North Sea, Sept. 22, according to a report issued by the admiralty tonight. The Aboukir lost 510 men, the Cressy 861 and the Hogue 867."

To measure, hard, brittle and other solid fat, pack solidly into a cup or spoon and level with a knife.

GERMAN INVADERS NOW ON DEFENSIVE

London, Oct. 4, 9.25 p. m.—Having repulsed the German attacks, presumably in the vicinity of Reims, 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 is now moving eastward 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 inside the German army forcing 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 side of each other, ready 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 back northward. In southern Woerwa 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 force 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 lines of communication cut, and this can be accomplished only if 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 North. This was taken to mean that some of the forts had fallen and the German artillery had been brought up. This advance along the Rivers Scheldt, Sijpe and the other rivers, is a fact, that forts Liere, Westhem, and Koningshoek had been taken, with redoubt and destruction, and that the Germans had entered the line of forts through the breach."

Later, the Belgian minister, on authority of a telegram from Antwerp, declared that the forts had not been captured, although Westhem was badly damaged."

These forts, although important, are only the first line of defence of the city, and, besides two more powerful lines, the besiegers will have to contend with a large number of forts. This advance along the Rivers Scheldt, Sijpe and the other rivers, is a fact, that forts Liere, Westhem, and Koningshoek had been taken, with redoubt and destruction, and that the Germans had entered the line of forts through the breach."

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THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Oct. 4, 3.05 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the French war office at 3 o'clock this afternoon: "First—On our left wing, after having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, we have resumed the offensive at several points. At other points our positions are well maintained."

"Second—On the centre, nothing noteworthy has taken place as far as the Argonne region. In the Argonne district we have driven the enemy back toward the north. In the south of Woerwa we are making progress, but very slowly."

"Third—On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, there is nothing new."

ALLIES GAIN AT SOISSONS SUNDAY

Paris, Oct. 4, 10.57 p. m.—The official announcement issued by the French war office tonight reports progress in the region of Soissons, where several of the German trenches have been taken. The battle on the left wing is in full swing, without any decisive result having been attained."

The text of the communication follows: "First—On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras, without any decision having as yet been reached. The action has been less violent between the upper valley of the Aisne and the Somme, and between the Somme and the Oise. We have made progress in the region of Soissons, where some of the enemy's trenches have been captured."

"Second—On almost all the remainder of the front, the lull, already noted, persists. In the Woerwa region we have made some progress between Apremont and the Meuse, and on the Rupt-De-Mad. ARTILLERY DUEL AT ANTWERP; NO CHANGE."

Antwerp, Oct. 4, 4.20 p. m., via London, 6.25 p. m.—It was officially announced this afternoon that the situation in regard to the fortifications of Antwerp was unchanged."

London, Oct. 5, 12.37 a. m.—An official statement from Antwerp received by Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The artillery duel continued throughout the day. The general situation is unchanged."

GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS AT AUGUSTOWO

Petrograd, Oct. 4.—The official communication from the general staff headquarters, issued tonight, reads: "The battle of Augustowo ended yesterday, October 3, in a victory for the Russian arms. The German defeat is complete."

"The enemy is at this moment in a disordered retreat and in flight toward the East Prussian frontier. The valiant Russian troops march, train, cannons and munitions, not having even time to gather up their wounded."

"It is already known that the battle of Augustowo began on September 29 with a bombardment by the German heavy artillery in the region of Sopotzkin (on the left bank of the River Niemen), followed by an offensive movement by the enemy against the same fortified town."

"At the same time, the Germans made repeated efforts to crush and dislocate the Russian forces near Drusenkeni, on the Niemen. On September 26 the Germans also began an attack on the fortress of Ossowetz, but everywhere met with fierce resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Not satisfied with counter-attacks, our troops took the offensive vigorously and pursued the enemy. Notwithstanding the energetic resistance offered by the Germans, they could not check the onward rush of our troops, who captured the enemy's positions one after another."

"Routed by this irresistible engagement, the Germans weakened, and are at present in full retreat; they are leaving our territory in haste. At certain points this retreat is degenerating into a flight."