

NEW VICTORY BY RUSSIANS OVER TEUTONS

Took 7,000 More Prisoners Near Trembowla, Galicia, and Put Hunts to Flight.

REORGANIZING

Capital and Officials Busy in Working Out Aid to the Armies.

London Cable.—An official communication received from Petrograd from the Gulf of Riga to Orlita, to-night announces another big success for the Russians in Eastern Galicia. Following their victory at Tarnopol it is stated that southwest of Trembowla during the 7th and 8th the Russians took as prisoners 150 officers and 7,000 men, and that the Teutons retreated hastily toward the River Stryga.

The communication adds that the Russian captures since Sept. 3 on the Sereth front total 331 officers and over 7,000 men and a great quantity of guns.

A despatch from Vienna says it is officially announced that the Austrian landwehr cavalry entered the forests of Dubno, in the Lutsk-Dubno-Rovno triangle of fortresses, yesterday. Dubno, with a population of some 15,000, is in the government of Volhynia, on the Iwka River, a short distance north of the East Galician frontier. Lutsk, another of the forts of the triangle, was taken recently. The Italians opened the new period of offensive operations against the Austrians in the presence of Gen. Joffre on the occasion of his recent visit. The operation then begun marks a new and more pronouncedly ambitious turn of the Italian campaign and probably will not be decided for one or two days. The Italian general staff has made no reference to it in official bulletins, it being the custom to deal with results achieved and not with movements as they are started. The Austrians, however, have already made more than one allusion to one feature of the operation, the Italian drive of their main trunk railway line in the Southern Tyrol, and it is believed that they are thereby preparing the subjects of the Dual Monarchy for unpleasant duties in the near future.

REORGANIZATION IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd Cable.—At a meeting of 200 persons of the War Staff Committee in the Moscow industrial region a resolution was adopted declaring that the reconstruction of the Government under the guidance of a Ministry enjoying the confidence of the country was an imperative necessity. Deley, the resolution said, must be disastrous. The Petrograd City Council at a meeting attended by a hundred persons adopted a resolution of the same character. On the motion of Liberal Deputy Polbork, the Council passed a warm tribute to Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been superseded by Emperor Nicholas in command of the army and gone to the Caucasus as victor.

The Council of Ministers has discussed the programme of the new Parliamentary majority, which, according to reports, calls for autonomy in Finland, amnesty for political and religious offences, complete cessation of restrictions upon Jews, the recognition of the equality of trade unions. M. Polivanoff, Minister of War, and M. Cherkassoff, Minister of the Interior, have privately assured members of the Duma that they sympathize with many points in the programme. The members of the Duma are still undecided as to the ratification of the executive body to the end of October or November. Apparently there has been no decision on this question.

MAY CLOSE KIEV SCHOOLS.

The Kiev deputies have called on Count Ignatoff, Minister of Education, to protest against the evacuation of the educational institutions, declaring that this would necessitate the withdrawal from Kiev of a large part of the population. The deputies said that the temporary closing of the schools would be preferable, if it became necessary. Count Ignatoff would receive the request of the deputies with sympathy. Several deputies also visited M. Polivanoff and made enquiries of the Minister of War regarding various rumors concerning some of the most important cities in the southwest. M. Polivanoff reassured them.

Members of the Duma are giving their attention to a bill to abolish the feudal privileges of noble landlords in the Baltic provinces. These privileges include the monopoly of brewing, distilling and selling of spirits, the selling of foodstuffs, the opening of markets and the control of fishing and hunting. Compensation to these nobles is not provided for in the bill. The brilliant victory won by the Russian army near Tarnopol is regarded here in the nature of a fitting celebration of the assumption of chief command of the Russian armies by Emperor Nicholas, and as an omen of success to come.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VICTORY.

As a strictly military event, great importance is attached to the victory by military circles, which point out that the Germans had collected a force of Prussian Guards and Austrian brigades, strengthened by both light and heavy artillery, on a two-mile front, for the undoubted purpose of breaking through into the rich grain provinces of southwestern Russia. With inferior forces, the Russians were able to defeat the plan, despite the deliberate preparations that had been made to execute it, inflicting severe losses and "shattering," it is claimed, an entire army corps.

The fact that the Russians could not follow up the victory at Tarnopol was due entirely to the superiority of the Teutonic artillery, it is declared. There is no lack of war stores, according to War Office officials, and the Russian supply of shrapnel is sufficient, but the army was unable to take the offensive against the heavy guns of the Germans.

The check administered at Tarnopol is expected to have an important bearing on operations against Russian positions along the Gorin, Iwka and Stubel Rivers to the northeast, which operations are depending upon support from a German advance at Tarnopol. The Austro-German forces are operating aggressively against these positions, battles developing around Dubno, Rovno and Kremenetz.

The situation in the north has shown little change for the past ten days. From the statements of captured German officers it appears that the Germans do not hope to make marked progress unless Riga is captured, as principal junctions on the Vilna-Grodno front. Rains are making field operations difficult.

ITALY'S REAL CAMPAIGN ON

Gen. Cadorna Has So Far Been Taking Austria's Measure, But Has Now Started the Big Operations.

Rome Cable.—The statements cabled from Paris that a new phase of the Italian campaign has been entered on is confirmed by the Italian military authorities. The Italians opened the new period of offensive operations against the Austrians in the presence of Gen. Joffre on the occasion of his recent visit. The operation then begun marks a new and more pronouncedly ambitious turn of the Italian campaign and probably will not be decided for one or two days. The Italian general staff has made no reference to it in official bulletins, it being the custom to deal with results achieved and not with movements as they are started. The Austrians, however, have already made more than one allusion to one feature of the operation, the Italian drive of their main trunk railway line in the Southern Tyrol, and it is believed that they are thereby preparing the subjects of the Dual Monarchy for unpleasant duties in the near future.

The Italian newspapers say that Gen. Cadorna has taken the measure of the Austrian armies during the last fifteen weeks and is now beginning his real campaign. To-night's official communication reports that attempts of enemy columns in the Pleszo basin and northwest of Predil have been frustrated. Attempts of the Austrians to set fire to the Monfalcone shipyard by shells were frustrated. Italian airmen bombarded the Klauze railroad station.

ITALIAN REPORT. Rome Cable.—The War Office to-night made public the following official communication: "In Tyrol and Trentino the enemy has limited his activity to artillery actions, to which our artillery effectively replied. A reconnaissance pushed boldly as far as the enemy's works on the upper Cordevole showed that remarkable damage had been caused by our fire on the Lacorte fort and the Renaz electric plant. "In the Pleszo basin our artillery forced an enemy column marching toward Pleszo through the Predil pass to halt and turn back. Another column which by way of Kashtube, to the northwest of the Predil pass, was extending its operations toward the Predil locality was scattered by our shells. The enemy threw many shells into the Monfalcone shipyard, causing another outbreak of fire. He afterward bombarded in an endeavor to prevent the fire being put out. This operation, however, did not succeed. "Our aeroplanes bombarded yesterday morning the Klauze railroad station east of Santa Lucia, hitting it several times and also damaging the adjacent bridge on the Baez River."

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

"Italian theatre: General calm continues. In the region of Schluderbach our troops pursued feeble enemy detachments who were reconnoitering our Pleszo position. An attack by two Italian companies on one of our advance points in the region of Anarabla also was repulsed. Hostile patrols which tried to ascend Monte Clavenis were captured."

BRITISH REPORT

Sir John French Tells of Recent Operations at the Front. London Cable.—Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the field, has sent the following report on recent operations: "There has been no change in the situation since my last communication on both sides without attack by the enemy. Our own artillery and that of the enemy have been active east of Ypres. Elsewhere on our front conditions are normal. "A German aeroplane was brought down by rifle and machine gun fire on Sept. 1, falling close behind the German lines southeast of Hooge. A second German aeroplane on Sept. 5 was brought down by one of our fighting machines. It fell behind the enemy's lines opposite the southern portions of our front."

CHRISTIANS WERE HELD.

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, Cable.—After the exodus from the Vilayet of Van the Christians fled to the plains of Urmiya and Salmas on the northwest shore of Lake Urmia, in Persia. Armenians and Christians were preparing to leave Urmia but their flight was forbidden. The presence of numerous German agents in Tabriz and elsewhere in Northern Persia is occasioning alarm.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Sultan of Turkey, Fearing British Submarines, is Leaving His Palace On the Bosphorus.

WEEK'S SUB. TOLL

Five-Year Term for Man Who Took 15-Year-Old Sarnia Girl Away.

Mayor Church laid the corner stone of the new C. P. R. C. N. R. station at North Toronto.

Dr. D. B. Neely, M. P. for Humboldt, Sask., has joined the 78th Regiment as medical officer, making the eighth member of Parliament to enlist in the forces.

Brace County Council increased its patriotic grant from \$1,000 a month to \$4,000 a month so long as the war lasts. Reeve Jolynt announcing his intention of giving \$1,000 a year during the war.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, was operated on in Vancouver General Hospital for nasal trouble.

George L. Gillette, formerly of Mc Gill, has been appointed acting professor of mechanical engineering in Queen's faculty of applied science.

R. Howing, contractor, while going home Thursday night in Brantford, dropped dead when about a block away from his home.

Five years in Kingston Penitentiary was the sentence meted out by Judge McWatt to Jacob Stamm, convicted of abducting Alice Weston, a 15-year-old Sarnia girl.

The Liverpool Munitions Court fined 245 workmen at the Cammell Laird Company's works 20 shillings each for refusing to work overtime.

Henry Ford announced that the new farm tractor would be made in Canada by his company. He will add 10,000 men to his working force here.

While workmen were excavating for a sewer on one of the leading streets of Brockville, a skeleton was unearthed. It is thought to be the remains of an Indian.

Sir Arthur Evans, archaeologist, has been chosen president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The association will meet next year in Newcastle.

An Athens despatch to The Petit Parisien says the Sultan of Turkey is leaving his palace at Dolma Bagiche, on the Bosphorus, for the reason that it is too much exposed to attacks by British submarines.

A British official statement says: "The ships lost for the week ending Sept. 8 number 10, of a gross tonnage of 37,526; fishing vessels four, tonnage, 124."

HERO CANUCKS

Their Valor in Battle Spreads Fame Over Europe.

Ottawa Report.—"The stand which the Canadian troops made at St. Julien and their wonderful bravery is known all over Europe," said Abbe Perrin, Superior of the Canadian College at Rome, who is in Ottawa on a mission to the Papal Legation. An Abbe Gauthier, who visited recently many small villages in both Italy and France. When the people found I was a Canadian they were most enthusiastic. They praised in the most eulogistic terms the Canadian troops, and I myself, just because I was a Canadian, was treated with the honor of a wounded soldier. The valor of the Canadians is on the lips of all Europe. I was proud, indeed, to be able to say I am a Canadian."

The Canadian College at Rome will be closed, so far as studies are concerned, until the war is over, and it is in connection with this and the question of reopening it when the war is over that the Abbe is visiting Canada. He offered the college as a hospital for Canadian troops, but as they are already well provided for, and it was some distance from the front, the offer was not accepted. The Abbe met Sir Robert Borden while in Paris, and while here will pay his respects to the Prime Minister and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

HUN AIR RAID

German Planes Drop Bombs On Paris—First in Months.

Paris Cable.—German aeroplanes flew over the suburbs of Paris early to-day dropping a large number of bombs. The extent of the damage is not known.

Paris itself has been immune from air raids for several months, though the French lines are but a little more than 50 miles from the city. Elaborate precautions taken by the Paris authorities have rendered it extremely difficult for German Taubes to reach the city. French airmen patrol the sky nightly, and there is a splendid system by which the coming of enemy aeroplanes is signalled by cities to the north.

TO ARBITRATE STRIKE.

Albany, N. Y. Report.—An agreement to leave the disagreement between the United Traction Company and its 1,600 striking employees to arbitration, was reached at a conference between representatives of the firm and the company and the commercial organizations of Troy and Albany late last night. The cars on all lines resumed operations at 5 o'clock this morning.

KOWKASH GOLD

New Find is Reported to be a Good One.

Cochrane, Report.—Some prospectors who arrived here to-day from Kowkash to purchase a supply of provisions reported that the good discoveries at the new mining camp were the best yet made in the north country and they averred that the western side of the new gold field would prove of permanent value. They were not communicative as to particulars beyond saying that the samples of gold-bearing quartz were abundant and scattered over a considerable area. Time has permitted so far only a meagre amount of exploration, but the rush to the camp has already assumed large proportions, and men are still passing through Cochrane to carry out for a considerable time, so as to do some development work on their claims. Some difficulty is being found by many of the gold-seekers in the securing of provisions, owing to the distance of the camp at Kowkash from the railway.

TEUTON PLANS GET A CHECK

Russian Success in Galicia Upset Flank Movement.

Rain Has Stopped Transport of Big Guns.

(By Harold Williams.)

Petrograd Cable.—On the Sereth the Russians have won a considerable victory over Gen. von Linsingen's army. The enemy had planned an attack on the Russian positions Wednesday, and for this purpose they concentrated against Tarnopol two German divisions, including Guards and one Austrian brigade, supported by a large quantity of artillery. The Russians forestalled them by a sudden advance Tuesday, routed the enemy's army corps and captured 3,000 prisoners with thirty guns. The enemy had to pour out the ammunition he had accumulated for the attack in order to stem the Russian tide of pursuit of his defeated troops. Then the Russians went back to their positions on the Sereth. Further down the same river at Trembowa the Russians took 1,500 prisoners, and on the Sereth at its confluence with the Dniester they captured a thousand more.

This success may or may not mean the turning point of Russia's fortune of war, but the immediate effect is a severe blow to the German outflanking movement to the south. Part of the plan for overcoming the serious obstacle of the Pleszo swamps was to outflank them from the south and north so to secure possession of the Vilna Rovno railway and divide the Russian army by a line from north to south.

The Russians have just retired from Dubno, in Volhynia, on the Rovno-Lemberg Railway to the positions of Sarny and Iwka, but the setback in Galicia renders his success largely nugatory for the enemy, who in the meantime still is held beyond the reach of Bybro. As to the Pleszo region, with the Pleszo marshes, the Germans are encountering great difficulties. Here heavy rain is falling, making motor transportation and the movement of heavy guns impossible. The invaders have been trying to improve their communications by paving the roads with timber, but progress necessarily is very slow.

The Russians are stubbornly opposing the combined enveloping movement of Eichhorn on the Vilna-Grodno railway and of Gallwitz on the Volkovsklonie line. The Russian barrier before Vilna is unbroken, and below, in spite of the arrival of army, the enemy is unable to develop a success on the Dvina. Altogether, to-day's prospects are brighter than usual.

GEN MAUNOURY

Paris Pays Respects to the Man Who Saved City.

Paris Cable.—Members of the Chamber of Deputies representing Paris and the Department of the Seine, adopted yesterday an address to General Michael Joseph Maunoury, former military governor of Paris, to be presented to-day, the anniversary of his victory over the Germans on the Ourcq River. After recalling the circumstances and what the achievement meant for Paris, the address says: "On Sept. 10, contemplating the enemy's rout, you said: 'I had waited for that for 44 years.' Your wait had been long, but the gratitude of the inhabitants of Paris will be eternal."

General Maunoury was sent by General Joffre to the extreme left wing of the French army to parry the rapid advance of the German right on Paris. The difficult task of assembling an army transported by rail in the face of an advancing enemy was successfully accomplished by General Maunoury, and his army was ready at the appointed time to deliver the blow that marked the change in the tide of battle. He was wounded March 12 last while inspecting German positions from the first line of French trenches.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

La Rochelle, France, Cable.—The British steamer Mora was sunk Wednesday afternoon by a German submarine off Penmarch, Department of the Finistere. Her captain and 25 men of the crew were landed here. The Mora was bound from Santander, Spain, for Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

NO INDEMNITY FOR LIVES LOST ON THE ARABIC

German Note Expresses Regret, But Claims Submarine Feared an Attack.

WILL ARBITRATE

Would Refer Question of Damages to Decision of The Hague Tribunal.

Berlin Cable.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic on Aug. 19, which was communicated to the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows: "On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about 16 nautical miles south of Kinsale, and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly towards him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings. "When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly towards the submarine. From this the commander had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen hours."

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine."

FIRED ON BY A LINER

"This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on Aug. 14—that is, a few days before—a large passenger steamer, apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped. "The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of its citizens. "The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic. "If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American Governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. "In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility of the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night: "The artillery struggle continues around Arras, in the region of Roye and on the Champagne front. In the Arras the enemy attacks were not renewed; the day was marked by a violent artillery duel. The cannonading has likewise been quite spirited in the Woevre at Boisshaut, in the forest of Apremont, and at Bois de Montmaré."

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—The following official statement was issued by army headquarters to-day: "Western theatre of war: In the Arras, northeast of Vienne le Chatelain, Wuerthemburg, and Lorraine regiments began yesterday an attack which was supported effectively by artillery. The infantry took possession of positions of the enemy at several points of support over a front of more than two kilometres and from 200 to 600 metres deep. We captured 38 officers, 1,999 men, 48 machine guns, 64 mine throwers and one cannon. "During Tuesday night and yesterday, docks, as well as other port establishments in London and vicinity, were bombarded with explosives and incendiary bombs. The effect was very satisfactory. In spite of heavy shelling, our ships returned undamaged. A German aircraft squadron has attacked Nancy."

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Dr. BANKS AGAIN

Retells His Story of British Boat Using U. S. Flag.

New York Report.—Confirmation of the London report that a German submarine was sunk on Aug. 19, while shelling the British steamer Nicolson, was received here to-day, with the arrival of the steamer Lapland. It was also learned that the British patrol boat, which sank the submarine, flew an American flag while approaching the scene. Just before she was ready to open up with her guns, the American flag fluttered down to her deck and the British ensign was hoisted in its place. This German submarine was sunk on Aug. 19, the day the Arabic was torpedoed, and not far from the scene of that tragic event. This gave rise to the report and belief in Great Britain that the Arabic's assailant had been sent to the sea bottom. The German submarine was sunk here to-day from Liverpool, was Dr. C. B. Banks, of Memphis, Tenn., a veterinarian, who was aboard the Nicolson when she was shelled. Dr. Banks, when asked about the sinking of the submarine declined to discuss the matter, but he confirmed the report that a patrol boat did appear, flying the American flag, and that this flag was lowered before the firing began. Sir Ernest Cassel, former Privy Councillor, and closely associated with King Edward VII., in his official household, was among the passengers on the Lapland. He said he was in the United States on private business, and would remain here but a short time. That's best which God sends; 'twas His will; it is mine.—Owen Meredith.

TURKS REPULSED

Russians Were Victors On the Caucasus Front.

Petrograd Cable.—The War Office to-day made public the following official communication concerning the operations in the Caucasus: "Sept. 7 in the coastal region a large column of Turkish scouts attempted to cross the Arkhava River. They were repulsed in the direction of Oidi. "Our scouts near the village of Khost annihilated a Turkish guard corps. In the region of Glasگرد and Van encounters have taken place between our scouts and Kurds. On the southern shore of Lake Van our cavalry scouts had an engagement with a large force of Turkish infantry and cavalry."

CROWN PRINCE GAINED LITTLE IN HIS DRIVE

Renewed Effort to Break French Lines in Argonne Ended in Flat Failure.

HEAVY LOSSES

And Severe Repulse, Followed His Reply to Allies' Big Bombardment.

London Cable.—The French official reports referring to the new effort of the German Crown Prince to break the allied line in the Argonne admit that the enemy gained a small success, but declare that in most instances they were thrown back with heavy losses. According to the Berlin official statement, the Germans captured trenches over a front of one and a quarter miles, and to a depth of about 300 or 400 yards. They also claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners, 43 machine guns and 64 mine-throwers.

This is the second effort of the German Emperor's heir to win a victory in this region within the last three months, and, although on each occasion he gained a small amount of ground, he is as far from his objective this time as on the previous occasion. Fighting was in progress all yesterday and throughout the night, and was still going on when the last report was issued. "This doubtless is the German reply to the artillery bombardment which the allies kept up for fifteen days, out which now seems to be dying down without any sign of being following it, as had been anticipated. Instead, except for heavy gun action south of Arras, bomb throwing seems to have taken its place. "The artillery duel which has been in progress for several days around Arras, in the region of Roye and on the Champagne front, still continues. Spirited cannonading also is going on at a number of other points on the western front."

FRENCH REPORT.

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SERBIA'S REPLY

Unsatisfactory, is Sent Back by the Quadruple Entente.

Sofia Cable.—It has become known here that Serbia's reply to the Entente powers regarding Bulgaria's claims on Serbia is unsatisfactory to the Entente powers. Although it is alleged that Serbia granted the demands of Bulgaria, the Serbian note proposes a modus vivendi for carrying out a settlement which it is felt by the Entente Governments Bulgaria would not accept. The Entente powers, therefore, it is reported, have referred back Serbia's reply. Meanwhile the Bulgarian Government is said to have been informed officially of the situation.