

ALLIES ON THE OFFENSIVE FORCE ENEMY TO FIND NEW POSITIONS AT SEVERAL POINTS

Enveloping Movement Being Carried Out Again In Another Attempt To Encircle Enemy and Reach His Lines of Communications---Both Armies at Centre Playing "Watchful Waiting" Game Ready to Engage In Death Grip---Germans Pushed Back Northward In Argonne District---Allies' Western Wing Extended Still Further and Now Reaches Within Thirty Miles of Belgian Frontier---Three Monarchs At Battlefront and President of French Republic on His Way---Reported That Italy Has Landed Forces at Avlona, "The Gibraltar of the Adriatic."

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 appreciably 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.

PLENTY OF HARD FIGHTING AHEAD YET.

The Germans have had a long time in which to make their position secure, so there 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 advice of aerial observers, 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.

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 Woevre 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 lost provinces. They have set themselves the task of getting the Germans out of northeastern France, and if this can be accomplished they are faced with the necessity of attacking the German positions in Alsace Lorraine.

The Germans have been active in two widely separated parts of Belgium. They visited Tournai on Saturday, and announced that they were an advance guard of 10,000 men proceeding to Lille, while last night and this morning fighting was going on far to the east, near Lanaken, northwest of Maastricht. One report said that Lanaken was on fire, but another declared that it was a nearby village that was burning. A number of fugitives have arrived at Maastricht, as well as some Belgian soldiers who had been interned.

In the eastern theatre of war, the battle of Cracow is developing more slowly than anticipated, or at any rate nothing has come through from either side as to the happenings in that field of operations.

Three Monarchs, the Russian Emperor, the German Emperor and the King of Belgium, and the President of France are now taking part in the battles, or on their way to visit the troops in the field. The German emperor has been on both western and eastern frontiers, while King Albert has been on the actual firing line ever since the war began.

The Russian emperor has left Petrograd for the front, and President Feodorov, accompanied by his ministers, is well on his way from Bordeaux, to give greetings to the men on the firing line.

In both Italy and Roumania, a considerable difference of opinion has arisen as to what steps, if any, the government should take regarding the war. Some are for war and others for a continuation of neutrality.

If the report coming from Rome today, that Italian sailors have occupied Avlona, "the Gibraltar of the Adriatic," has long been covered by both Italy and Austria. During the

WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING THE FRENCH PEOPLE

Seven Millions a Day, Finance Minister Estimates—More Cash in Bank of France than at Outbreak of War.

Paris, Oct. 4, 6.10 p. m.—The war is costing France \$7,000,000 a day, Finance Minister Alexandre Ribot announced today that the cost for the first sixty days of the conflict had been \$420,000,000.

M. Ribot gives an interview to the Temps on the situation in the Bank of France which has not published regular statements since the war began. He says that on October 1st, the bank had \$212,400,000 in cash which was \$63,800,000 more than it had on the eve of the war.

"Loans and discounts," the Minister of Finance said, "are \$895,200,000, an increase during the last week of \$17,500,000. This shows that the bank has made some discounts and I hope it will make more."

"The advances made to the government on October 1st, after two months of the war, reached \$420,000,000. The credit balance on the same date in the treasury was \$59,200,000, and therefore, we are far from having exhausted the amount provided for our convention with the bank. Besides, on the 1st, we renewed the convention to assure the resources necessary in case the war should be prolonged beyond the date now foreseen."

"The total bank bills in circulation October 1st was \$1,845,800,000, this being \$27,400,000 less than on the preceding week. This is explained by an increase in the deposits which on October 1st reached \$425,400,000, an increase of \$41,800,000 over the preceding week, and it can be seen that France is far from having exhausted her reserves, and that when the hour comes she will find the money for a cessary."

FOUR YEAR TERM FOR PASTORS TO BE CONTINUED

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—After a rather warm two hours' session, during which several amendments to the recommendation of a special committee that the extension of the time limit of four years for the pastorate be allowed for "special causes," instead of "special missions," were voted down, the Methodist General Conference on Saturday night decided, by a big majority, that no changes be made in the constitution regarding the term of the pastorate.

This means that the four-year period prevails, and can be extended only for "special missions."

Throughout the debate Rev. Dr. Carman was busy with his gavel calling for due respect to be paid to the chair. The delegates were evidently in no mood for calm deliberation after a very hard week.

As soon as the itinerating committee report recommending that the pastorate be extended for "special causes" instead of "special missions" as the constitution prescribes, several delegates hastened to point out that if this were adopted the door would be opened for an unlimited extension of the pastorate.

SHIPMENT OF FLOUR FROM CANADA SEIZED

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Oct. 4.—The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Holland reports that 2,500 bags of flour shipped from Canada via New York for Rotterdam were seized by the administration of the Netherlands on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-American Line, by the French on the ground that they were unconditional contraband. The flour was unloaded at Brest, France. A protest was lodged because the goods were not shipped to an enemy's port.

Another article issued by Sir Geo. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, gives details of German foreign trade which totalled over \$2,000,000,000 annually, and says that American trade has grown largely in the last four years.

PEACE DAY YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK

Special Services Throughout City at Request of President Wilson.

MORAL PRINCIPLES BINDING ON NATIONS.

World Needed Another Object Lesson to Disprove that Preparedness for War Assures Peace, Sec. Bryan Suggests

New York, Oct. 4.—Hope that the European war will be the last object lesson of the horrors of strife, and that after it all the efforts of man will be devoted to production rather than destruction, was expressed today by Secretary of State Bryan, at the special Peace Day service held at Carnegie Hall. The service was one of the most impressive ever held in the city, in accordance with President Wilson's recent proclamation designating today as a day of prayer for peace.

"Today, when a number of nations, all our friends, have been drawn into the vortex of war," says Secretary Bryan, "our first duty is to be such influence as we have to bear in behalf of peace."

"In this age our interests are so entwined with the interests of those who reside in other lands, that no nation can live or die unto itself alone. Today every neutral nation finds itself greatly embarrassed by the disturbance which the European war has brought in every department of human activity."

"Most of the errors which man commits in international affairs arise from a failure to understand the fundamental truth that moral principles are as binding upon nations as upon individuals. A nation is but a group of individuals, and no group, however numerous, can expunge one syllable of the moral law."

"In conclusion, the secretary said: 'Man has spent a considerable part of his life in the work of destruction. In the day that is dawning he can devote all his efforts to production. There is as much inspiration in a noble life as in a life of war.'"

COL. ALDERSON TO COMMAND CANADA'S FORCES

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes arrived back in Ottawa this morning and took over the administration of his department again, Sir Robert Borden having been acting minister of militia for the past couple of weeks. A long session of the militia council was held today to deal with a mass of accumulated business. Col. Hughes confirmed the reported appointment of General Alderson to command the Canadian Contingent, and said the choice was a good one.

Asked as to whether he was going to England, he replied that he might go if he could find time for the trip, but he had made no definite arrangements, and was not sure that he could

BRITISH PLAY RUGBY BETWEEN SKIRMISHES

After Long Spell in Trenches Two Battalions Engage in Match.

TRENCH AFTER TRENCH TAKEN BY ALLIES.

Germans Unable to Retain Slight Advantage of Friday and Pushed Back to New Lines.

From the Battlefront, Oct. 4.—Trench after trench of the German allies on Saturday, after most vigorous assaults, carried home with determined lesson of caution.

The Germans, who had borne back the allies' western wing slightly on Friday, retained their advanced positions near Roye until they became untenable. They then fell back to new lines, which had been previously prepared.

The western wing of the allied armies was still further extended today, and now reaches within thirty miles of the Belgian frontier, carrying the allies' overlapping movement in a westerly direction.

The German reinforcements on this end of the line are very strong. These troops probably were brought from bodies of German forces echeloned in the rear of their advanced positions. Their courageous dash to the allies' front did not meet with success, and the French and British were able to make them fall back on their deep trenches.

The sight of the allied infantry creeping across the open spaces in front of the trenches, in a brilliant sunburst which glittered on their weapons, was impressive. Hundreds of shells burst overhead, or in their rear, without doing great damage.

Allies Seemed Glad to Advance. Everywhere the French and British soldiers seemed as though glued to the ground, but the steadily extended lines progressed always forward. In only two or three instances did they encounter the spitting machine gun fire with its murderous hail of bullets, which opened on them when they surmounted slight embankments before reaching the German trenches. They found few Germans there to meet their bayonets, as the French and British had already advanced only a few hundred yards back.

It is stated that the Germans also receded on the eastern wing, where, for many days, they had been going back continually. In that region of the great battlefield the famous French attack of the Somme came in contact with the Germans and inflicted considerable loss.

In the centre there was comparative calm, although the artillery and infantry kept firing occasionally, as though to remind their adversaries of their presence.

The aviators on each side have kept continual watch on the movements of the enemy, and sometimes have dropped shrapnel bombs, generally with small effect, however, as the troops are well sheltered in their trenches.

The French soldiers were greatly surprised today to see their British comrades, after a long spell in the rear and infatigable several football and baggy lively games. Some of the British battalions had lost a large proportion of their numbers in the severe battles of the last week, but the rest of the men for the sport was unabated. Two battalions engaged in a regular match, on the result of which some money changed hands.

The Admiralty had provided a strong convoy for the transport, by neither the route nor the port of landing were being revealed.

Col. Hughes added that the organization of the French-Canadian brigade would be commenced forthwith and troops would be enlisted at various Canadian centres to reinforce the contingent which has just sailed.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK TOWARD NORTH IN ARGONNE DISTRICT

Paris Official Report Announces No Decisive Result Yet In Aisne Battle, Although Germans Have Been Forced To Recede at Several Points---

Forts in Antwerp Still Holding Out --- Entire Regiment of Besiegers Reported Wiped Out --- Petrograde Announces Overwhelming Defeat Of Enemy at Augustowo --- Germans Retreating Toward East Prussian Frontier Pursued By The Czar's Troops.

Paris, Oct. 4, 3.05 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the French war office at three 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 east as the Argonne region. In the Argonne district we have driven the enemy back toward the north. In the south of Woevre we are making progress, but very slowly."

"Third—On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, there is nothing new. The battle on the left wing is in full swing, with our any decisive result having been attained."

The text of the communication follows:

"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."

"On almost all the remainder of the front, the lull, already noted, persists. In the Woevre region we have made some progress between Apremont and the Meuse, and on the Rupt de Mad."

Denise Antwerp Forts Have Fallen.
Bulletin—Antwerp, Oct. 4, 2.20 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. The Belgian minister here today received despatches from Antwerp denying a report that three forts defending the city had fallen. He states that Fort Waelhem was badly damaged by the Germans, but that none of the fortifications surrendered, and that the Belgians have strong positions, which they are holding successfully.

A news despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that word has reached there from Antwerp that Fort Waelhem destroyed an entire regiment of the besieging Germans on Saturday afternoon.

The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, in a message dated Saturday night, says: "No new attack has been made on the Belgian front tonight. The situation this morning remained the same as was indicated in the official communication given out Friday night."

Nearly Whole of Prussian Guard Prisoners of War.
London, Oct. 4, 12.32 p. m.—A Paris

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START REBUILDING AT CENTREVILLE WITHIN FORTNIGHT

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, Oct. 4.—J. B. Dargatz, secretary for agriculture has returned from Centreville where he went following the disastrous fire there in which he was one of the heaviest losers.

He places total loss in fire at about \$40,000 and \$45,000, and says that about \$20,000 of the amount will be covered by insurance. The firm of Delong & Clark in which he is the principal stockholder, have already arranged for the construction of a new building, probably of concrete, to take the place of their store, warehouse and bank of Nova Scotia buildings which were destroyed, and building operations will be started within ten days.

At Victoria Hospital tonight it was stated that the condition of Miss Thompson, the ten-year-old Assyrian girl shot yesterday by a newsboy playmate, Hamie Mooney, while the latter was playing with a revolver at Gibson, remains unchanged, and she is hovering between life and death.