The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 13.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 32. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.—Copyright, 1914, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALLIES REPORT PROGRESS ON BOTH WINGS; GERMANS LOSE HARD FIGHT NEAR ROYE; ALSO REPORTED RETREATING FROM RUSSIA

The battle line in France, according to the reports received yesterday, remains practically unchanged. There was an important engagement around Roye, between the Somme and the Oise, in which the French say they were successful. They also report progress on their right wing in the southern part of the Woevre district and gains in the Argonne district. The Germans assert that in fighting around Albert, northeast of Amiens, they drove back the advancing French troops.

1915 TAX ROLLS SHOW HUGE LOSS IN LAND VALUES

Shrinkage of $108,358,899 More Than Offset by New Construction.

ROCKEFELLER HEADS PERSONAL TAX LIST

According to appraisers in the Department of Taxes and Assessments there has been a general and in some sections an immense decrease in land values in New York city during the last year.

Tentative assessment rolls on which the taxes for 1915 will be based, opened yesterday, show a total net advance in the assessed value of land and buildings in all boroughs of only $154,000,000, largely due to new building construction. The decrease in land values throughout the city, including depreciation in old buildings and buildings razed, is stated by the Tax Department at $108,358,899.

Some of the sections of Manhattan into which the borough is divided for purposes of assessment show losses running into many millions. For instance, the lower East Side, south of Fourteenth street, shows a loss in value of $3,850,000, while the district on either side of Broadway from Chambers to Fourteenth street shows the stupendous loss of $14,875,600.

The district on the West Side south of Fourteenth street shows a net loss of $7,550,000, and the West Side between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets west of Sixth avenue shows a loss of $2,867,000. The section bounded by Ninety-sixth street, Lenox avenue, the East and Harlem rivers has depreciated to the extent of $7,516,000 and several other parts of Manhattan show smaller losses.

Offset in Other Districts.

These losses, however, have more than been offset in other parts of the island, principally through new construction. Through the central part of the city, from Thirty-fourth street to Ninety-sixth street, land values have advanced according to city appraisers, and new construction has swelled the total gain to such figures that Manhattan, aside from the real estate of corporations, shows a net increase in value over last year of $53,007,095. Nearly half of this amount was gained in the high class Fifth avenue shopping district north of Fortieth street, in the vicinity of the Grand Central station and along Park and Madison avenues. There the gain totalled $24,143,000.

Next to this section the district north of 155th street showed the largest advance, the figures for net gain being $14,796,630. Despite decreases at the lower end the district through the centre of the city from Fourteenth to Fortieth street showed a gain of $13,000,000, increased valuations about and north of Thirty-fourth street having brought about the result.

A total of $11,000,000 was gained in the West Side apartment section centring about Ninety-sixth street, $8,000,000 in the section west of Central Park from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second street and $8,700,000 in the downtown office district south of Chambers street.

In all districts but one in The Bronx building operations were sufficiently extensive during the last year to offset decreases in land values. In Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond decreases in land values in various parts were more than made up by increases in the same districts and by building operations.

Morgan Site Most Valuable.

One of the interesting facts shown in the assessment rolls is that the 2,500 square feet at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, occupied as part of the banking house site of J. P. Morgan & Co., is the most valuable property in the city. It is assessed at the rate of $40,000 a front foot. In the next most valuable section, at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, the two north corners are assessed at $17,000 a front foot, and the third most valuable district is at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, where north corners are assessed at $15,000 a front foot. According to figures of appraisers the Grand Central station is the most valuable property, its assessment being placed at $18,175,000. Altman's store is not far behind, with a total assessed value of $14,450,000.

As a rule assessments have not been largely increased on buildings completed prior to last April. Some of the more important changes in well known buildings' valuations are:

	1914.	1915.
Grand Central Station	$18,800,000	$18,175,000
Pulitzer Building	2,400,000	2,375,000
Woolworth Building	8,800,000	9,500,000
Biltmore Hotel	5,750,000	8,575,000
Holland House	1,666,000	1,525,000
Manhattan Hotel	3,710,000	3,850,000
McAlpin Hotel	8,550,000	9,450,000
Plaza Hotel	7,500,000	8,000,000
Waldorf-Astoria	13,750,000	13,125,000
Union Club	415,500	340,000
Union League	1,765,000	1,895,000
University Club	2,100,000	2,175,000
Hammerstein's Opera	245,000	775,000
Lyceum Theatre	1,825,000	2,325,000
Pennsylvania Station	16,350,000	16,250,000
Bankers Trust Company	5,800,000	6,800,000
Belmont	1,275,000	1,275,000
Metropolitan Life	12,415,000	12,415,000
Singer	7,000,000	7,000,000
Standard Oil	3,250,000	3,250,000
Equitable	6,500,000	6,500,000
U. S. Rubber Co.	1,650,000	1,650,000
Hotel Astor	3,750,000	3,750,000
Hotel Astoria	2,360,000	2,350,000
Hotel Belmont	4,500,000	4,550,000
Hotel Breslin	2,165,000	2,170,000
Hotel Gotham	2,500,000	2,570,000
Hotel Knickerbocker	4,050,000	4,050,000
Hotel Marie Antoinette	1,550,000	1,620,000
Murray Hill Hotel	1,850,000	1,930,000
Ritz-Carlton	3,375,000	3,470,000
St. Regis Hotel	2,575,000	2,850,000
Vanderbilt Hotel	2,950,000	2,950,000
Lotos Club	1,875,000	1,955,000
Lambs Club	440,000	440,000
Astor Theatre	800,000	850,000
Berkeley Lyceum	340,000	355,000
Fifth Avenue	1,400,000	1,370,000
George M. Cohan	2,050,000	2,065,000
Grand Opera Palace	3,250,000	3,575,000
Herald Square	725,000	895,000
Manhattan Opera House	1,035,000	1,008,000

Reductions of $11,000,000 have been made on land values on Broadway and Fifth avenue from Thirty-second to Four-

Continued on Fourth Page.

DINES WHILE LEG IS CUT OFF.

"Give Me Food First," Wounded Austrian's Only Request.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The report that the Austrian troops who have been opposing the Russians are short of supplies and that the men often go hungry is confirmed by the statement of a doctor who attended a wounded Austrian officer after the battle of Opole.

The immediate amputation of one of the officer's legs was necessary. When this information was conveyed to him by the surgeons the officer said:

"All right; but first give me some food."

The food was furnished and the officer ate all through the operation, which was performed without the administration of an anæsthetic.

ANATOLE FRANCE WOULD FIGHT.

"I've Stopped Writing; Please Make Me a Soldier," He Pleads.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Anatole France has written the following letter to the Minister of War:

"Many good people find my style at this time worth nothing. As they may be right I am stopping my writing and so remain without employment. As I am no longer very young, but have excellent health, please make me a soldier."

The reference to persons not liking his style probably was prompted by the reception given a letter which Anatole France wrote recently, which in some quarters was taken to mean that he had certain sympathies with the Germans.

Court Rules Dogs Out of Elevators

Justice Young Decides for the Landlord in Lease Breaking Case.

A landlord's refusal to permit a tenant's dogs to ride in the passenger elevators of an apartment house, against the objections of other tenants, does not give the owner of the dogs ground for breaking a lease, under a ruling by Municipal Court Justice Young. The point was decided in a suit brought by the owner of the Gramont apartments, Broadway and Ninety-eighth street, against Joseph Proskauer, vice-president of William C. Pepper & Co., printers and lithographers of 114 Worth street.

Mr. Proskauer owned two Boston bull terriers and for several years the servants and members of his family used the passenger elevators to take the dogs in and out of the building. Finally a tenant moved in who objected to riding with the dogs, and when complaint against them was made to the owners of the building Mr. Proskauer was told the dogs must use the servants' elevator.

Mr. Proskauer moved out at once and sought a home where his dogs would be shown more consideration.

GETS BOMB BY PARCEL POST.

George Toeplitz Takes Cigar Box to Police—Held Black Powder.

George Toeplitz, the vice-president of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., silk dealers at 112 Madison avenue, undid a package that came to him by parcel post yesterday, and becoming suspicious of the contents, a painted cigar box, took it to the second branch detective bureau and had it examined.

Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles found that Mr. Toeblitz's fear was well grounded and that under a smooth white pine cover were concealed a dry battery with a sparking equipment and a small bag containing six ounces of black powder. Not being closely contained the powder was not in a dangerous form, and the explosion, had it occurred, would in all probability only have burned severely the man who opened the box.

Mr. Toeplitz had no idea yesterday where the bomb came from.

WIDOW'S AID IN LUMP SUM.

State Pays Off Her Mortgage in Place of $4 a Week.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission advanced Mrs. Lillian Garland of 723 East Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn, $2,800 yesterday to pay off a mortgage on her home, where she can conduct a dressmaking business that will make her self-supporting.

Mrs. Garland's husband, Edward, fell from an electric light pole on July 2 and was killed. The commission awarded the widow $5.26 weekly, and her little daughter $1.75. A few days ago Mrs. Garland asked that $2,800 of the $4,000 it was estimated she would receive be advanced so she could pay off the mortgage, retain her home and become self-supporting. She will continue to receive compensation in instalments up to $1,200, while her daughter's allowance will go on until she becomes 18 years old.

BRYANS DIVIDE LUNCHEON.

Celebrate Their Thirtieth Wedding Anniversary Also by a Drive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—To-day was the thirtieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan. The Secretary of State celebrated the occasion by having Mrs. Bryan share his luncheon with him in his office at the State Department.

Afterward they took a drive around Washington and visited the Smithsonian Institution for the first time since Mr. Bryan served as a member of the House.

THE HON. WILLIAM CECIL KILLED

Son of Baroness Amherst of Hackney Loses Life.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Hon. William Amherst Cecil, eldest son of Baroness Amherst of Hackney, has been killed in action, according to to-night's casualty list.

He was a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS—DESKS.
New 31 E. 28th St. Complete office outfitter.—Adv.

CONFLICT WITH JAPAN CERTAIN ASSERTS MANN

He Opposes Giving Independence to the Philippine Islands.

WOULD AMERICANIZE FILIPINO PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A definite enunciation of the Republican policy in the matter of Philippine independence was delivered in the House to-day by Representative Mann of Illinois, the minority leader.

Mr. Mann's speech came as the single bright spot in a day of protracted general debate on the Philippine independence bill. He braved the Executive embargo on the discussion of international questions by commenting with the greatest freedom on questions of international policy in the Pacific. Mr. Mann said in part:

"Only a few years ago Japan was opened to the world and modern civilization. The changes which have been made in Japan, the marvellous growth of her influence, are not to be equalled by any other nation, I think, in the history of the world.

The Awakening of China.

"Close to Japan, lying like a sleeping child of the world, is China, with her vast territory, with her immense population, and that which was going on in Japan a few years ago is now going on in China. The awakening of China is more marvellous, perhaps, than was the awakening of Japan, and as these great people in China arise to the civilization of our modern days and engage in the manufacture of products we will enter on a series of competitive efforts with the Far East which have never yet been equalled in this world.

"The great population of China, we say, shall not be permitted to come to our shores. At the same time we say that China shall not be permitted to shut out our people or our goods. Such a position as we take cannot be abandoned by our people, but it can never be enforced in the long run without the power to enforce it.

"When China is awakened and the tendency comes which always comes to an awakened nation, thickly populated, to go out into the world either with her own people or with the production of goods made by her people we will have a conflict on our hands which will last for many years, possibly for many centuries.

"And we who are now legislating, if we do not bear in mind possibilities not merely of to-day or to-morrow or 100 years from now, of the inevitable conflict, commercial or otherwise, which we will meet in the Far East have forgotten the principles which ought to actuate us.

Far East and Far West.

"I have no doubt that it is as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow that a conflict will come between the Far East and the Far West across the Pacific Ocean. All that has taken place in the world during the history of the races up to now teaches us that avoidance of this conflict is impossible.

"I hope that it may be only a commercial conflict. I hope that war may not come. I hope there will be no conflict of arms, but I have little faith that in this world of ours people and races are able to meet in competition for a long period without armed conflict. A fight for commercial supremacy leads in the end to a fight with arms because that is the final arbiter between nations.

"We command the Pacific Ocean with the land that we have on this side, with the islands that we possess in the sea and with the Philippines on the other side.

"Will we surrender our command? I say no; never.

"If we should let the Philippine Islands go to-day without a string tied to them they would belong to some other country within ten years, but if they could keep their independence for twenty-five or fifty or even 100 years, in the end they would be used against us in the inevitable conflict between competing races.

Opposed to Independence.

"I am opposed to giving the Philippine Islands independence. I do not believe we should grant independence to the Philippine Islands with a string tied to it. I had rather grant them absolute independence. I do not believe the example we are having in Mexico is any inducement to extend either directly or indirectly the so-called Monroe Doctrine to the Philippine Islands.

"We are having trouble enough now about a country where we say we cannot afford to let another nation enter; we are having trouble enough now in Mexico and with the other republics of the south without engaging in any other enterprises of this kind.

"Keep the Philippines under the flag of the United States and make them our friends. There is no advantage in having the Philippines in the event of war if they are unfriendly to us. Most people who get under our flag want to stay there. If we treat the Filipinos right they will want to stay there.

"Assuming that the Filipinos are capable of self-government I am in favor of giving the Philippine people the broadest liberty of self-government, retaining them under our flag. The objection I have to the pending bill is that it has too many restrictions and I shall move to strike out some of these restrictions.

"I am not sure I am in favor of a naval base there. I think if we are going to let them go, then let them go and let Japan or China or Germany or England take them, as is inevitable, and then we would know what we have got to fight."

Ruse Traps Germans as They Bombard Antwerp

Dashing to Invest Fort, Apparently Silenced Invaders Are Met by Garrison in Gallant Sortie—Balloon With King Shot At.

DEFENCE RESISTS SIEGE SUCCESSFULLY THUS FAR

By THE SUN'S *and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1.—The sound of firing from the first line of forts protecting the city, which are now bearing the brunt of the German attack, was heard all last night in Antwerp. It is reported here that the Belgian gunners by their accurate marksmanship have several times compelled the Germans to change the positions of their batteries.

Fort Wavre-St. Catherine stopped firing for a while yesterday, and the Germans, thinking the silence was caused by the success of their bombardment, sent infantry with field artillery to the attack. This force was greeted by a tremendous fire from the front forts and only a few escaped the terrible slaughter.

Capture Several Guns.

The Belgians made a sortie and captured several guns. The carnage caused by this ruse recalled, it is said, the terrible scenes at Liege.

King Albert is seen constantly in the danger zone and it is said that yesterday he ascended in a captive balloon to survey the operations. The balloon was shot at, it is reported, but the shells fell short.

In attacking the gap between Forts Liezele and Breendenck the Germans made their first acquaintance with the surprises prepared for them by the Belgians. A number of Germans were electrocuted when they touched barbed wire entanglements.

INVADERS PROGRESS.

Germans Advance From 3 Sides on Antwerp—Shelling Unsuccessful.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, October 1.

The advance of the Germans on Antwerp is proceeding steadily. The Germans are doing their utmost to drive the Belgians into the girdle of Antwerp forts. The Germans are approaching Antwerp from three sides, through Alost and Termonde on the west, Malines on the south and Turnhout on the east.

An official communication issued at Antwerp by the Belgian War Office says that the heavy German bombardment has been continued, but that thus far no impression has been made on the defences, which continue to resist successfully. The statement follows:

"The German artillery during the day continued the bombardment of the first line of forts on the south. Our works suffered little, and we are still in condition to make effective resistance.

"Between the Senne and Nethe rivers no movement of the enemy's infantry has occurred. In the circle from the Scheldt to the Senne daring and violent German attacks have been repelled by the Belgians, who were well supported by their artillery. The German losses were proportionate to the temerity of their attacks.

"In the direction of Termonde the offensive movement was of no great importance, consisting of a long distance cannonade which had no appreciable effect on the detachments of our troops guarding the approaches to the town. Between the Rivers Dendre and Scheldt there is no notable change.

"In short, the German bombardment has produced no results commensurate with its violence. The morale of our troops remains excellent and their coolness is admirable, as proved by the successful resistance of all German infantry attacks."

A despatch from Antwerp says that cannonading is still distinctly heard in the stillness of the night. In one respect the numerous shells fired yesterday were undoubtedly effective. They destroyed a number of houses around Fort Waelhem.

A bridge was also destroyed and several soldiers were killed. The Belgian heavy field artillery and that of the forts replied unceasingly and occasionally silenced some of the enemy's cannon.

A message from Flanders to-day states that the Germans set fire to Tournai and demanded a war fine of 2,000,000 francs ($400,000). They took several notables of the town as hostages for the payment of the war levy.

GERMANS QUIT MALINES.

Invaders Partly Destroy Moll, but Are Routed by Belgians.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, October 1.

The Belgians have reoccupied Malines. The Germans inflicted great damage on the town of Moll, thirty-four miles from Antwerp; wrecked the switches and the railroad station and shot several citizens. Moll is thirty-four miles east of Antwerp on the railway line to Duesseldorf.

The Germans bombarded Malines, which is fourteen and a half miles west of Antwerp en route to Brussels, last Sunday. They renewed the bombardment Monday, but a force of Belgians came up and compelled them to cease firing, but not until part of the city had been destroyed.

SIXTH DAY OF SIEGE.

Belgian Envoy Hears Antwerp Shelling Was Begun Sept. 27.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—E. Havenith, the Belgian Minister, gave out to-night a despatch from the Belgian Foreign Office which says the Germans have been attacking the Antwerp fortifications since September 27. The despatch says:

"The forts south and southeast of Antwerp, violently bombarded since the 27th by heaviest artillery, resist energetically. The attack takes place against Forts Waelhem, Wavise St. Catherine and Lierre. On the southwest attack of German troops against Willebroeck repulsed."

GERMAN PLANES NEAR PARIS.

French Air Craft Puts Two of Kaiser's Machines to Flight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—It is officially announced that two Taube aeroplanes flew over Compiegne in the direction of Paris at 7 o'clock this morning.

A single French aeroplane ascended and started in pursuit of the two German machines, whereupon the latter instantly turned about and fled behind the German lines.

As an evidence of the wonderful care used in making WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN, every 14 kt. nib is hand tempered and tipped with the hardest, smoothest metal in the world—iridium.—Adv.

War News in Brief

FRANCE.—The official communique issued in Paris last night said that the general situation remains satisfactory and that there is nothing new to announce beyond the fact that in the district around Roye an engagement ended in success for the French and that in the Argonne district the French have made some progress. The afternoon bulletin also reports an advance in the southern part of the Woevre district.

GERMANY.—According to an official statement issued from German headquarters under date of September 30 there was severe fighting at Albert, eighteen miles northeast of Amiens, in which a French force advancing toward the town was repulsed. The French advanced into Alsace and Lorraine, but their attacks were energetically repulsed.

RUSSIA.—A Petrograd report says that the German army of invasion failed in its attempt to cross the Niemen and is now in wild retreat. Severe fighting is reported between Drusskeniki and Grodno between the Russians and a German army that attempted to cross the Niemen. The Russians report an army of 1,000,000 men advancing from Warsaw into Silesia and a force of 1,500,000 engaged in the Galician campaign.

BELGIUM.—The Germans are advancing upon Antwerp from three different sides. The bombardment of the city still continues, but so far no damage has resulted except to Fort Waelhem.

The garrison of one of the forts made a successful sortie, inflicting severe loss on the besiegers. The King of Belgium made a balloon ascension over Antwerp. The balloon was shot at but not hit.

ITALY.—Austria's willingness to remove the mines in the Adriatic and to pay $1,000,000 indemnity to the families of the mine victims as well as her expressions of regret over the incident have removed the danger of a break between Austria and Italy over this occurrence.

JAPAN.—The German soldiers and warships in Kiao-chow have opened a severe counter attack upon the Japanese fortified portion of Tsing-tao. A German torpedo boat destroyer has been sunk in the harbor of Tsing-tau.

Prepare Germans for a Reverse

Berlin Newspapers Publish Official Statement Admitting Possibility of Retreat.

By G. F. STEWARD.

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and the London "Daily News."*

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 1.—There has been a wonderful transformation in the tone of the German press, which is obviously preparing the way for a retreat from France. All the papers print an official message which remarks that the fighting around Noyon has reached unheard of proportions, adding:

"We may be forced to abandon some points of small importance, but the people must reserve judgment until the result of the operations is known."

The Berlin *Tageblatt* suggests that the Germans are in a difficult position. "The extensive French attacks on our flanks," it says, "are not calculated to relieve our anxiety. The influence of the English masses of troops is being felt more and more. They are working through by the force of their masses. They do not stop either. The French defence deserves commendation. It has taught a lesson to everybody who expected an easy task, but the victory must be ours. The more difficult it is the more worthy it will be."

This is the first time the German papers have referred to the British except with contempt.

Admitted Now That Indian Troops Landed at Marseilles.

ADVANCE POSTS ARE NEAR VALENCIENNES

Left Army Pushes Steadily North and East Toward the Frontier.

DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED HOURLY

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, October 1.

The supreme efforts of the German army of Gen. von Kluck were concentrated to-day in a violent assault at the base of the allies' enveloping movement in the district around Roye, which is fifty-five miles directly north of Paris and about eighteen miles south of the centre of a line drawn between Amiens and St. Quentin.

The engagement was fought with particular stubbornness, but the official announcement to-night reports that the day's fighting resulted favorably to the allies. This action was a continuation of the German plan, fostered by necessity and the growing peril of the position of Von Kluck's right wing, to break through somewhere and stop the incessant advance to the north and east, which is a continual menace to the German lines of communication.

Coincident with the battle on their left, the allies put further strength in a similar advance on their extreme right in the region of the Woevre, where they continued to push forward a continuation of the movement which was begun successfully yesterday.

Indian Troops Now in France.

Indian troops on their way to the front debarked at Marseilles on September 26. This announcement was permitted by the censor to-day.

Both communiques to-day were of even more than usual brevity, but there was no hint in them that all was not well at the front. Unofficial information, passed by the censors, but not confirmed, gave an optimistic turn to the developments of the day. There is now little doubt that advance guards of the allies have been sent all the way to the Belgian frontier. Official reports from Berlin tell of fighting at Orchies, only a few miles within French territory and on a line between Valenciennes and Lille.

One report has reached here that German scouts have been captured by British and French outposts near Valenciennes. If that is true there is every reason to expect a tremendous bearing in upon the extended German lines running through Cambrai, Peronne, Chaulnes and Roye and turning almost at right angles to the east through the territory just south of the La Fere-Laon region.

Germans Ready for Retreat.

It is believed that the Germans have already prepared for the retreat of Von Kluck's forces, as German troops have retired from the north of France toward Tournai and Mons. The decisive hour has not yet been reached, but it cannot now be long delayed. The great danger to the allies appears to be a sudden and tremendous stroke by the Germans which will compel the withdrawal of the forces being sent steadily north in the general enveloping movement.

An encouraging note was sounded today when it was announced that French territorials and auxiliary reserves which were withdrawn from northern France when the German invasion was at its height have been returned to their homes.

PROGRESS CONTINUES.

French Official Report Tells of Success on Left.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, October 1.

The official communique issued at 11:15 o'clock to-night says:

There is nothing new to announce this evening beyond the fact that in the district around Roye a violent engagement has resulted favorably to us, and in the Argonne district we have made some fresh progress.

The general situation remains satisfactory.

The afternoon communique issued at 3 o'clock said:

There has been no change in the