

From Day To Day:

- September 1: German troops invaded Poland. State of emergency declared in New Zealand.
- September 2: Great Britain declared war on Germany. French troops occupied frontier positions. Athenia, with 1,400 passengers, torpedoed and sunk.
- September 4: French troops entered German territory. Royal Air Force planes raided Wilhelmshaven.
- September 5: German army made swift advance into Poland. United States proclaimed neutrality.
- September 6: Cracow fell. South Africa declared war.
- September 7: German armies approached Warsaw from north and south.
- September 9: Britain announced her intention to prepare for a three years' war.
- September 10: Canada declared war. Polish retreat cut off.
- September 11: Pormorze army fell back. German advance continued.
- September 12: First British troops landed in France. Russian "Ivestia" placed war guilt on Germany. Recruiting began in New Zealand. French advanced towards Saarbrücken.
- September 13: Polish army of 250,000 retreating.
- September 14: Germans claimed encirclement of Warsaw.
- September 15: London announced 1,105,000 tons of German shipping interned. First petrol coupons issued in New Zealand.
- September 16: French drove back German attack on Nied River.
- September 17: Russian troops invaded Poland.
- September 18: Germans announced approaching end of Polish campaign. Russian and German armies met.
- September 19: French reported advance of 12 miles on front of 15 miles.
- September 20: Kutno fell, 105,000 prisoners taken.
- September 21: French completed mobilisation of 5,300,000 troops. Russians captured Lemberg and Grodno, 60,000 prisoners.
- September 22: German troops reached Polish-Hungarian border. Revolts by Czechs and Slovaks. Reports from Holland and Belgium that canal dykes opened.
- September 23: French repulsed German attack on unnamed wood. Royal Sceptre and Akenside, British ships, Martignar and Walma, Finnish ships, torpedoed.
- September 24: Announcement that New Zealand troops would go into camp at Ngaurua, Trentham, and Burnham.
- September 25: Russian and German Governments agreed on division of Poland.
- September 26: War finance measures introduced in New Zealand.
- September 27: New Zealand officers and N.C.O.'s went into camp. Warsaw surrendered.
- September 28: Twenty German planes attacked British North Sea Fleet without success. Von Ribbentrop left on diplomatic mission to Moscow.
- September 29: Modlin surrendered. R.A.F. raid on German fleet at Heligoland. Five British planes lost. German-Russian frontier fixed in Poland.
- September 30: Russian-German pact ratified. Count Ciano left for Berlin. Exiled Polish Government formed in Paris.
- October 1: Winston Churchill reviewed the war. Enthusiastic reception by American press.
- October 2: Hela garrison surrendered.
- October 3: Mexico and United States refused to recognise division of Poland.
- October 4: N.Z. Government introduced measures for the control of war funds. French claimed swift advance on a 60 mile front.
- October 6: All men of first volunteer force in camp.

IN EUROPE

The Western Front

On October 3 the French announced a swift advance on a 60-mile front and that the enemy had been compelled to evacuate six small towns. Otherwise there has been little activity. Official French communiqués claim that Allied artillery now dominates certain important valleys in the Saarbrücken area, and that they now hold 150 square miles of German territory. Two enemy attacks, in the Weissenburg and Pirmasens sectors, were driven back. Thousands of land mines, left by the enemy, have been removed. The French have advanced to far that German shells are now falling on German territory. During the 1914-18 war

AT A GLANCE

On this and following pages we summarise briefly the progress of the war. Constant repetition of official bulletins, rumours, predictions and "wishes" makes the daily news a little confusing. An outline of the central facts sifted from the general mass of news, will enable readers to follow more easily the actual progress of events.

no actual fighting took place on German soil. It has been estimated that 50 German divisions are now on the Western Front.

Air Activity

Intense air activity has been reported this week, both from the Western Front and the North Sea. Both French and British planes have been active over German territory. On September 30 it was officially reported that British planes, flying at low altitudes, had obtained a remarkable series of photographs of the Siegfried Line. Other R.A.F. planes have made flights inland as far as Berlin, scattering propaganda pamphlets over the countryside. They were not attacked by German aircraft.

Twenty German aircraft attacked a British naval squadron in the North Sea on September 28, but no British ships were hit. One German plane was brought down and another forced to land. The following day planes of the R.A.F. raided the German Fleet in the Heligoland Bight. Five British planes were lost.

The island of Heligoland is in the North Sea, 40 miles from the mouth of the River Elbe. In 1890 England ceded the island to Germany, who made an immense fortress of it. Under the Treaty of Versailles it was completely dismantled, but it has since been fortified as a giant naval base.

Numerous air battles have been reported in official communiqués from the German front, both sides claiming to have destroyed several planes, but no exact numbers have been given. Neutral observers have reported that, so far, British and French planes dominate the air.

The British Air Ministry has released its second casualty list, which includes 15 dead, 7 wounded, 3 missing and 5 believed to be prisoners. No dates or places are given.

Estonia

On October 28 Estonia signed a pact with Russia which is to last for ten years. This pact gives Russia the right to establish naval bases on certain islands off the Estonian coast. Russia will also reorganise the Estonian army, and be given other concessions.

Poland

Poland no longer exists, though reports have come through that Germany may establish a small buffer state between the territory now occupied by German and Russian troops. Warsaw surrendered on September 27, after a siege of 22 days. The city was in ruins and was occupied by German troops on October 2. Herr Hitler planned a triumphal entry. Modlin, north of Warsaw, surrendered the following day. The Hela garrison, the last Polish stronghold, surrendered on October 2 after a gallant struggle against great odds. This garrison occupied a small town on a peninsula of that name near the German border on the Baltic Coast.

On September 30 the exiled Polish Government was reconstituted in Paris. President Moscicki resigned in favour of M. Raciewicz. An order was immediately issued ordering Poles to join the colours to fight in France. Poles in the United States were also to join the new Polish army.

No Recognition

The governments of Mexico and the United States have both stated that they will refuse to recognise the division of Poland by Germany and Russia.

A message from Tokio on October 2 stated that Japan was annoyed at the Russian-German division of Poland, as it had been inconsistent with the anti-Comintern agreement.

Scandinavia

The Scandinavian countries have all expressed alarm at the destruction and capture of Swedish and Danish shipping. Early this month eight Swedish ships had been captured in one day. Two others have been sunk this week. Swedish shipping has suffered greatly as several ships have been sunk. So severe were the losses that all Swedish shipping had been ordered to stay in home ports. Three Danish ships have been sunk.

Russia

The Russian-German pact was ratified on September 30 and a wireless message from Rome that day declared that Turkey and Russia had also agreed to close the Dardanelles to the belligerents. This agreement has not been confirmed officially.

Herr Von Ribbentrop went to Moscow on a diplomatic mission on September 28. His visit coincided with that of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On September 30 Count Ciano left Rome for Berlin to discuss with Germany the present situation. No official statement was made when he left Berlin, but it is believed that he carried an outline of the Peace proposals which are to be submitted to the Allies. After Count Ciano's return to Rome, journalists were of the opinion that Italy would remain neutral, but no statement has been made this week by Mussolini.

Russia's attitude to Britain and France has not yet been declared by her Government. On October 3 the Moscow correspondent of "The Times," London, stated that Russia might definitely range herself on Germany's side and might enter the war, but only after the peace proposals of Herr Hitler had been rejected by the Allies.

Shipping

On October 2 it was reported that the British steamer, Clement, had been sunk in the South Atlantic, but whether by submarine or armed raider had not been established by the time of going to press. The survivors gave conflicting statements.

It was reported on October 3 that German submarines were being repaired and refuelled from bases established on the Dominican coast, but this has not been verified. The Dominican Republic, founded in 1844, occupies the eastern part of Haiti, in the West Indies, and has a population of 1,200,000, mainly of mixed European, African and Indian descent. Spanish is universally spoken there.

In a speech delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill on October 1, he reviewed the progress of the war generally, and stated that the British convoy system was now operating efficiently, whereas, during the last war, this system had taken some years to evolve. Mr. Churchill's speech was enthusiastically received by the American press.

THE NEW ZEALAND FRONT

Last week saw the complete mobilisation of the first units of the new volunteer army. By October 6 all men were in the three camps, the first of the men going in on October 3.

The Marketing Amendment Bill was introduced on October 3, giving the Government authority for the purchase by the Crown of any class of goods, and their disposal in the Dominion or elsewhere.

School teachers will be granted leave of absence for military service, and special regulations issued by the Education Department govern their return to civil life at the end of hostilities.

Recruiting for the Maori Rifle Battalion began on October 9.

An air force station, to be used as a ground training school and recruit depot for the Royal New Zealand Air Force, is to be established at Weraroa, near Levin. The Minister of Defence, the Hon. F. Jones, stated that about 500 men would be in training there.

All aircraft and equipment of the Aero Clubs of New Zealand are being taken over by the Royal New Zealand Air Force. Aero club flying ceased in New Zealand on September 25, by order of the Government.

The Government has introduced measures for the control of war funds. A central organisation will have as its head the Governor-General.