

OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

thousand More Men to be kept in Constant Training in Canada

SED WITH CANADIANS

with Pays Visit to Camp at Salisbury

not fall short of the limit of her cap-

additional training in the British Isles,

in Canada, in England, and in Ber-

tionary force is sent to England and

at a time as succeeding condi-

er Aquith, accompanied by his daugh-

the afternoon he went over

ly with several Canadian officers. He

the social entertainment of the su-

er, and gave him a rousing

and spoke gratefully of their

evening a number of Canadian offi-

at dinner by Lady Strachey, Colonel

of rugby players from the Cana-

mouthshire. The Welshmen had

am Minister of Militia and my friend

command here there will be no mo-

clear Major-General the Hon. Sam

arrival at Montreal last night, when

alk of German invasion through the

sheer insanity," said General Hughes,

to Toronto, and it is time some one

"And," he added grimly, "I think

as been talk of mobilizing troops at

along the frontier. There will be

of it, I know it. There is no need

of mobilization, unless the

is no precedent for secret mobiliza-

on correspondent of Reuter's Tele-

et, the rebel leader, have surren-

Dr. De Wet's chief officers, together

addresses: "It is officially announced

Wet's rapidly dwindling rebel com-

in the Atlantic River. General De

der of his force surrendered."

North Holland state that unusual

at Emden," says a despatch from

the telegram continues:

to daily cruise near the German

the German fleet is preparing for

mden yesterday for an inspection

dent Arthur Leach, writing from

casualties which three and a half

warfare has produced is a serious

of Europe. I have authority

is war has already accounted for

millions of the pick of European

to fancy figure. It has been work-

correspondent in North France

Ypres was shot by the Allies at

Elliot's Horse, the Vancouver

on, have received an official in-

quadrone will be attached to the

at Pond Farm Camp, Salisbury

CANADA DINNER

of the members of the Cana-

Association is called for Wed-

at the Canada Club rooms. An

precedes the meeting.

will be the keynote of the eve-

aker will be Prof. Adam Shortt,

the Civil Service Commission,

most authorities economists in

the manufacturers from other

and Quebec will also be present.

Tenderson, of Windsor, president

manufacturers' Association. A large

MILLS FLOATED.

at Pulp and Paper Co., of Van-

reorganized, and a company

Mills, with a capital of \$9,500,

to perpetuate the existing en-

WEATHER: FINE AND COOL

Vol. XXIX, No. 170

THE MOLSONS BANK
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WAR SUMMARY.
 The German advance on Warsaw has been checked by the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

The German submarine U-19 was rammed and sunk by the British patrol vessel off the North Coast of Scotland.

In the west the Germans are making great preparations for a final drive to break through the Allied lines and capture Calais.

News dispatches say that the Russians have scored a decisive victory in the battle between the Vistula and Warthe rivers.

The Turks announce that they have reached the Bos Canal after defeating British forces.

BERLIN STATEMENT.
 Berlin via Amsterdam, November 24.—It is claimed at the War Office that the German armies in Poland have cut some lines of communications on which the Russians depend and that this will greatly impede the movement of troops to resist the continued offensive by the German and Austrian forces.

Military experts declare that the Russian reinforcements which have reached the front will be more than offset by the vigor of attacks made by fresh German troops who have also been sent to the battleground in Poland. The Cologne Gazette apparently officially inspired says:

"Our foes are foolish to spread rumors that we are seeking peace. The positions of the German armies neither in the east nor in the west, is critical. The German military operations on all battle grounds are progressing favorably."

WAR STARTS CANNERY.
 Omaha, November 24.—Because of increased orders for canned meats the Cudahy Packing Company will at once re-open its big canning plant in South Omaha, which has been closed for several years. About 400 workmen will be added to the regular force by reason of the work.

The immediate cause of the resumption of canning is a contract for 5,000,000 one pound cans of corned beef which the British War Department has just placed with the Cudahys.

AMMUNITION BY BETHLEHEM CO.
 Philadelphia, November 24.—The Bethlehem Steel Company, it is reported, has had plans prepared for the construction of a plant at New Castle, Del., for the manufacture of ammunition for delivery to warring nations in Europe.

This includes a magazine, a charging plant, 36 by 40 feet; an office building, 32 by 45 feet; a power house, 86 by 80 feet; two shops, 102 by 27 feet each, and two shops 82 by 27 feet each.

WARSHIPS SILENCE GERMAN BATTERIES.
 Amsterdam, November 24.—British warships bombarded Zebrugge and the German positions along the coast all day Monday, according to a despatch from Ostburg. It says a large building near the port of Zebrugge was set on fire by the bombardment. At the beginning of the cannonade the German guns answered the warships fire but later only the British naval guns were heard, indicating that the German batteries had been silenced.

BATTLE IN POLAND FAVORING RUSSIANS.
 Paris, November 24.—An official announcement was made here that the battle along the Warthe River in Poland is going in favor of the Russians.

GERMAN DESTROYER BEING TOWED.
 London, November 24.—The German torpedo boat destroyer S-124, which collided with the steamer Angladene, off the Swedish Coast, sustained a big hole in her starboard side, and was taken in tow by other German destroyers, according to a Lloyd's despatch received to-day from Copenhagen.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND.
 Paris, November 24.—It is officially announced that the French troops have gained ground in the Argonne region.

GREAT BATTLE IN POLAND UNDECIDED

Both Russians and Germans Claim Victories in This Area. Both Armies Being Reinforced

CONTRADICTION NEWS

Opinion Prevails That Germans Will Renew Their Famous Dash For Channel Ports. British Forces in France Are Estimated at 400,000 to 450,000.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, November 24.—When the conflicting reports from Berlin and Petrograd are carefully sifted only one result is obtained—that the conflict in Poland has not yet reached a decision.

Berlin admits a check in the main conflict, due to Russian reinforcements, but also asserts that the Germans have made progress at some points.

Petrograd reports say the Russians have compelled the Germans to retreat southwest of Lovicz, but they make no claim of an overwhelming victory.

There is no doubt that Russia has sent against the Germans as many troops as they could transport. Germany is likewise reinforcing its army.

This may account for the lull in the conflict in the western theatre of the war.

Petrograd despatches state that Gen. Rennenkampf is now in command of the Russian cavalry in Poland. General Rennenkampf is said to have inaugurated his operations by the dash into Posen that resulted in the destruction of some railroad lines about Pleschen.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times says, according to unofficial information, the German army of 400,000 which began to advance between the Vistula and the Warthe rivers has been broken into several parts, one of which was compelled to divert its course southward and another northward. Apparently the Russians succeeded in getting back the westward-disjointed corps, inflicting heavy losses. The Germans are believed to have sustained a severe reverse at Brzesyn and Tuszyn.

A telegram to the London Star from Petrograd says: "A stubborn battle is being fought but the scene of the battle is drifting away from the Vistula." "The scene of action is moving toward the west. The Germans have assembled another army in the region of Wellun, near the Polish-German frontier midway between Kalicz and Czestochowa. They intended to strike the Russian left wing with this force but were forestalled. The Germans have suffered terrible losses in their attacks north of Lodz."

"I have reason to think that the German headquarters are profoundly depressed over the developments of the Polish situation."

"The Kaiser has issued another exhortation to his troops, promising ultimately complete victory."

The lull in the infantry operations in the north of France and Belgium is by no means taken here as indicating that the Kaiser has halted for a time in his efforts to drive through to the French channel ports. Rather it seems now that the Germans are planning a new stroke in this direction.

The cannonading of the invaders is continuous at three points in this section. Their guns are battering violently at Ypres, Soissons and Rheims. It is between Rheims and Ypres that the new dash at the coast will probably be made.

An additional reason to believe that the drive will be made with exceptional ferocity is seen in the reports that heavy German reinforcements are moving through Belgium towards the west.

At Ypres the position of the Allies is particularly strong. The British centre is there. The British force in the field is larger by a good deal than at any time since the war began.

Unofficial statements say that numbers between 400,000 and 450,000 men. Fresh troops and territorials are continually coming to the continent. The advanced parties of the Russian forces continue to re-advance the Turks.

"After defeating some columns they captured a number of ammunition wagons and a wagon train bearing ammunition."

"South of Kara Kilissa and Alaschgerd there were engagements favorable to our troops operating in various directions against the Kurds which have been reinforced."

"The regular troops at Aserbeidjan have defeated the Turks in the region of the Khnaussur Heights and also in the hills leading from Dilman to Kotour. Part of the Turkish artillery was captured."

THE FRENCH STATEMENT.
 Paris, November 24.—The official statement follows: "The situation did not undergo any modification during the day of November 23. On the greater part of the front the enemy manifested his activity by an intermittent cannonade less violent than on the preceding days."

"Here and there, nevertheless, there were some infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed. However, as usual the attacks were particularly violent in the Argonne, where we gained some ground in the region of Four De Paris."

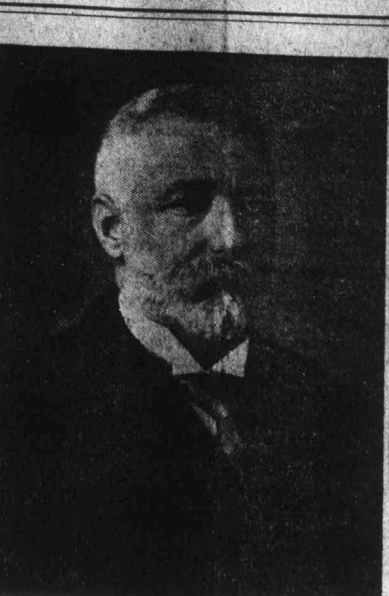
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"The health of the troops is good."

THE VIENNA STATEMENT.
 Vienna, November 24, via Berlin and Amsterdam.—An official report to the Austrian General Staff under date of November 22, says:—"No decisive victory has been achieved in Russian Poland."

"Our offensive continues east of Czestochowa and northeast of Cracow. At the capture of Pilica we took 2,400 prisoners. Our heavy artillery caused severe loss to the enemy."

GERMANS DROP BOMBS ON WARSAW.
 Petrograd, November 24.—German airplanes have resumed attacks on Warsaw.



HON. W. S. FIELDING.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, President and Editor-in-Chief of The Journal of Commerce, is sixty-six years old to-day, having been born in the Province of Nova Scotia on November 24th, 1848. After a number of years' experience in journalism on the Halifax Chronicle, of which paper he was editor, he entered the political arena. In 1884 he was called upon to form a Cabinet, and for the next twelve years remained as Premier of Nova Scotia. In 1900 he was called to Ottawa to take the portfolio of Minister of Finance, and for the next fifteen years remained in office as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first lieutenant. This record of 27 years of continuous office as a responsible minister of the Crown is unequalled in the British Empire.

When The Journal of Commerce was turned into a daily Mr. Fielding assumed the presidency of the company and became Editor-in-Chief of the paper.

(Mr. Fielding happens to be absent from the city to-day, and his photo and these notes are published without his knowledge.)

BELGIAN MONARCH RELIEVES HALF FROZEN MEN IN TRENCHES

Unsparring of Himself, he Sees Privates Suffering from Cold and He and Officers Take Shovels and Relieve Amazed Troopers—Act Greatly Appreciated.

London, November 24.—In a despatch from The Hague dated yesterday, Rene H. Fiebelman, special correspondent of the Daily Express, says:—"Despite the terrible weather, King Albert was busy all day yesterday in the trenches. He met some soldiers who, after digging, had thrown their spades aside and were blowing on their hands to warm them. King Albert said: 'Pretty cold morning, isn't it?' The soldiers, recognizing the King, hardly dared to answer with a weak apology, but King Albert, with a charming smile, turned to his staff and said to them:—"Gentlemen, I suggest that we relieve these fine fellows a little and dig for them until they are a little warmer."

Ten or fifteen high officers at once volunteered and took the spades from the soldiers' hands. King Albert took a spade also, and for some time his trenches were being dug amid considerable glee by Belgian's ruler and his highest military advisers, while a dozen amazed privates were looking on."

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT.
 Petrograd, November 24.—An official report from the commander of the Czar's army in the caucasus says:—"On November 22, in the direction of Erzerum, the advanced parties of the Russian forces continue to re-advance the Turks."

"After defeating some columns they captured a number of ammunition wagons and a wagon train bearing ammunition."

"South of Kara Kilissa and Alaschgerd there were engagements favorable to our troops operating in various directions against the Kurds which have been reinforced."

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GERMANS DROP BOMBS ON WARSAW.
 Petrograd, November 24.—German airplanes have resumed attacks on Warsaw.

A despatch from Warsaw says that a German machine dropped a bomb in front of the American Consulate there Monday, killing several people and breaking all the windows in the Consulate. The despatch adds that a panic has developed among the residents.

GREAT BOOST GIVEN CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Reports From all Sections of Country Indicate Practically all Manufacturing Factories are Busy

MANY TEXTILE ORDERS

This Letter and Woolen Goods Have Received Much Help by Government Orders—Rubber Hardware, Boots and Many Other Branches Doings as Well as Last Year.

There is little doubt but that Canadian industry is at present receiving the greatest boost it has ever had in the history of the Dominion. This general improvement is not concentrated to one lone industry or confined to one particular district, but is distributed all over the country, and touches almost every branch of Canadian endeavor including woollens, textiles, rubber, leather, canning, hardware, livestock, horses, grains and a great many others.

To begin with, the "Made in Canada" campaign has done much to concentrate the flow of currency in the Dominion and has brought the consumer to realize that by watching Canadian advertising more closely, he can readily purchase a Canadian made article in place of the foreign product which he, in former years was wont to use? This, in itself, a tremendous undertaking, has meant a great deal for Canadian industry. Large business houses who take the trouble to place the "Made in Canada" stamp on every article which they turn out are finding that reports are coming forward when the article is satisfactory.

Another thing which has done a whole lot to keep money flowing and artisans employed is the orders which the British Imperial Government have been placing in Canada through their agents, Mr. Fred W. Stohart for general army supplies, and Col. Sir Frederick Benson for remounts, as well as supplies which have been ordered through the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Militia Department, the latter principally for the outfitting of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force.

Textile and woollen mills throughout the country are being severely pressed and the great majority of them are working to highest capacity. Some mills report that their pay-rolls have been increased since the outbreak of war. This is all over and above what the general public are wont to believe. The Monarch Knitting Company, Dunnville, say that they have received Government orders from both Canada and Britain, but these are considered of only temporary assistance. They state, however, that business from ordinary channels is keeping to mills running to the full. The Kingston Hosiery Company report that their factory is running until 9 p.m. every night on war orders and they will be for two months to come, at least. Walter Blue & Company say that they have sufficient orders on hand to keep their factories running at full time as well as giving employment to additional help.

The Reliance Knitting Company say that war orders have been of considerable help to them and that they are working three shifts per day and employing nearly four hundred hands. "It makes the future for heavy knitted goods very promising," they say. The Renfrew Knitting Company state that previous to the war they were operating at half time. Since the war broke out, this has been increased to considerable overtime. Although Mercer Mills are doubtful as to the effect the war will have on business, they state that they are very busy engaged and working overtime. Boyd, Caldwell & Co. say that they are busy and see wonderful opportunities for the home trade opening up. The Dominion Textile, which supplies a great many mills throughout the country with yarns, report a very satisfying amount of business and all the mills of the company are busy to capacity. The Knit-to-Fit Company say that they are running day and night and could not wish for more business. The Montreal Shirt and Overall Company have sufficient orders on hand to keep them busy until the first of the year.

The above are simply statements of fact, unpadding and for the most part unadorned. They reflect just what is happening in the textile industry of Canada. Without exception, they are optimistic in the extreme and go to show that conditions in this great Dominion are not nearly as black as some alarmists would paint it—in fact, conditions in that particular industry are better than they have been for a long time past. It is seldom that all mills of any size whatever are working to capacity despite the fact that spring orders are underway about this time each year.

Another industry which has received impetus is boots and shoes. The following are some of the reports to hand: The Regal Shoe Company, Ltd., say that they have received Government orders and the employees of the company have been furnished with full time employment. The war has been beneficial than otherwise. Taken as a whole, the outlook for spring 1915 is fairly promising. The John McPherson Co. Limited, report that they have not received heavy orders from the Government, but that business is healthy despite this. The Amherst Boot & Shoe Company state that the war has not affected its business and that the past three months' sales have been larger than the same months last year, which was the banner year of the company. Employees benefit from war orders mostly, say the Hart Boot & Shoe Company and our mills are busy. Regular orders are slightly smaller but we consider the situation good. The John Ritchie Co., Ltd., report Government orders to hand which they consider good extra business. They are well pleased with the outlook as they have more work on hand than at this time last year. They do not think the war is having a detrimental effect upon the shoe industry in Canada.

The Kaufman Company estimate the war's benefit as \$50,000 additional business for them, as nearly that much extra wages to their employees. In addition to the regular business of the Canadian Rubber Company which has been as good as at any time in the past eighteen months, employees to the number of 1,700 were directly affected by the order for the first contingent of over-shoes, ground sheets, raincoats, etc.

The purchases of remounts for the first contingent and what have been made since its sailing, have been heavy and easily reach the total of \$1,000,000.

The general leather and saddlery business has also received a good healthy boost due to recent orders placed by the British and French Governments and

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GREAT NAVAL BATTLE SEEMS INEVITABLE OFF URUGUAY

British and German Ships Have Been Seen in These Waters and Biggest Battle of War is Being Forecasted in Near Future.

Montevideo, Uruguay, November 24.—Probably what will be one of the largest naval battles since the beginning of the war, is now pending off Uruguay coast. This is due to the presence of British and German ships in these waters, and an early engagement seems inevitable.

Ever since the sinking of the flag ship Good Hope, of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock and the cruiser Monmouth, with all hands, off the Chilean coast, British ships have been anxiously seeking for the German cruisers, namely the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

VIA SAYVILLE.
 Berlin (by wireless), November 24.—An official report from the German headquarters says:—"In the eastern theatre of war the situation is undecided as yet. We are holding our own in East Prussia, northeast of the lake region."

"Pierce fighting continues in northern Poland, but there has been no result. In southern Poland the battle has reached a standstill."

"In the region of Czestochowa, where our southern wing is operating and northwest of Cracow, another attack is progressing."

"The report that the Russians have taken Gen. Liebert and General Tanewitz, is untrue. Neither of these generals has been in East Prussia."

CHAPLINS WITH SECOND CONTINGENT.
 St. John, N.B., November 24.—Rev. Gustave A. Kuhring, rector of St. John's, Church of England, and Rev. Dr. J. H. MacDonald, editor of the Maritime Baptist, received word to-day that they have been accepted as chaplains with the second contingent.

Rev. D. McDonald has a son in the first contingent and two sons of Mr. Kuhring have volunteered. Mr. Kuhring was formerly of Toronto.

NAVAL GUNS HAD NO EFFECT.
 Berlin, by wireless, November 24.—The War Office says:—"Headquarters reports that fighting continues on the Neuport-Ypres front."

"The small British squadrons which approached the coast were driven off by our artillery."

"British naval guns had