

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Draughtsmen of the Department of Public Works Ottawa are at work on plans for new dry docks at Halifax. The plans, which will be completed next month, provide for a dock 1,150 feet long and 180 feet wide. It will be specially adapted for repair work on ships of the royal navy, and is estimated to cost \$3,000,000.

It is declared at Lima, Peru, on what appears to be good authority, that the Germans have been maintaining what is described as a naval station outside of Valparaiso, Chile. They brought together a number of vessels having on board coal and provisions. Chilean papers reaching Lima say the Government is determined to stop these breaches of neutrality even at the cost of war.

From Moncton N. B., to Lewis P. Q., the National Transcontinental Railway is now in operation. The Moncton to Edmundston line has been operating for some time and the first train from Edmundston to Lewis left Edmundston yesterday morning. It will be a tri-weekly service for the present. This makes 468 miles from Moncton, under Canadian Government Railway operation.

Up to the present as many of our subscribers have not remitted as we would wish. The end of the year is drawing near and we have a great many bills to pay. Everything in connection with our business has advanced, except the subscription price. Paper is higher than ever before, wages are higher, type is higher, fuel is higher, and everything else in proportion. Under these circumstances it can scarcely seem unreasonable if we ask our friends to delay as little as possible in the matter of remitting their subscriptions.

The British War Office is likely to place huge orders in Canada for leather goods equipment. A delegation of sixty of the leading tanners of Canada was called in consultation by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, in Ottawa, a few days ago and asked in the event of such orders being received if they would be able to supply the leather. Sir George was assured the capacity of the Canadian factories is fully equal to any demand that may be made on them. Although Sir George did not specify any particular order it is understood that the existing requirements of the British war office already placed in Canada are to be materially increased.

Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, stated the other day that the government had paid off in London, treasury bills amounting to £1,700,000, or \$8,500,000 maturing on the 19th inst. The Dominion government has now no outstanding treasury bills and no loan maturities until 1919. This is a particularly fortunate position especially in view of present international money conditions. It means that no new loans will have to be floated to take care of maturing permanent loans which are usually of large amounts. During the past three years maturing loans of this character aggregating over thirty-five million dollars have been met.

A Washington despatch of the 20th says: The embargo on Australian raw wool has been made absolute, according to advice which reached Washington today, licenses for the exportation for any of the product to the United States having been revoked.

The Canadian government has by order-in-council decided to prohibit the entry into Canada of four German newspapers published in New York. The "States Zeitung," "Truth About Germany," "The Vital Issue" and "The Vaterland." More anti-British publications which are persistently publishing untrue statements reflecting upon Great Britain and her Allies will be added to the list of those already prohibited. It is now a criminal offence to publish the newspapers mentioned or to have them in one's possession.

The Chilean authorities have announced that no vessel of the Kosmos Line will be permitted to take on provisions or coal in a Chilean port, pending an investigation of the departure, without clearance papers, on the 20th from Chilean ports of the German steamers Luxor and Memphis, both belonging to this line. The Luxor left Coronel and the Memphis steamed away from Punta Arenas (Sandy Point). Neither vessel had permission to leave port, and the Chilean authorities have ordered their capture.

Progress of the War.

London, Nov. 17.—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods, the Germans are still making an effort to break down the allies' defence along the Franco-Belgian frontier. Although the Berlin official report refers to the day as having been a quiet one, there has been an almost continuous artillery duel, with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making any progress. The line from the coast to Nieuport, which has been receiving less attention since the Germans began their attempt to get the British out of Ypres, again has been subjected to a bombardment which is described as a very violent one, while to the south of Dixmude the Germans have been trying, under fire from the allies' cannon, to build works to check the flood which compelled them to evacuate part of their trenches. At other points the big guns again have been busy, and Rheims has been subjected to another rain of shells. From the allies' point of view, probably the most important operations are those to the south of Verdun, where the French troops for some time have been trying further to relieve the pressure which the Germans have been exerting on the fortress. They have at last succeeded in this, according to the French official communication, and besides making some progress on the heights of the Meuse, they have advanced on St. Mihiel, the only point on the left bank of the Meuse which the Germans have been successful in holding. Another battle is developing in Poland, between the Vistula and Warta rivers, where the Russian advance has met by large forces of Germans coming from Thorn. The German plan seems to be to attack the Russian centre in the hope of drawing their wings off from East Prussia and Cracow. In the former region the Russians report a further advance toward the Gumbinnen-Angersburg line in the north, but they have not yet been able to dislodge the Germans from the passages of the Mazurian lakes. In Galicia the troops of Emperor Nicholas are driving the Austrians southward and westward, and have engaged their rear guards at Dukia at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains.

London, Nov. 18.—The latest official communications recording the operations on the western battlefields are much the same as those of preceding days. There has been fighting virtually all along the front, but without any appreciable change in the situation. From the coast of Flanders to the River Lys, on the Franco-Belgian, much of which has been flooded by the Allies to hinder the German attacks, there has been a repetition, on a somewhat smaller scale, of the bombardment which the invaders invariably resort to in the hope of breaking down the Allies' resistance before infantry attacks, and in isolated spots, attacks in force, but, according to the French and British reports, all these have been repulsed. The Anglo-French forces, which have been holding the territory around Ypres, have again been subjected to determined attacks, fresh German troops having attempted what the Prussian Guards a few days previously had failed to do—force the Allies out of their trenches. As was the case with the Prussian Guard, the Germans who made the latest effort appear again to have taken the first line of trenches, but, like the guards, found themselves attacked on the flanks, and were compelled to give back the ground gained, after holding it for a short time. Both sides, as shown by the casualty lists of the officers, are losing heavily in the fighting, but the Germans, being on the offensive and being often enfiladed after success was so nearly in their hands, are said to have suffered enormously. The French Zouaves, who have frequently distinguished themselves by dashing charges, have again been utilized to dislodge the Germans from a position near Bixchoote, over which there has been much fighting, and, according to the French communication, have again been successful. These incidents are just a sample of what has been occurring in Northern France, along the Aisne Valley, around Rheims, in the Argonne Forest and on the banks of the River Meuse. First the one, and then the other, gains an advantage, but when all is told, the general situation remains about as it was. Reports come from France that the Germans are preparing to make another attempt to get through to the coast by way of La-Besee, but, like the rumors that they are preparing for a retreat, there is no confirmation of it.

London, Nov. 19, 1914.—Although only meagre reports are at hand from any of the scenes of hostilities, it seems probable that in the western strip of Poland with its northern and southern boundaries respectively the Vistula and Warta rivers, and its western front, the border of Posen, the most severe contest for supremacy is proceeding. "Particularly quiet," is the description of the operations in the western zone given by the French war office, although the usual artillery duels and attacks by infantry at various places were in progress. Traces of the short distance to the northeast of Paris and at the crook of the elbow of the western battlefield, was the principal scene in the infantry attacks. Here the French reported they held a German attempt to capture the town, inflicting heavy casualties. As for the east, Petrograd has admitted a big reverse in Poland—reverse in which the Russian armies have been pushed back at least fifty miles from the German border toward Warsaw—but Berlin remains reticent concerning the operations.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Freezing weather has set in throughout the length of the battle zone in France and Belgium, the temperature yesterday varying between 25 and 28 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. Snow is falling in Northern France and in the Vosges Mountains, and also at Marsailles. London, Nov. 22.—The veil of secrecy has been drawn over the battles between the Russians and the Austro-German forces. The headquarters of both armies are now confining themselves to the briefest statements concerning the hostilities in progress. News coming from unofficial sources, however, shows that the German advance has penetrated further into Poland than has been disclosed previously, and that Warsaw is threatened, for a second time. General Von Hindenburg's army has advanced as far as the Lowicz-Skierniewice line, which means that the Germans have covered two-thirds of the ground to the Polish capital, from which they are now only forty miles distant. Further south in Poland, however, the Teuton Allies are said to have been repulsed between Radom and Kielce. The battle in East Prussia seems to have died down, but the Russians continue to advance in Galicia, and are still fighting on the Czenstochow-Cracow front. The battle in Poland, in the direction of Lowicz, is the most critical one, and while the Germans have the greatest confidence in General Von Hindenburg since his defeat of the Russian General Von Rennenkampf in East Prussia, here and in Petrograd, military observers express the opinion that Russian overwhelming superiority in numbers of men again must tell, as was the case when the Germans made their first attack on Warsaw. In Flanders and in France the armies seem to be enjoying a long deserved rest, for the only remaining evidence that the belligerents are facing each other is an occasional bombardment with heavy guns. Infantry attacks have temporarily ceased, and while the generals are laying their plans for their next move, the men are getting a chance to rest, and to tidy themselves up after a month in the water-soaked trenches. An eye-witness with the British headquarters, in a long statement, made public today gives official confirmation of the reported heavy losses the Germans have suffered in their attacks on Ypres. He speaks of devastated battalions, of hundreds of dead left before the trenches, and of batches of bodies found in farm houses. The casualty lists of British officers show that the British forces also have suffered severely in the fighting. The Servians are making a stand against the Austrians in a well fortified position on the Kojubarna River, but as the Austrians command superior forces, and Serbia is without Allies near enough to offer her assistance, it seems apparent that unless other Balkan States come into the war, Serbia is faced with defeat.

The most important news from the seat of war up to last night comes from the eastern battle fields. The conditions in Flanders seem to have undergone very little change. From the naval side comes the information that a German submarine and a torpedo boat destroyer had both been sunk from Petrograd it is announced that the German army of 400,000 was broken up into several parts between Vistula and Warta Rivers, and had been sent towards the German frontier. This is described as "perhaps the most decisive phase of the war."

Paris, Nov. 20.—The allied lines around Ypres, where the greater part of the British forces are entrenched, are now bearing the brunt of the German attack, which only a few days ago broke forth violently from the Belgian sea coast to Arras, in France. The left wing of the British has won at Bixchoote, between Ypres and Dixmude, a brilliant success after a German infantry attack. The fighting in the Ypres region, however, is still mainly confined to artillery exchanges, although desultory offensive and counter offensive movements on a smaller scale than at the Bixchoote engagement, are made from time to time by infantry detachments. The Allies, here as elsewhere along the whole of the three hundred mile line in Belgium and France, according to all despatches from the front, are holding their positions, and the Germans apparently are no nearer their coveted dash to the ports of Northeastern France than they have been for weeks. Apparently the British won their

success at Bixchoote by strategy as well as by some hard fighting. The Allies pretended to be broken and the Germans came through only to find themselves enfiladed and almost surrounded. They retired precipitately with great loss. The British pushed their advantage further, and following up the fleeing Germans vigorously forced them back upon their supports, and involved those supports in disorder and won considerable ground. The success at this point was welcome to the Allies, for it makes their position distinctly better, and is an advantage gained at a point in the Ypres region where the Germans are seemingly concentrating their main effort just now. The Prussian Guards regiments, which were at Zoonebeke and Ghilwert seemed to have been moved up north for this Bixchoote attack.

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Crews of War Pr

New York, Nov. 24.—Captains and crews of the Canadian steamer *Lorenzo* and Norwegian steamer *Thor*, were captured by a British vessel in West Indian waters while alleged to have had on coal for the German cruiser *U-10*, which arrived here today, the steamer *Guiana* from Lucia.

The *Lorenzo* and the *Thor* together with the *Spreewald*, *Hamburg-American* Line, and as British prizes of war in Harbor of St. Lucia, whither were taken by prize crews their capture by the British.

Captain Griffiths of the *Lorenzo* and his American crew would talk of the capture of their vessel; but the crew of the Norwegian steamer were not so reticent. Second mate Joachim Glesen of the seizure of the *Thor*.

The *Thor* cleared from port Nov. 18, and on August 4th for Santos near Buenos Ayres mate said; but after leaving capes, the course was laid Crooked Island Passage in Bahamas. There the *Thor* joined by the *Lorenzo*, which appeared to be loaded with the Neckar, of the North German Lloyd Line, with a valuable cargo from Cuba; and the *Spreewald*. These vessels cruised about Bahamas and the West Indies several weeks, according to mate of the *Thor*, who said belief was they were seeking pick up and provision German men of war.

On September 9, the *Thor* came up from the south, Glesen said, and an officer with an axe crew, went aboard the *Thor* looked over her papers and her under seizure. That night *Thor* was taken by a prize crew to St. Lucia. The day after reached St. Lucia harbor, Berwick brought in the *Lorenzo* and the *Spreewald*, according to Glesen. He said that the crews were well treated.

Captain Hunn of the *Thor* go before the Norwegian court here tomorrow and tell him of loss of his steamer, thus complying with the legal formalities required in such cases. Captain Griffiths will also confer with New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, owners of the *Lorenzo* from whom the *Lorenzo* was chartered by a business firm in this city.

War Loan Popular.

London, Nov. 20.—The government war loan, the largest made in history, is popularly stated Mr. G. C. Cassels, manager of the Bank of Montreal, London, because it meets the requirements of three important classes of investors—first, the hard street, representing the count market and the professional investor; second, the trustee who does not want to be required to invest quickly, and third, the general investor. In addition, government have the facility readily borrowing from the Bank of England on it. In all probability the loan will be oversubscribed. The Financial News presses the hope that the investor will receive full consideration in the allotment of the loan. "The wisdom of Lloyd George said one banker, "is that he consults every expert on the different phases of finance, with the result that in this case at least every is satisfied." The Bank of Montreal was busy yesterday with payment, on behalf of the Dominion government, of £1,700,000 of treasury bills placed a year ago, which leaves nothing outstanding.

Canada's Plans.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—"In Great Britain as well as in Canada, all the Dominions," says Sir Robert Borden in an official statement issued today, "the greatest difficulty in organizing the immediate forces needed for the present has been the provision of arms and equipment on so tremendous a scale. These are being produced rapidly and the government is co-operating effectively with the government of Great Britain under well considered arrangements so that the resources of the British Islands and Canada and all other available resources shall be utilized for the common purpose. "The number of