

OUR BRAVE BOYS OFF TO WAR

War Budget Brought Down In Parliament on Thursday

Vote of Fifty Million Dollars Put Through in Short Order-- Budget Brought Down by Finance Minister, White--Special Taxes to be Levied to Make up for Declining Revenue--Spirits, Tobacco and Sugar Will be Higher--Hon. A. K. MacLean Sounds a Note of Warning

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—Canada's first war budget was presented to parliament in half an hour's statement by the minister of finance this afternoon. To partially meet a condition where the revenues will be less than last year by some \$35,000,000 and expenditures greater by over \$60,000,000, war taxes on sugar and coffee, two of the necessities of life, and on tobacco and spirits, two of the luxuries, were minor consequential changes affecting some forty items in the tariff schedules, are imposed.

For the balance of the fiscal year revenue from the increased customs and excise taxation is estimated by the minister at \$7,000,000, although on the basis of annual taxation the increase based on last year's trade figures aggregates approximately \$16,000,000.

For the balance of the fiscal year the government estimates that it will have to raise at least \$43,000,000 exclusive of the present sources of revenue.

The vote of \$50,000,000 for war and defence purposes was put through the resolution stage in just one minute.

CANADA'S RESOLVE.

The minister of finance declared that Canada was prepared to spend her last drop of blood and her last dollar for the defence of the empire. Then he proceeded to tell what was needed in the way of expenditure and how he proposed to raise it. In addition to the \$7,000,000 from extra customs and excise taxation to be raised between now and the end of the fiscal year, there will be \$15,000,000 available from the increased issue of dominion notes against a lessened gold reserve. Mr. White did not specify just how the balance of the money was to be raised.

From the Liberal side there was no cavil at the vote for war purposes, but there was a warning as to the need of both public and private economy and expenditure on only necessary matters.

A. K. MacLean suggested that instead of increasing food taxes, it might be wiser, in view of the increased demand from abroad on food supplies from this continent and local lack of supplies in special districts, to either remove entirely the duties on foodstuffs or to considerably reduce them. That would permit of a better equilibrium of supply and demand on this continent and might enhance the revenue at the same time by permitting a limited amount of importation from the United States.

Dr. Clark of Red Deer, while approving of increased taxation on spirits and tobaccos, deprecated increased taxation on sugar and coffee as affecting directly the poor, who suffered most from war conditions. He suggested rather a graduated income tax on all incomes over \$1,500.

LIQUOR DEALERS' SCHEME.

Only once, when the minister announced that an effort had been made by "certain brewers, distillers and liquor dealers" to dodge the prospective tax designed to enable Canada to do her part in defence of her soil and in aid of the empire, and that discovery of their action had led to the taxation dating back to August 7, was there any manifestation on the part of the members. The declaration that the effort of the liquor men in question had been abortive was greeted by prolonged cheering from both sides of the house while cries of "Oh, oh," and groans followed the minister's statement concerning the disclosure of the scheme in the official returns.

"If the taxation failed it would

mean that our fiscal measures would be defeated and we would be deprived of the aid they are calculated to give," commented Mr. White.

There was some discussion on Mr. White's legislation empowering the government to declare a moratorium in case of necessity. Mr. White explained that there was no intention at the present of proclaiming a moratorium and no fear was entertained under present conditions, at least, that it would be necessary. It was simply a precautionary measure based on the British act to meet a possible but unlikely emergency.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley doubted the expediency of placing such a power in the hands of the government. He feared it might affect Canadian credit in the United States.

The resolution was passed and the proposal will be further discussed at

a later stage. All the government's legislation on the order paper was advanced a stage at today's sitting.

RELIEF FOR CANADIANS.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—At the opening of the house, Hon. George P. Graham inquired as to the safety of Canadians abroad and was informed by Sir Robert Borden that the government had placed this matter in the hands of Sir Joseph Pope, secretary of state for external affairs, and in those of Hon. George H. Perley. The sum of \$100,000 had been apportioned for this relief work.

The prime minister told Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux that he understood that a further provincial government contribution for war purposes was to be made tomorrow, though he was not in a position to give details as yet.

GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPY THE CITY OF BRUSSELS

WAR SUMMARY.

The German cavalry has occupied Brussels and strong columns are following up the movement.

The Belgian war office says Antwerp is prepared to withstand an indefinite siege.

The forts at Namur have not yet been attacked.

A Berlin dispatch via Rotterdam says every preparation is being made to defend Kiau Chau against Japanese.

Germans occupy Brussels, Belgian's withdrawing to Antwerp, French win in Alsace, checked in Lorraine.

London hears Germany will defend her Chinese stronghold to the last. Death of Pope may aid peace. All of the British Empire is uniting to capture German trade.

Canada budget puts on war tax. Washington is gratified by the German request to represent her in far east in event of war.

A WESTERN REPORT

Montreal, Aug. 21.—A story comes from Prince Rupert, B.C., to the effect that a German warship entered that port yesterday, filled her bunkers with coal and confiscated what gold there was in the local banks. It is also reported that the Rainbow and two submarines have been ordered north to intercept her. The report is not generally credited.

BRUSSELS OCCUPIED

London, Aug. 21.—The Germans have at last occupied Brussels, but in Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The last report is that the French have re-captured Meulhausen, and it still seems true that, after eighteen days of fighting, there are no German troops on French soil.

On Germany's eastern frontier there has been considerable outpost fighting, which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration.

There has, however, been no collision in this region as yet. Austria is too much engaged with Russia and with the need of helping Germany to make much progress in her campaign against Serbia.

No news whatever has been received of any naval movements either in the North Sea or the Mediterranean.

The death of Pope Pius, will be

made the occasion for another effort to bring about peace. It is stated that when the Conclave meets in Rome to elect a new pope, it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace, and will ask the United States to aid it in bringing about tranquillity.

According to the small amount of news that has been allowed to come from Berlin, something like normal conditions prevail in the German capital. The price of food is declining, and now that the movements of the troops have been accomplished, a general resumption of work on railways is beginning.

Confirmation has been received of the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to any effort Japan may make to seize Kiau-Chau.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS IN FORCE

Paris, Aug. 20.—The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. This official statement was made tonight. Strong columns are following up this movement. The Belgian army is retiring on Antwerp, without having been engaged by the Germans.

Along with the announcement of the fall of Brussels, the official statement says:

"Our troops have met with brilliant success in Alsace, especially between Meulhausen and Altkirch. The Germans, retreating on the Rhine, left in our hands many prisoners and twenty-four guns, six of which were captured after a sharp struggle by our infantry."

"In Lorraine, the day was less fortunate for us. Our advanced troops found themselves faced by exceptionally strong positions. They were forced by a counter attack to fall back in a body, which is strongly established on the Sille and along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

FRENCH TAKE TOWN WITH BAYONET

Paris, Aug. 20.—The re-occupation of Meulhausen, Alsace, by French troops is announced officially here today. The re-capture of Meulhausen was preceded by a very severe battle during which the French troops took one of the suburbs at the point of bayonet.

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Greatest Demonstration in The History of Fredericton

Departure of the 71st Regiment's Contingent for the Front Last Night Created a Scene of Unparalleled Enthusiasm--Thousands of People Turned Out and Gave the Boys a Rousing Send off--Presentation and Farewell Speeches at the Barracks Square--School Children and Boy Scouts Were in Parade

Last evening Fredericton sent forth the first detachment of its sons to do battle for the empire amid the greatest demonstration of loyalty and enthusiasm ever witnessed in this city.

Enormous crowds were at the I.C.R. station to give the soldier boys a hearty send-off on their departure for Val Cartier, Quebec, where the general mobilization of the first Canadian expeditionary force going to the front will take place.

One hundred and twenty-eight men and fourteen officers bid farewell to mothers, wives, sisters and other relatives, and while the chimes at Christchurch Cathedral played "Nearer My God to Thee" and the bands played the National Anthem, the train pulled out from the station.

Although Mayor Moses Mitchell had proclaimed a public holiday yesterday from four to six p.m., large crowds began to gather about the Military Depot as early as two o'clock. At three o'clock the "fall in" call was blown by Sgt. Bugler John Ryder and the volunteers were called to attention by Lt. Col. John L. Marsh, a former commander of the 71st Regt.

His Worship Mayor Mitchell then addressed the volunteers as follows:

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH

The address of His Worship Mayor Mitchell to the troops was as follows:

Commanding Officers, Volunteers and Citizens—

This to me is an occasion of sadness and joy,—of sadness on account of the fact that so many of the nations of the world have been plunged into a great war, and for this reason we have assembled here to recognize those departing for the front.

We are proud to know that when Britain was called upon to support her allies and the call came to Canada for recruits, so many young men were ready to respond.

I take this occasion to congratulate you on account of your loyalty to your country. It is an easy matter for British subjects to volunteer in defence of the flag, because the flag stands for the Liberty and Freedom of each and every individual within the British Empire and the whole world.

Britain has been forced to engage in this great war, on account of the strong desire of the German Emperor to rule the world. To this and the German Government has mobilized a great army and built a strong navy. We must not be disheartened if we meet with slight reverses, for the final result of the war can be only one thing and that is the triumph of the allied nations, whose object is peace to the nations and therefore a righteous cause.

Today we meet to give a hearty good-bye to the noble men who have enrolled to go to the front. If duty calls you to become engaged in active service, we fully expect history to repeat itself in regard to the courage and bravery which has always accompanied the Canadian contingent when at the front.

When you return, we expect to welcome you among those who have won great victories.

Now, on behalf of the City of Fredericton, and County of York, it becomes my duty to present the volunteers with a small token of respect and esteem, on account of your ready response to the call.

I would request you to take with you for your strength, council and guide, He who is ever present in time of need, and for your motto: "Fear God and Serve the King."

Capt. P. A. Guthrie, who was in command of the contingent of volunteers from the 71st Regt., replied to Mayor Mitchell's remarks and stated that the citizens of Fredericton and the people of New Brunswick could rely on the boys to do their duty in the defence of the great British empire. Capt. Guthrie also thanked the citizens for their loyalty and the hearty send-off tendered the volunteers on their departure for Val Cartier.

Major A. B. Snow, the next speaker, stated that he had made application to go to the front with the 71st Regt., and had succeeded. He said he felt proud to fight the empire's battles side by side with such a manly lot of soldiers as were going from this city and vicinity.

PRESENTATION OF MONEY.

The next event of the afternoon's program was the presentation of five dollars in cash to each of the volunteers, the City Council and York County Council, having decided upon making this gift to the boys at a joint meeting yesterday morning. The presentations were made by His Worship Mayor Mitchell, Ald. Thos. Wilkinson and County Councillors Walker of Marysville, and Harry Smith of this city.

The Daughters of the Empire, assisted by the other women societies, next presented each man with a utility box, a package of gum, box of candy and a box of sandwiches.

Miss Laura Perley, daughter of Mr. George A. Perley, M.P.P., on behalf of the Sumbury County Council, presented five dollars in cash to each volunteer going to the front from that county.

Before the troops were dismissed for supper short addresses were made by Bushop Richardson, Rev. Father Carney and Rev. Mr. Pincomb, a Baptist minister at Marysville, who is a British veteran, having seen active service in the Soudan and other wars. Rev. Mr. Pincomb told the volunteers that he expected to be at the front with them in a short time and that he wished them success and a glorious return to their homes and loved ones.

Through the kindness of the Daughters of the Empire, coffee, cake, and raspberries and cream were served at the volunteers' supper. The women also filled each man's water bottle with lime juice.

At 5.30 o'clock the volunteers assembled in the Barracks' Square preparatory to marching to the station. The men were attired in red serge jackets and blue pants and were equipped with haversacks, water bottles and great coats.

Before their departure the Earl of Ashburnham personally presented the men with a package of cigarettes each, while the Countess of Ashburnham's gift to each man was a box of chocolates.

It was nearly six o'clock when preparations were completed for the commencement of the parade to the station and the enormous crowds assembled around the Military Depot sent up cheer after cheer when the 71st Regiment Band played "O Canada," just before the troops were ordered to march out of the barracks.

A GREAT PROCESSION.

The procession formed up along Queen street, City Marshal James Roberts being in charge of the arrangements.

The order of the procession was as follows: City Marshal James Roberts on horseback.

Members of police force.

Fredericton Brass Band.

Mayor Mitchell, aldermen and city officials.

Fredericton Concert Band.

School children, carrying flags.

Boy Scouts, in uniform and carrying flags.

Earl and Countess of Ashburnham, in barouche.

71st Regimental Band.

Officers and active service company. The crowds along Queen street continually cheered the soldiers, who marched in fine order and made a splendid appearance. The volunteers were in excellent spirits and seemed enthused over the prospect of immediately going to the front.

On the arrival at the I.C.R. station the school children and citizens formed two lines through which the volunteers marched to their cars, which were attached to the express.

There was a tremendous crush of people on the railway platform and the military men had great difficulty in reaching their cars. The people seemed to be fully impressed with the seriousness of the situation and only the volunteers were light hearted and cheerful. As a matter of fact, one would almost have thought that they were en route to Sussex to attend a training camp. In the crowd were many relatives and friends of the departing soldier boys but there was little time for farewells.

The men travelled in two colonist sleeping cars, attached to the regular express. To accommodate one hundred and forty odd men there should have been at least three cars available, but the railway authorities were apparently only able to spare two. There was no separate accommodation for the officers and they had to crowd in with the men. All the available seats in the cars were quickly taken up and numbers had to be content with standing room. With the thermometer hovering around the eighties and a crowded car the trip to Chatham Junction would be no sinecure. In the matter of military transportation in times of war or peace the I.C.R. authorities still have considerable to learn.

After the departure of the train the large crowd which had gathered to say farewell to the soldier boys, quickly dispersed.

POPE'S SISTER DIED FROM SHOCK

Rome, Aug. 20.—The bed of Pope Pius X., whose end came peacefully this morning, has been laid out in state for thousands to look upon. The pathos of his passing has been accentuated by the death tonight of his sister Anna. Always she was at his bedside in times of sickness, and she was kneeling near him when he died.

The sister was assisted from the room and collapsed soon afterwards. Dr. Amici attended her, but almost symptoms developed, with high fever, from which she did not rally.

It is expected that the conclave will be held early in September, even though the cardinals are not to Rome.

BROKE WINDOWS AT MARYSVILLE

Eight young boys were arraigned before Magistrate Limerick in the police court this morning on the charge of breaking windows and other wise destroying property owned by the Partington Pulp and Paper Company at Marysville. The boys were allowed to go upon payment of the costs of the case.