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In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Fresh southwest to northwest winds, showers in some localities, then fair and moderately warm.

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GERMAN TROOPS REACH COAST

Great Unanimity is Shown In the Parliament of Canada

Prorogation Will Take Place This Evening After the Shortest Session on Record—Premier Borden Submits Details of the Proposed Expenditure for War Purposes—Hon. Dr. Beland, Liberal, M. P., is Now Serving With the Belgian Army at the Front—Hon. Dr. Pugsley Asks Questions in Re the Niobe

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Canada today unanimously voted the \$50,000,000 by the government to cover the expense of Canadian participation in dominion and empire defence during the balance of the present fiscal year.

At Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion Premier Borden gave details of the estimated expenditure to parliament. Some \$30,000,000 is appropriated to the militia, that sum including the transport, maintenance and pay of troops, and \$6,000,000 is the contemplated naval expenditure not inclusive of the purchase of the two Chilean submarines, the cost of which was \$1,150,000. The estimates leave a respectable balance for the government to "come and go" on.

Sir Robert Borden, however, announced that he had no expectation that the Canadian troops would be able to return to Canada within the seven remaining months of the fiscal year, and added that it was the intention to maintain additional troops for defence in Canada in addition to being ready to send other contingents later, should they be needed.

Remarkable evidence was given at this afternoon's sitting of the banishment of party politics from the present war parliament. In response to questions by Hon. Dr. Pugsley, statements were submitted by Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Hazen, which a twelve months ago would have been seized upon as the most important campaign material. Today they were received in silence.

LAURIER NAVAL ACT HANDY.

The minister of marine stated frankly that it was the Laurier naval service act which had enabled the government to place the Niobe and Rainbow in commission, to equip other vessels and purchase the two submarines and place all at the immediate disposal of the admiralty. He added that the admiralty had promptly accepted them with appreciation.

Hon. Mr. Hazen also explained that the two submarines purchased had been built and manned on this side of the Atlantic, and confessed that the embarrassing delay which had occurred in placing the Niobe in commission was due to the action of the present government in not keeping the vessel manned and in temporarily removing certain of her guns. The Niobe, he said, would be ready for service by September 1.

There was considerable embarrassment manifested on the government benches when this information was submitted to the house, but Liberalism attempted to take no advantage of the situation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier simply nodded his assent to the appropriation, and Hon. Dr. Pugsley, the naval policy campaigner of the days gone by, passed on to the trans action of other business as though no vindication of his former efforts had been given him from unexpected sources and under unexpected circumstances.

TRIBUTE TO HEROIC BELGIUM.

A proposal by Hon. Dr. Pugsley that Canada might well follow up its gift of one million bags of flour, by a similar contribution to heroic Belgium, which was fighting Britain's battle of freedom, was endorsed by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who made the announcement that Hon. Dr. Beland, postmaster general in the Laurier cabinet, was now in the Belgian ranks. Dr. Beland, who was recently married in Belgium, was in that country at the outbreak of hostilities. He immediately volunteered his services in the Belgian medical corps.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux's announcement was greeted by rousing cheers from

both sides of the house. The first Canadian in the active field is consequently a French Canadian Liberal member of parliament from Quebec. Mr. Lemieux suggested that the government might well make the same offer to Belgium that had been made to France, and equip a hospital for the Belgian wounded. In that case the arrangements might be made through Hon. Dr. Beland.

Premier Borden said the suggestion would receive the immediate consideration of the government.

E. MacDonald asked whether the government could give any information as to when the Canadian expeditionary force would go and where they would be sent.

The minister of militia, Colonel Hughes, said that all that had been done so far was to offer the expeditionary force, which offer had been accepted by the war office.

"We have nothing to say," he said "as to the destination of the troops. We shall simply send them across the water at the disposal of the war office."

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. MacDonald, the premier said that the government would take up at once the question of providing rail facilities for unloading coal at the Halifax dockyard direct from the colliers to the cruisers.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUES.

Parliament will prorogue tomorrow afternoon after the most momentous and the shortest session in the history of the dominion. There will be a sitting of the commons tomorrow morning to dispose of the minor bills still remaining on the order paper.

The house, in four days, has put through important tariff changes, passed a war appropriation of \$50,000,000, made drastic amendments to the banking and commerce laws, and given drastic and far-reaching powers to the governor-in-council in regard to dealing with urgent war conditions.

WAR EXPENDITURES.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Particulars as to some of the various items over which parliament's war vote of \$50,000,000 will be spread, was given in the house this afternoon by Sir Robert Borden. Details were furnished as to the expenditure on the equipment and maintenance abroad of the Canadian contingent and expenditure in connection with the defence of Canada, the total sum covering both heads, which will be required, being estimated at \$30,000,000.

During the discussion it was suggested by Hon. Wm. Pugsley that Canada, which had already offered to equip and maintain a hospital as a gift to the government of France, might also recognize the heroism of the people of Belgium, who were fighting the battle of the empire and of Canada. The prime minister promised consideration of this suggestion.

When the bill providing for a vote of \$50,000,000 was taken up, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked what amounts it was proposed to expend on the Rainbow, Niobe and other vessels, and for the defence of the Canadian coast. He was informed by the prime minister that a possible expenditure of \$6,000,000 was contemplated by the naval service department, but that not more than \$4,000,000 might actually be expended, outside the million spent for Canada's two new submarines.

SOME BIG ITEMS.

The premier then estimated the probable expenditure for military defence purposes as follows:

Pay of twenty-five thousand men for seven months, \$5,000,000.

Rations for twenty-five thousand men for seven months, at forty cents, \$2,100,000.

Five thousand horses at \$200, \$1,000,000.

Forage, seven months, at sixty cents, \$600,000.

Subsistence of troops until arrival at Quebec, \$275,000.

Transport of men, horses, guns and equipment to Quebec, \$450,000.

Ocean transport, \$1,000,000.

Transport abroad, \$300,000.

Return abroad, \$300,000.

Total, \$13,275,000.

Engineer services at Halifax, Quebec and elsewhere, \$500,000.

Equipment, \$2,400,000.

Clothing, \$3,300,000.

Dominion arsenal, ammunition, \$660,000.

Censorship, seven months, \$150,000.

Patrol of troops on guard in Canada, \$2,000,000.

Movements of troops, ammunition, etc., in Canada, \$100,000.

For additional troops and unforeseen expenses, \$7,615,000.

Total, \$30,000,000.

COUNTRY PRODUCE BROUGHT HIGH PRICES

The country market this morning was one of the largest for several weeks. Eggs were plentiful and sold at 30 cents per dozen, while butter was selling for 30 cents per pound. There was an abundance of new potatoes in the market and they sold at \$1 per half barrel. Blueberries brought \$1.25 per peck.

The following were the prevailing prices:

Eggs, 30 cents per dozen.

Butter, 30 cents per pound.

Blueberries, \$1.25 per peck.

Pears, 15 cents per quart.

Raspberries, 15 cents per box.

Beans, 25 cents per peck.

Apples, \$1.50 per half barrel.

Potatoes, \$1 per half barrel.

Cucumbers, 25 cents per dozen.

Chickens, \$1 per pair.

Fowl, 18 cents per pound.

Black currants, \$1.25 per peck.

Bees' honey, 25 cents per con.

Butt, 4 to 5 cents per pound.

Mutton, 6 to 8 cents per pound.

Lamb, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per quarter.

Calves, 13 cents per pound.

Cow hides, 17 cents per pound.

Lamb skins, 50 cents each.

WAR VOTE PASSED BY THE SENATE

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Prompt response was given tonight by the senate to three of the government's war measures. In one hour the Upper House passed, without amendment, bills authorizing the government to make bank notes legal tender, empowering the government to deal stringently with aliens and voting fifty millions for war.

AUTO PARTY HERE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Alcorn, Mrs. A. Johnson and Mr. Stanley McDonald of Blackville, arrived here by automobile today and are registered at the Barker House.

GUARD AT PUMPING STATION

Mr. Arthur Finnamore has been appointed by the City Council to do special guard duty at the pumping station and filtration plant, and commenced upon his duties last night.

Westward Movement Continues on Bank of the Meuse

Namur Reported to be Partly Invested—Grand Duke Nicholas Will Lead Russian Army Into Prussia—The German Occupation of Brussels Described—Pinch of Food Scarcity is Already Being Felt Throughout Germany—French and British Warships Arrive at Esquimaux, B. C.

(By direct private wire to J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers and Brokers.)

London, Aug. 22.—German troops have reached the coast of Belgium after traversing the entire kingdom and have occupied Ostend.

Paris, Aug. 22.—An official statement issued last night says: "Namur is partially invested. Heavy artillery opened fire towards noon. The westward movement of the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse outside the range of the action at Namur."

London, Aug. 22.—The Central News correspondent in Rome says an official despatch from St. Petersburg asserts that a Russian army composed of twenty army corps will carry out the invasion of Prussia, under the direction of Grand Duke Nicholas.

LOAN TO BELGIUM

London, Aug. 21.—Great Britain has decided to make a loan to Belgium of ten million sterling (\$50,000,000).

The money will be raised by treasury bills for which tenders were called today.

NEW AUSTRIAN MOBILIZATION

London, Aug. 21.—In a despatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company transmits an official communication from Vienna saying that a new mobilization order calls all the reservists of the first class, now at work harvesting, as well as the reservists of the second class and the men in the landsturm to the colors for August 25.

AUSTRIANS ARMING ALBANIANS

London, Aug. 21.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Italy has asked for a friendly explanation from Austria regarding the landing of a large shipment of Austrian arms at Medua, an Albanian sea port, on August 15. The Serbian Minister, who protested to Italy, alleged that Austrians were arming the Albanians against Serbia."

London, Aug. 22.—Very little has yet become known officially of the operations of the early week which put the German army between the Belgian forces and their French allies, and enabled the Germans to occupy Brussels.

It is supposed the Germans must have brought up very strong forces behind their cavalry screens, and that a severe battle must have been fought to compel the Belgians to abandon Brussels and retire on Antwerp. Newspaper accounts tell of a gallant fight by the Belgians along a six mile front in a continuous two days' battle ranging from Diest to Tirlemont, and then to Lovain, in which losses on both sides were terrific.

Whether or not the French forces were engaged with the Belgians is not known.

No information is available as to devote themselves to the task of reducing Antwerp, or to an endeavor to force their way southward into France whether the Germans now intend to. It seems, however, that the determination is to attack the Belgian army of some 150,000 men who are still in or around Antwerp.

The Germans already are advancing in the direction of Ghent. They have occupied Alost, fifteen miles northwest of Brussels, and Wetteren, eight miles southwest of Ghent and apparently intend to overrun the whole of northern Belgium to the sea.

Cavalry patrols have been seen as far as Malines, fourteen miles south-

east of Antwerp, and it may be expected before long to hear that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Bruges, and possibly even Ostend.

If, however, that is their intention, a clear invasion of France through Belgium must be still longer delayed. An official despatch issued in Berlin declares the Baltic free of hostile ships.

Austria has called various reservists to the colors.

BATTLE FAVORABLE TO ALLIES REPORTED

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch to the Daily Express from Ostend, Belgium, says that on Friday an encounter occurred between the allied troops southwest of Brussels. The result was favorable to the allies. German U-boats and the Germans at a spot probably have been seen at Waterloo.

GERMANS SQUEEZE BRUSSELS

Paris, Aug. 21.—An official statement issued tonight says:

"Namur is partially invested. Heavy artillery opened fire toward noon. The westward movement of the German columns continues on both banks of the Meuse outside the range of action at Namur."

"German cavalry forces passed through Brussels today, going westward. They were followed later by an army corps."

"A war tax of \$40,000,000 has been levied on the city of Brussels by the German general."

"The retreat of the Belgians continued today without incident."

GERMANS LOSE CANNON

London, Aug. 21.—In a despatch from Paris the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent sends the following summary of alleged German losses as printed in the Paris Matin: "Twenty-four cannon taken by the Belgians from the third to the fifth of August at Liege."

"Three cannon taken by the French at Margennes, Aug. 11."

"Six cannon taken by the French at Othain, Department of Meurthe, August 12."

"Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirmeck, Alsace, August 16."

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Russians at Stallapohnen, East Prussia, August 17."

"Twelve cannon taken by the Russian at Gumbinnen, East Prussia, August 17."

"This makes a total of eighty-one pieces of field artillery, besides which were captured a number of pieces of heavy artillery, rapid fire guns, aeroplanes and nineteen motor wagons."

"In addition the Germans lost two flags to the Belgians at Liege, a cavalry standard was taken at Diest, and a flag was captured by the French at St. Blaise, August 15."

CRUISERS ON THE PACIFIC.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 21.—Seattle papers today publish the story of the arrival on the Pacific coast of the British cruiser Newcastle and the French cruiser Montcalm, which they say are being coaled from Esquimaux station and are cruising up and down the coast. There is therefore no longer need to keep from the Canadian public the news that their Pacific littoral and harbors are well protected from any incursion by the two German cruisers Leipzig and Nürnberg, which were operating in these waters at the opening of the war, but which are now supposed to have fled to Samoa to take refuge in the

German fortified naval station of Apia.

H. M. S. Newcastle, Captain F. A. Powlett, Commander Neptune W. Diggle and Lt. Commander Arthur G. Sparrow, steamed into Esquimaux harbor on the morning of Monday last, having been detached from the China station to the British Pacific fleet for the purpose of protecting the British merchant shipping on the Pacific coast of North America.

She was spoken on the previous night off Cape Plattery and was the German cruisers Leipzig and Nürnberg, then reported to be on the steaming at top speed to intercept way to Victoria, B.C.

After coaling at Esquimaux she continued south and was joined by the Montcalm.

This information was in every Canadian newspaper office on Monday last, but on the request of the Pacific coast censorship it was withheld as no doubt the British naval authorities hoped to surprise the two Germans.

The arrival of the two cruisers is now common news on the coast. H. M. S. Newcastle is a second class protected cruiser, faster and more heavily armed than either of the Germans.

Considerably more powerful, though slower in speed, is the French armored cruiser Montcalm, attached to the French-China station. Her speed is 21 knots and she carries 612 officers and men.

TROOPS AT VALCARTIER

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Inclement weather today interfered but little with the movement of the troops on what was the first real big day at Valcartier. Nearly five thousand men, mostly from the rural districts of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick arrived during the day. They marched directly to their allotted sections of the camp with no confusion.

Twelve or thirteen special trains arrived during the day, and the smoothness and regularity with which they were handled speaks volumes for the C. N. R.

A special hospital car has been built by the C. N. R. to be operated between the camp and the city of Quebec. It is thought the car will be in readiness in two or three days.

(Continued on page five)

PERSONAL

Mr. A. W. Croft, of Montreal is at the Queen Hotel.

Mr. Percy Gunn, of Sussex, is registered at the Barker House.

Mr. Fred R. Taylor, barrister of St. John, was in the city yesterday. Miss Olivia Gregory, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. R. W. McLellan.

Mrs. M. F. Jones, of Minneapolis, Minn., is among the guests at the Queen Hotel.

Mrs. Douglas Tabor and children, of Chicago, are here, the guests of Mrs. Clifton Tabor.

Mrs. W. D. McKay of Truro, N.S. and son Master Donald McKay, are visiting friends here.

Miss Frances McNally of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. J. G. McNally. Mrs. George W. Hodge is at the Bay Shore.

Mr. E. W. Crotty of the Customs Department, McAdam, is in the city today.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE

The forty-seventh annual convention of the Masonic Grand Lodge will meet in this city on Tuesday. In the evening the visiting brethren will be banqueted at the Colonial Tea Rooms Queen Street.