HOUSE BEGINS WAR SESSION

Canadian Parliament Meets in Circumstances That Will be Historic

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—What will be recalled as the "War Parliament" was opened this afternoon by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The opening ceremony was divested of all the social functions which have characterized past occasions, and in their stead was the silent evidence of a deep appreciation of the grave issues with which the Parliament of Canada has been called upon to deal.

The arrival of the Duke of Connaught on Parliament Hill was witnessed by thousands of Ottawa people, who were not deterred by threatening skies from viewing what will go down as a historic scene in the annals of the Canadian Parliament. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the usual escort of dragoons and received by the customary guard of honor from the Governor General's Foot Guards.

Speech From Throne.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"Very grave events vitally affecting the interests of all his Majesty's dominions have transpired since prorogation. The unfortunate outbreak of war made it immediately imperative for my Ministers to take extraordinary measures for the defence of the honor and integrity of our Empire.

"With respect to such of these measures as may require the sanction and approval of Parliament, the necessary legislative proposals will be submitted for your consideration. Other bills authorizing additional measures which are essential for the public safety will also be presented to you without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Estimates will be laid before you to provide for expenditure which has been, or may be, caused by the outbreak of hostilities.

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The critical period into which we have just entered has aroused to the full the patriotism and loyalty which have always actuated the Canadian people.

"From every province, and, indeed, from every community, the response to the call of duty has been all that could be desired. The spirit which thus animates Canada inspires also his Majesty's dominions throughout the world; and we may be assured that united action to repel the common danger will not fail to strengthen the ties that bind together those vast dominions in the possession and enjoyment of the blessings of British liberty.

"As representatives of his Majesty the King, I must add my expression of thanks and admiration for the splendid spirit of patriotism and generosity that have been displayed throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion."

Notices of Motion.

Two notices of motion have been given as the basis of Government legislation. The first, in the name of the Prime Minister, provides "that it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding $50,000,000 be granted to his Majesty towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor-in-Council during the year ending March 31, 1915, for the defence and security of Canada, the conduct of naval or military operations in or beyond Canada, promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications whether by means of insurance and indemnity against war risk or otherwise, and the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor-in-Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

"It is further resolved that the Governor-in-Council be empowered to raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by any Act founded on these resolutions."

The second resolution, which appears in the name of the Minister of Finance, is to empower the Government to make advances to banks, to authorize the banks to make payments in notes, and to issue excess circulation, to authorize the suspension of the redemption of Dominion notes and gold and give the Governor-in-Council authority to establish a moratorium.

Excise Taxes Increased.

The following special war tax on coffee, sugar, liquors and tobacco, etc., was announced by Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, in presenting his budget to the House of Commons:

Lime and Fruit Juices.

Lime and fruit juices having not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits are placed under a duty of 75c instead of 60c per gallon.

If the proof spirit is more than 25 per cent. the specific duty is raised from $2.40 to $3.00 per gallon, the ad valorem duty remaining unchanged at 30 per cent.

Lime juice and fruit juice, n.o.p., are increased from 22 to 22½ per cent. under the general tariff and from 15 to 17½ per cent. under the British preference.

Alcohol is increased from $2.40 to $3.00 per gallon.

On alcoholic perfumes in small bottles the duty is raised from 50 to 60 per cent.; in larger bottles the specific duty is raised from $2.40 to $3.00. The ad valorem duty to remain unchanged.

On spirits of nitre the duty is also raised from $2.40 to $3.00 per gallon.

On medicated wine the increase is from 50 to 60 per cent.

On malt flour a special war tax of 3c per pound is imposed in addition to the existing ad valorem duty of 35 per cent.

Chemical preparations, including patent medicines, when dry, remain unchanged; but on all others the duty is raised from 50 to 60 per cent. If they contain more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits the specific duty is increased from $2.40 to $3.00 per gallon.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits, are increased from $1.00 to $1.25 per gallon.

The Excise Increases.

The following are the increases in the excise duties:—

Spirits from $1.90 ao $2.40 per gallon.

Malt liquors from 10 to 15c per gallon.

Malt from 1½c to 3c per pound; crushed malt from 2½c to 5c.

Manufactured tobacco from 5c to 10c per pound; cut tobacco and twist from 5c to 10c per pound.

Snuff and snuff flour from 5c to 10c per pound.

Cigars from $2.00 to $3.00 per thousand; if in small packages $3.00 to $4.00 per thousand.

Cigarettes, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, from $2.40 to $3.00 per thousand; weighing more than three pounds per thousand from $7.00 to $8.00 per thousand.

In order to meet the action of distillers and brewers who have ex-warehoused their goods with a view to avoiding expected war taxes all the excise duties are made retroactive to August 7th, and the same date applies to the import duties on liquors.

STEADY MARCH OF GERMANS.

Detailed Story of the Progress of the Great Advance Movement.

A despatch from London says: The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Co. sends the following detailed account of the advance of the Germans across Central Belgium during the present week. The account as sent by the correspondent was taken from an Antwerp newspaper. It follows:

"Tuesday morning the great advance movement began along a line extending in a broad V from Diest to Tirlemont and St. Trond. The Belgians retired from St. Trond, as the Germans outnumbered the Belgian advance guard. The first Belgian battle line extended along a line of about 25 miles and included Diest, Haelen, Geebetz, Neerlinter and Tirlemont.

"The latter city was guarded by cavalry detachments only, while on the other end of the line the burden of defence at Diest was taken by bicycle sharpshooters.

"The battle started at daybreak Tuesday near Geebetz, where the Belgians gained the first blood by bringing down a German aeroplane which was scouting above the Belgian position. At 6 o'clock the Germans opened their attack with large forces of cavalry, supportad by infantry, artillery and machine guns. Within a few minutes a fierce battle was raging along the six-mile front.

"In the north the German right wing attacked Haelen and Loxbergen. In the south they attacked Budingen. The main attack was aimed to break through the Belgian line at Geebetz, where the dismounted Belgian cavalry poured in a terrific fire, annihilating the German advance columns. Thereupon the German cavalry executed a daring brilliant flank movement around the Belgians, necessitating the slow retirement of the Belgians on Budingen, where Count Dursel was killed.

"The most remarkable stand was made outside Budingen by two Belgian squadrons of 240 men, who opposed for a long time 2,000 Germans.

"On the extreme north the Germans stormed Diest, bombarding the town furiously and destroying a large part of the city.

"Late Tuesday the Belgian headquarters, having learned the enemy's strength from aeroplanists, decided that further resistance along this advanced line would be foolish, and ordered a gradual retirement.

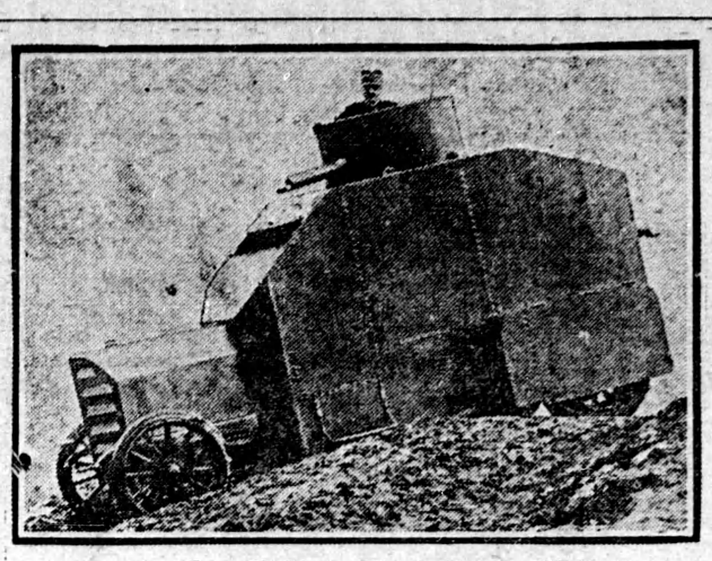
"Wednesday a tremendous battle along the whole line continued. The hottest fighting was near Aerschot, 23 miles north-east of Brussels, where the carnage on both sides was awful. The advance guard of two Belgian regiments made a heroic stand, but was forced to retreat at 7 o'clock in the evening.

"At 11 o'clock the Germans reached Louvain in motorcars armed with machine guns. The Belgians continued to fall back in good order, administering severe punishment to the enemy all the way. Their retreat took them through Malines and thence to Antwerp.

The Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent, telegraphing Friday evening at 6 o'clock, says:

"The Germans are overrunning northern Belgium. They are now believed to be within striking distance of Ostend.

"Fifty thousand Germans marched through Brussels, and are now in Ghent."



An "Iron-Clad" on Wheels Used in War

An invention for the wholesale murder of men—humanity at its worst. This "iron-clad" on wheels is attached to the Italian army, and is considered to be the most perfect war machine made.

TOOK TOWN WITH BAYONETS

French Forces Are Once More in Control in Muelhausen

A despatch from Paris says: "Our troops have met with brilliant successes in Alsace, especially between Muelhausen and Altkirch. The Germans retreating on the Rhine left in our hands many prisoners and 24 guns, six of which were captured after a sharp struggle by our infantry. The main quarters of Muelhausen were retaken.

"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 solidly established on the Seille and along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

"At Stalenponen, 11 kilometres west of Eydtkuhnen, the first German infantry division retreated after suffering great losses, leaving eight cannon and two mitrailleuses in the hands of the Russians. Within a radius of 100 kilometres around Warsaw there is no German cavalry left.

"Between Kielce and Dubno, on the Galician frontier, several Austrian cavalry raids were repulsed. Railroad communication between Kielce and Warsaw has been restored.

"An Austrian cavalry division was repulsed after a hard fight at Frodelia. The Russians have taken the offensive all along the line.

"M. Denys Cochin presented 280 Greeks to the Minister of War for service in the Foreign Legion. They are all Balkan veterans. There have been many Italian applicants for the legion."

"Details received show that the reoccupation of Muelhausen was a great success. The offensive, first along the line from Thann to Dannemarie (Dammerkirch), and then on to Muelhausen, was carried out with rare dash. By a bold stroke General Pau, once he was master at Thann and Dannemarie, directed the troops west of Muelhausen, giving the enemy an opportunity to engage him between our lines and the Swiss frontier, and then by a second move the Germans were thrown back on Muelhausen.

"While our right was moving on Altkirch our left was sent forward in the direction of Colmar and Neubreisach, threatening the enemy's line of retreat. The Germans were thus forced to accept battle, and the engagement was thus very severe.

"In the outskirts of Muelhausen and Dorach our infantry took 24 cannon at the point of the bayonet and captured 700 Germans. In the Town of Muelhausen there was a terrific fight in the streets and from house to house. The German losses were enormous there. A part of our army occupies Muelhausen and the remainder retired to Altkirch, forcing the Germans to fall back toward the Rhine, which they crossed in disorder.

"Thus the initial aim of our troops in Upper Alsace, to throw the German forces over to the right bank of the Rhine, has been achieved."

TO SHOOT CORRESPONDENTS.

A despatch from Paris says: The Belgian correspondent of the Journal telegraphs that the Kaiser has ordered that all war correspondents who fall into the hands of the Germans be shot without trial.

FLED BEFORE THE GERMANS

People of Louvain Thrown Into Wild Panic When Enemy Approached

A despatch from London says: The Kaiser's forces are in occupation of Brussels, the capital of Belgium, and a city already rich in the history of warfare and in art and culture. Once strongly fortified—the headquarters of the Duke of Wellington before Waterloo—Brussels for years has been without armament with which to resist attack, and the Belgians preferred to save the city from destruction by abandoning it rather than to attempt a formidable defence, especially as the position is not supposed to be regarded by the allies as of strategic importance.

The fighting at Tirlemont and Louvain is described by the Ostend correspondent of the Express, who says that he witnessed it from a church tower at Tirlemont first and later proceeded to Louvain. He says:—

"Tirlemont was quiet and normal. Suddenly there came the sound of the first German gun. The artillery had opened fire.

"From the church tower it was possible to see distinctly the position of the German guns and the bursting of their shells. The Belgians replied from their position east of Louvain. It was a striking sight to the accompaniment of the ceaseless thud of bursting shells with their puffs of cotton-like smoke, tearing up the peaceful wheat fields not very far away.

"Gradually working nearer, the shells began to strike the houses in Tirlemont. This was a signal for the populace, which heretofore had been confident that the Belgians would protect them, to fly blindly and unreasoningly. All they knew was that the Germans were coming. From the tower the scene was like the rushing of rats from a disturbed nest. The people fled in every direction except one.

Louvain in Panic.

"I moved down to Louvain, where everything seemed quiet and peaceful. The people sat in the cafes drinking their evening beer and smoking. Meanwhile the Belgian troops were retiring in good order towards Louvain.

"By midnight the town was in the throes of a panic. Long before midnight throngs of refugees had begun to arrive followed later by soldiers. By eleven o'clock the Belgian rear guard was engaging the enemy at the railroad bridge at the entrance to the town.

"The firing was heavy. The wounded began to come in. Riderless horses came along, both German and Belgian. Those were caught and mounted by civilians, glad to have so rapid a mode of escape.

"I remember watching a black-clad Belgian woman running straight down the middle of a roadway from the Germans. Behind her came the retiring Belgian troops, disheartened but valiant. This woman, clad in mourning, was the symbol of the Belgian populace.

"At some of the barricades along the route, the refugees and soldiers arrived simultaneously, making the defence difficult. All about Tirlemont and Louvain the refugees continually interfered with the work of the troops. The road to Brussels always was crowded with refugees."

GREATEST BATTLE OF WAR

Servians to the Number of 150,000 Defeat 150,000 Austrians—Losses on Both Sides Enormous

A despatch from Rome says: The newspapers print the following despatch, dated Nish, Servia, Aug. 21:—

"The general staff announces the complete victory of the Serbs in a four-days' battle near Losnitza. Austrians to the number of 150,000 fought an equal number of Serbs. The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors captured great booty and several thousand prisoners."

The Splendidly Equipped 75th French Artillery Off to the Front.

BOMBARD UNFORTIFIED CITY.

Germans Direct Fire From a Captive Balloon.

A despatch from Paris says: The French Government has called the attention of the powers to further alleged violations of The Hague Convention by German troops. It cites the bombardment of the unfortified city of Pont-a-Mousson, when the 13,000 residents had no means of defending themselves. The bombardment was carried on with cannon concealed on the other side of the frontier, and it is said that directions for firing were given from a captive observation balloon. The fire was directed particularly on the hospital, which was flying a Red Cross flag, and on the historic monument. Shells falling in the city killed seven persons and wounded eight. No warning of the bombardment had been given, and the French Government represents that the act constituted useless cruelty, because no surrender of the city was demanded, and there was no occupation of the city by the Germans, who kept well away from it.

GERMAN PRIZES.

About Two Hundred Vessels Captured Since Outbreak of War.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Express estimates that the number of large German vessels captured at sea by the British, French and Russian warships total 200, with a tonnage of a million, and a value of $300,000,000. The paper says that there are still remaining at sea about 500 German ships liable to capture at any moment. These have a total tonnage of 2,000,000, and a value of $700,000,000. These latter include 155 Hamburg-American vessels, 120 North German Lloyd, 65 Hansa, 45 German-Australian, 45 Hamburg-South American, 45 Levant, 30 German-American petroleum, and 35 Woermann.

LESS MEAT

Advice of Family Physician.

Formerly people thought meat necessary for strength and muscular vigor.

The man who worked hard was supposed to require meat two or three times a day. Science has found out differently.

It is now a common thing for the family physician to order less meat, as in the following letter from an Eastern man:

"I had suffered for years with dyspepsia and nervousness. My physician advised me to eat less meat and greasy foods generally. I tried several things to take the place of my usual breakfast of chops, fried potatoes, etc., but got no relief until I tried Grape-Nuts food.

"After using Grape-Nuts for the cereal part of my meals for two years, I am now a well man. Grape-Nuts benefited my health far more than the medicine I had taken before.

"My wife and children are healthier than they had been for years, and we are a very happy family, largely due to Grape-Nuts.

"We have been so much benefited by Grape-Nuts that it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge it."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.