

SACRIFICE

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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 witnessed 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 the 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 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, and to issue 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 spirit are 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 23 1/2 per cent. under the general tariff and from 15 to 17 1/2 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 to \$2.40 per gallon.

Malt liquors from 10 to 15c per gallon.

Malt from 1 1/2c to 3c per pound; crushed malt from 2 1/2c 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-warehouse 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.

FORCE ALMOST DECIMATED.

Had Already Distinguished Themselves in Liege Forts.

A despatch from London says: Wednesday's fighting at Aerschot was extremely hot. The appearance of two German aviators was the first intimation that the Germans, who had been repulsed on the previous evening, intended to renew the attack. Flying low, the German aviators surveyed the position and then returned to report. Soon afterwards the German infantry, supported by machine guns and artillery, opened a fierce attack. The Belgians were outnumbered, but put up a desperate resistance. The troops on both sides fought like demons. The battle soon became a veritable butchery. Two Belgian regiments, which had already distinguished themselves in the forts of Liege, held the invaders in check for two hours. Both sides were losing heavily when the retreat was sounded. Major Gilson, whose nose had been broken by a bullet, took charge of the Belgian rear guard, which fought so stubbornly that only seven out of his force of 288 men returned. When Gilson reached Ghent a friend suggested telegraphing to his father. At first he refused, remarking that his father would learn about his wound from the newspapers. Finally he consented, saying: "I am at Ghent. No need to worry. Will quickly rejoin my regiment."

HYDRO-AEROPLANE FLIGHTS.

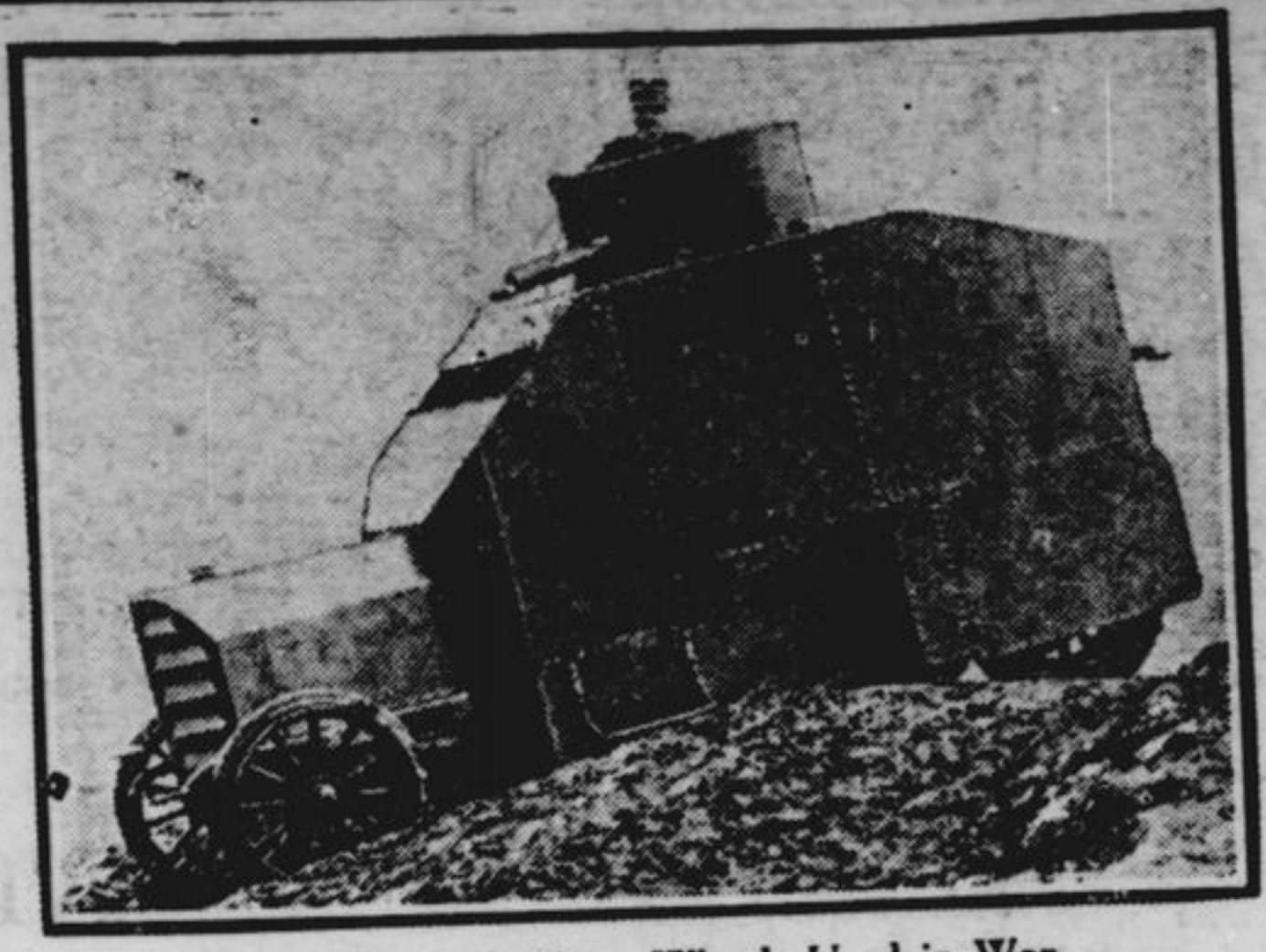
Will Be Given at Canadian National Exhibition this Year.

Visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year will have the opportunity of witnessing hydro-aeroplane flights. Arrangements have been made whereby W. A. Dean will fly his machine daily, starting from the lake and circling over the Exhibition Grounds. These flights will be given at various intervals during the afternoon, but one will be held at the fixed hour of six o'clock every day. A sufficient height will be maintained over the grounds that in case of accident there will be time and room to glide out over the water before descending.

BAYONET WITH TEETH ON IT.

Tears Flesh to Pieces in Process of Withdrawal.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's Brussels correspondent says that the Germans are using a bayonet with teeth on it, which slips in easily, but tears the flesh to pieces in the process of withdrawal. On the other hand, the Prussian bullet, by reason of its extreme pointedness, is saving its Red Cross much work. Extracts have been reduced 25 per cent., the bullet passing clean through more often than not.



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.

WAREHOUSES ARE GROANING

Americans Irritated Because of Lack of Ships to Get Food to Britain

A despatch from New York says: Every ship that sails out of New York for English ports these days sails light. The Kroonland left the other day with 4,500 tons of foodstuffs and room for 8,000 more. Others of the 13 ships of the International Mercantile Marine recently departed for England have ridden high in the water because of their light cargo. Other lines tell the same story. Paradoxically, the warehouses around New York are choked with the supplies for which England is offering fancy prices. The reason why none of this food is going to England, it is asserted, is because American shippers have no assurances that their drafts will be honored in England promptly, and are unwilling to send their products abroad with nothing more than the hope that they will receive prompt payment for their goods.

Although in need of foodstuffs generally, for the moment England is supplied with grain, almost over-supplied, according to estimates made by officials of the International Mercantile Marine. This, they say, is due to the diversion to British ports of large cargoes in bot-toms bound for Continental ports at the outbreak of the war.

Sugar is the one article which Great Britain needs more than any other. For the first time in years English merchants are importing direct from New York. The bulk of English sugar came, before the war, from Germany and Central Europe. Nearly 1,500 tons were on the Celtic, and 1,350 tons were aboard the Kroonland, both just sailed.

ONTARIO WILL DO ITS DUTY.

Government Will Help In an Effective Manner.

A despatch from Toronto says: Sir James Whitney gave out the following statement on Thursday: "The present is a supreme testing time for the people of the Province; and calmness, courage and fortitude should be displayed by Governments, corporations and individuals. The Ontario Government has been carefully studying the situation since the outbreak of war with a view to rendering aid in the most effective manner possible at the time when such aid shall be of the greatest benefit to the Motherland. With this object in view, the Government is in communication with the Dominion Government at Ottawa so as to ascertain the views of the Imperial Government, and when the proper time comes the Government of the Province doing its full duty and aiding the Empire in the most effective manner possible. Whether that aid should be given now or later, and whether directly or in co-operation with the Dominion Government, remains to be determined."

CELTIC SAILS WITH FOOD.

Carried Two Hundred Passengers and 15,000 Tons to Britain.

A despatch to New York says: The White Star liner Celtic, sailing at noon for Queenstown and Liverpool, was the only trans-Atlantic vessel to leave this port on Thursday. She carried 115 cabin passengers and approximately 100 in the steerage. Fifteen thousand tons of foodstuffs of every description—all the insurance underwriters would allow—were packed in her hold.

LIEGE FORTS HOLD OUT.

Will Be Blown Up Rather Than be Surrendered.

A despatch from Brussels says: A report of the capitulation of the principal forts at Liege was officially denied at 8 o'clock Thursday night. The correspondent of the Figaro telegraphs that Gen. Leman, the commander at Liege, has sworn to blow up the forts rather than surrender them to the Germans.

TO SHOOT CORRESPONDENTS.

Kaiser Will Not Even Permit Commandants to Try Them.

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

MENACE THE RUSSIAN FLANK

A despatch from London says: The Times St. Petersburg correspondent, reviewing the recent fighting on the Russian frontier, says: "If the Austrians decide to take the offensive, it will be difficult to menace the Russian left flank unless, like the Germans, they decide to violate the neutrality of a smaller state—Roumania. The position on the Russian right invites the theory that the Germans are planning to use their warships to cover the landing of troops in the Baltic provinces."

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Daily Mail says the Novoe Vremya published an account of the fighting at Eydtkuhnen. East Prussia, by an eye-witness, who says: "The fighting here seemed to prove that the German army's military qualities did not justify its reputation. The men in the skirmish lines huddled together, making excellent targets for our fire."

"The German cavalry avoided ours, retreating when the Russians advanced for the charge. The German infantry, likewise, retired before our bayonet charges."

The Novoe Vremya comments on Japan's ultimatum as follows: "The enemies of our enemies are friends. The cry of the yellow peril is not justified. The yellow race, even as the white race, rises against German violence."

AEROPLANES WORK HAVOC.

Aviator Returns and Tells of Destructive Work Done.

A despatch from London says: Adolphe Pegoud, the noted French aviator, has returned from the war zone to Paris to get a new aeroplane. According to a Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph, the wings of Pegoud's old machine were riddled by 97 bullets and two shells when he made a flight with a military observer of 300 kilometres (186 miles) into German territory. Pegoud could not say just where he had been except that he recrossed the Rhine and blew up by means of bombs two German convoys. Captain Finck, a military aviator, Pegoud said, had destroyed a hangar near Metz and wrecked a Zeppelin and also destroyed three tube aeroplanes which were in the hangar.

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, 45 Hansa, 45 German-Australian, 45 Hamburg-South American, 45 Levant, 30 German-American petroleum, and 35 Woermann.

PRINCE WAS KILLED.

Third List of German Casualties Published in Berlin.

A despatch from London says: Telegraphing from Copenhagen the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the third list of German casualties, aggregating about 1,000 men killed or wounded, mainly in infantry, has been published in Berlin. The correspondent adds that the report that Prince Frederick William of Lippe was killed before Liege is confirmed.

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 Froedela. 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. They have been many Italian applicants for the legion."

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 road-way 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."

Shooting Belgian Wounded

A despatch from Paris says: The French Government calls the attention of the powers signatories of the Hague Conventions to the following acts of the German military authorities which constitute a violation of the conventions signed on Oct. 19, 1907, by the German Imperial Government.

By the commander-in-chief of the army of the east: German troops finished off an important number of wounded by shots fired point blank in the face, as was evident by the dimensions of the wounds. Other wounded were intentionally trampled on and kicked with heels of German soldiers.

"The Tenth Bavarian Infantry systematically burned villages which they traversed in the region of Barras, Harbone, Montrigny, Monraux and Parax, while during the actions in question no artillery fire from either side could have produced fires. In the same region the Germans forced the inhabitants to march in front of their advance guard. German troops also forced women and children to go before them to empty villages. Upon the battlefields they massacred, burned and finished off wounded. They killed prisoners at Bally on the 10th as reported to the Government on the 11th."

"The Government of the Republic in the presence of such methods, which are of universal consequence, reproves and leaves to the civilized powers a full appreciation of these criminal facts which dishonor for ever the guilty belligerent."

A CURIOUS PUNISHMENT.

Thieves Locked to a Post on Sunday Before a Church.

The Slovaks (Hungary) are a very peaceful, law-abiding community, but there are probably black sheep among their number, and in front of the Roman Catholic Church at Postyen, reminiscent of the days when punishment was meted out in much the same way as it was in England in those days, says Wide World. Fastened in this pillar in the centre is a large iron clasp, and at the base two smaller ones close together. These clasps fitted around the waist and ankles of offenders, and when a man or woman had stolen something they were locked to this post on a Sunday and compelled to hold in their hands whatever they had stolen. Every Slovak attends mass on Sundays, from which it may be gathered that this public exposure was no small ordeal. The post bears a terse inscription, the translation of which is, "I do not ask you to come, but if you come, I receive you."

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.

Transport in Alaska.

"Uncle Sam" runs some peculiar businesses, and among them is that of a reindeer farmer. There the Government herds of reindeer, which come close to the 200,000 mark. To the inhabitant of Northern Alaska the reindeer is a down-right necessity. Reindeer teams haul the mail to the scattered gold-mining camps and settlements far from the few miles of railroads that Alaska possesses. They can carry a bigger load and go further and faster than the malamutes, or trail-dogs, and a much more important factor, are very easily fed. Living mainly on Arctic moss, the reindeer is not a native of Alaska, as most people think, but was first introduced into Alaska by the Laplander; and "Uncle Sam," seeing how adapted to the country the deer were, started to breed them.



GENERAL HOETZENDORF, the chief of staff of the Austrian army, who is said to be leading the Austrian soldiers in the field.

CANADIANS ABROAD.

\$200,000 Apportioned by the Government for Their Relief.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In the House of Commons on Thursday Hon. George P. Graham enquired 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 \$200,000 had been apportioned for this relief work.

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