

W'S

Men

ear at \$6.95—Fall tones of browns, and stripes, and work excellent wear. 6.95

to Clear at hats that are made texture Paramatons; all seams se- sizes 34 to 46. 6.45

made from English and patterns, strongly tailored; 99

SUITS. Friday at \$3.49. tweeds, in brown single-breasted box mixed in a neat style, with bloomer 3.49

proof Coats, of im- a medium fawn roughly rubberized, \$5.00. Friday 3.55

also sennit straw. Regularly \$1.50. 79

neglige shapes, in day 25

ur felt, fedora and lines. Regularly 89

n. Middy and Jack- ed with white or Friday 75

uffs, all odd lines 1.25 and \$1.50. Fri- 44

ainers, short or not all sizes; shirts regularly 50c 25

ette, American soft- mostly stripe de- regularly \$1.25, \$1.50 85

\$1.99

5.00 Oxford Shoes bit, black calf, tan all high-grade \$4.00, \$4.50 and 1.99

laced Blucher Boots, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. 1.99

aps-Rubbing lined, up- 19

Collapsible. Regularly 5

od assortment of col- 40c. Friday 25

Phit sign. Friday 75

Basement

AS COOKING

Butter. 30

Greasy. 32

Powder. 3 times 30

Sorted. 2 1/2-cos. bot- 4

ered Lard. Per lb. 18

\$15,500 House, North Rosedale splendid bargain for cash. Owner must sell. See TANNER & GATES, Realty Brokers, 25-25 Adelaide Street West, M. 5893.

PROBS—Moderate to fresh winds; first, then clearing and

Senate Reading Room Jan 15-1522 SENATE P O

TWELVE PAGES—FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 21 1914—TWELVE PAGES

Wanted, first mortgage funds at 7 per cent, and 8 per cent. Best security, lending only 50 per cent. of a low valuation. TANNER & GATES, Realty Brokers, 25-25 Adelaide Street West, M. 5893.

VOL. XXXIV.—No. 12,336

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS—FRENCH RETAKE MUHLHAUSEN

FRENCH ADRIATIC FLEET DEMOLISHES FORTS AT CATTARO

FRENCH RECAPTURE MUHLHAUSEN

IN HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTER; BELGIANS RETIRE TO ANTWERP

Finance Minister Announces Increases in Duties and Enlarged Dominion Note Issue—W. F. Maclean, M.P., Declares National Currency System is Needed to Prevent Commercial Collapse.

The increased customs duties are: Green coffee—Now on the free list. Under British preferential tariff 2 1/4 cents per pound under the general. The estimated increase in revenue from sugar will be over \$5,000,000.

Raw sugar—Preferential increase from 48 3/4 cents per 100 pounds to \$1.03 3/4. General from 57 1/2 cents to \$1.37 1/2 cents.

Refined sugar—Preferential from 83 cents to \$1.63. General from \$1.07 2-3 to \$2.07 2-3. This increase will be at the rate of 4-5 of a cent per pound under the preferential tariff and one cent per pound under the general.

Whiskey, brandy, gin and other spirits from \$2.40 to \$3 per proof gallon. Estimated 14,700,000 in revenue \$2,500,000.

Cigars and cigarettes—Increase from \$3 to \$3.50 per pound. This in addition to the present ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

Manufactured tobacco—Increase from 50 to 60 cents per pound.

Owing to the Franco-Canadian treaty no increased duty can be placed on wines and champagnes.

The estimated increase in revenue from cigars, cigarettes and tobacco is \$2,000,000.

The following are the excise increases: Spirits—From \$1.90 to \$2.40 per gallon.

Malt liquor—From 10 cents to 15 cents per gallon.

Malt—From 1/2 to 3 cents per pound.

Cigars—From \$2 to \$3 per 1000.

Cigarettes—From \$2.40 to \$3 per 1000.

Manufactured tobacco—From 50 to 100 cents per pound.

The changes in the taxation of liquor become effective from August 7.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—The house devoted its entire sitting today to discussing the budget and financial question. The tariff changes announced by Finance Minister White provide for increased taxation upon coffee, sugar, spirits and tobacco. They were criticized by Dr. Clark, the free trade Liberal from Red Deer, who favored an income tax, while A. K. Maclean, the opposition financial critic, thought the currency a gold reserve of 25 per cent. He pointed out that the country was in a serious condition, that factories were closing down, trade was demoralized and thousands of men were out of employment. Solvent business men and corporations all over the country were unable to go on with legitimate enterprises because they could obtain no accommodations from the banks. The banks, he said, had deposits amounting to \$1,500,000,000, and yet could not loan the government a cent at a time like this even \$50,000,000.

Need Imperative This was agreed to by W. F. Maclean (South York), who insisted that Canada at this time might safely issue Dominion notes to the extent of \$100,000,000 upon a gold reserve of 25 per cent. He pointed out that the country was in a serious condition, that factories were closing down, trade was demoralized and thousands of men were out of employment. Solvent business men and corporations all over the country were unable to go on with legitimate enterprises because they could obtain no accommodations from the banks. The banks, he said, had deposits amounting to \$1,500,000,000, and yet could not loan the government a cent at a time like this even \$50,000,000.

It will from this on be hard to say what the weather each day will produce. You should be equipped for sudden changes from sunshine to rain.

The Dineen Co., 140 Yonge street, is showing some excellent lines in ladies' and gents' raincoats. The best English makes, guaranteed qualities, in plain, double twills and Scotch tweed effects.

Man's coats, \$5, \$10, \$12 and \$15. Ladies' raincoats, \$5.25, \$5, \$10 and \$12. Any of the above are wonderful value. New styles just opened up. Dineen Co. Limited, Yonge and Temperance streets.

TERM OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO BE EXTENDED INDEFINITELY

By Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—Upon the orders of the day it was announced by the prime minister that the term of His Royal Highness as governor-general had been extended indefinitely so that Canada might have the value of his advice and experience during the continuance of the war.

Belgians Leave Louvain Only Rear Guard Fights

Retreat Carried Out in Good Order—Sharp Resistance Put Up to German Entry—Antwerp, Base, Well Fortified.

(By Percy I. Philip, Correspondent of The Toronto World and London Daily News.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—The Germans today occupied Louvain, which was till this morning the headquarters of the Belgian army, and tomorrow they may be in Brussels.

The first hint I got of what was afoot was on returning from Antwerp early in the afternoon. At the crossing of the Brussels railway line I met a whole company of Belgian infantry and artillery marching away from Louvain. They were moving in perfect order, and except for dust the men were as spry and span as the men on parade. In truth, they had not been in action. Earlier in the day I noticed an enormous number of loaded motor cars, and it had been whispered that the headquarters was to be transferred immediately. On my return to Brussels I hurried out towards Louvain. Soon I met with many indications of what had happened. A force of about 4000 men, or perhaps more, had been left in the trenches to meet the enemy and cover the retreat. With these the Germans, who advanced by three roads from Diest, Tirlemont and Hammeville on the Eghezee road had a sharp encounter. The Belgians fought stubbornly, but by all accounts their losses were far smaller than the Germans, as they have been in each encounter.

Louvain Reported Fired. There is a story among the refugees that Louvain has been fired, but that seems hardly likely, and at all events from a distance of about two miles I saw no trace of burning of any extent.

At this point I was stopped by an enormous crowd of refugees, flocking along the Brussels road on foot and in vehicles and by Red Cross cars.

The sight was pitiful. Of all these people leaving their homes by far the greater number were women with young children, whose fathers were at the front. Some were old men and women, driven out by fear, begotten by the German atrocities.

These in fact have of late been the only news that seemed to go ununsolicited, and it would have been far better if it had been blue-penciled with the rest.

One woman from the village, with two children, told me how the Germans made their supper of children. If they could not get enough to eat, and old men recounted an ancient tale, as old as the war, of how they, the Germans, roasted people head down, over a slow fire.

This fear born of ignorance had seized the mob.

Peasant Fired at Car. As I was going out a peasant fired his double-barreled gun at my car, mistaking my fishing hat for a German helmet, and he successfully blew the tail lamp all to pieces. Left his indiscretions should lead him into far worse trouble. I stopped the car and got the gun from him and broke it across the breach, for quite undoubtedly the German soldiers will retaliate on any civilians who use arms. It is as devoutly to be hoped that the noise in the streets of Brussels telling everyone to give up his arms to the police has been obeyed, otherwise there will be serious trouble.

Brussels is now curiously quiet the big crowds are gathering about the stations to watch the wounded passing there. I do not think the panic will be great there.

Fugitives at Antwerp. In Antwerp in the morning there were hundreds of fugitives near the station who had come from Turnhout, Leuven and other places where there had been some fighting, and these were for the most part being sent back by train to their homes, where they are likely to see as little of the war as in the city. None of the many that I spoke to had even seen German troops, but it was easy to find an excuse for women left alone with children. A gendarme told me of one old woman who arrived last evening at the barricades driving six sheep. She did not want the Germans to have them, she explained, and brought them with her. She was quite willing the Belgian soldiers should have them if they would keep them safe.

"Perhaps," she added, "the queen and princes may need some of my mutton."

Antwerp, however, has good stores of food to last thru a siege, and the princes, whom I saw this morning walking thru the streets with their tutors, hardly will be likely to be in need.

Defences Strong. Of the defences of Antwerp it is not necessary to speak. They are as nearly impregnable as can be and the force defending them is the strongest in the country, not even excepting Namur.

In the train just leaving Brussels I saw about three hundred Belgian soldiers going to Ghent to the large hospitals, which are being mostly run by Belgian and French nurses.

German Cavalry Have Occupied Brussels and Strong Columns are Following Up the Movement—Belgians Retire to Antwerp, Which "the Armies of the World Could Not Capture"—French Troops Meet With Brilliant Successes in Alsace, But in Lorraine the Day Was Less Fortunate for Them—French Fleet Bombarded Cattaro Until Forts Were Rendered Useless—Occupation of Brussels is Not of Great Importance—Germans Being Led Into Trap for Decisive Blow by British Reserves After Being Beaten a Tiremont.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Fighting at the point of the bayonet after repeated charges against the entrenched Germans, the French army of Alsace-Lorraine today recaptured Muhlhausen after a siege that has been in progress since Monday.

The Germans were compelled to evacuate the French artillery had been placed at a point of vantage and began shelling their position. Finally the French lines were massed at a western point of the town, and a few minutes later the final charge that resulted in the German defeat resulted. The retreat of the Germans under fire was so precipitate that they were compelled to leave behind six cannon and six ammunition wagons fully loaded. Hundreds were killed and wounded in the hand-to-hand encounters with bayonets, the soldiers of both armies fighting viciously.

OTHER VICTORIES CLAIMED. In a report given out by the French War Office, it is declared that the fighting between the opposing forces was not only prolonged but furious for the entire two days. The Germans, the report declares, were firmly entrenched, and it was only with considerable difficulty that they were driven from their points of vantage. The war office also claims several other important victories at other points.

ANTWERP WILL NOT FALL. Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The armies of the world could not capture Antwerp, with its circle of modern forts, is the statement made today at the Belgian consulate, where doubt was also expressed as to the reported capture of Liege by the German invaders. The announcement came after a despatch was received from Washington, to the effect that the Belgian minister had information from his government supporting the disbelief.

Antwerp, it was said, has the most modern of fortifications. They guard the entire city, forming a circle practically immune against seizure. On the east, the west, the north and the south are forts, and on the extreme north section of the city are dykes which can be opened if the German army approaches from that direction. Antwerp, Namur and Liege are the only well-fortified cities in Belgium, it was said, the others being but slightly protected by forts of less modern construction and but lightly armed.

As a result of Brussels not being fortified against invasion, the seat of the government on Aug. 2 was moved to Antwerp. Public theatres, halls and buildings have been taken over for government departments. In the transfer 200,000,000 francs, or \$40,000,000 gold, were taken from the capital to Antwerp.

BRUSSELS IS OCCUPIED. Canadian Press Despatch. PARIS, Aug. 20.—(11 p.m.)—The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. This official announcement 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 successes in Alsace, especially between Muhlhausen and Ljirch. 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."

"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 Marais to the Rhine."

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION. Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—An official explanation of the Belgian field army's backward movement towards Antwerp was given tonight in the following cablegram from London, made public by the British embassy:

"The Belgian field army, being based on Antwerp, has fallen back in that direction in order to cover its communication with that fortress. In anticipation that this might become necessary, the seat of government had already been transferred from Brussels to Antwerp. As Brussels is an undefended city and no longer the seat of government, the fact that the Germans may have occupied it is not of great importance. Moreover, the present position of the Belgian field army is a menace to the right flank of any further German advance westward."

CATTARO FORTS DEMOLISHED. Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. ROME, Aug. 20.—The French fleet, aided by Montenegrin forts, bombarded Cattaro, on the coast of Dalmatia, until one fort was demolished and the rest rendered useless.

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED. PARIS, Aug. 20.—In a battle at Charleroi, where the French

troops were massed, 6000 Germans were slain, according to Antwerp despatches.

SOLDIERS HAVE REVOLTED. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Czech soldiers in Bohemia are reported to have revolted and shot their Austrian officers. The mutineers are reported to have terrorized Prague all day. Reprisals at once were begun by the Austrian troops, who are said to have shot down even women and children in their frenzy. A further revolt is said to have followed, and more cruelties are reported to have been perpetrated by the Austrians.

BRITISH TROOPS WILL HELP. Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Aug. 20.—Advices from Belgium say that there is nothing either unexpected or disappointing in the retirement of the Belgians from Brussels and other cities to Antwerp, but that, on the contrary, this action is in full accordance with plans perfected some time ago, to lead the Germans into a trap. In fact, it is declared to be within the intentions of the Belgians to permit the German soldiers to swarm over eastern Belgium until the time is ripe for a decisive blow.

It is believed that the British expeditionary force of 150,000 men will have a part in the delivering of this blow. The war office press bureau's official statement, denying that the British troops are engaged along the Belgian-French position now being assailed by the Germans, is believed to indicate strongly that this force is being kept in reserve to be hurled upon the Germans at the opportune moment, when they are exhausted from attacking and defending themselves from the Belgian-French allies.

It is pointed out that since the Belgian field army all along had been based on Antwerp, it was the natural procedure to fall back in that direction on the advance of the German hosts to cover its communication with that fortress. It was in anticipation of this very move, it is maintained, that the seat of government was removed from Brussels to Antwerp. Hence the occupation of Brussels by the Germans is regarded of little importance. It is asserted that the position which the Belgian field army now holds would act as a check on the right flank of a further German forward movement to the west.

Despatches from Belgium points say in substance that the Belgians have not been beaten in the fighting, but that they are arranging to defeat the enemy "under the best possible conditions."

RETIRING TO ANTWERP. It has thus far been the policy of the Belgians to delay, impede and embarrass the German advance until the French forces should arrive. The general scheme was to delay the invading army as long as possible on the line of the River Meuse, held by the fortresses of Namur, Huy and Liege, then to fall back on the lines of the Demer, of the Dyle, and, last of all, to Antwerp, one of the most strongly fortified places in the whole of Europe. The general staff, owing to the stout Belgian resistance, has had two full weeks in which to perfect its plans.

Belgian despatches give the added information that a successful advance against the left wing of the German forces has been executed by the French, who have occupied Saarburg, 14 miles from the frontier. To the northward is Merhanze, 18 miles from the frontier, and south of Saarburg is Schirmeck, 13 miles from the frontier at Saales. Altkirch is in the extreme south of Alsace, 12 miles from the frontier. The French soldiers now occupy in the German provinces a tract 15 miles wide, extending from Pont-a-Mousson, south of Metz, to the frontier of Switzerland.

A late despatch from Belgium contains the announcement that the allies have beaten the Germans who attacked Tirlemont, compelling them to fall back with heavy losses.

FRENCH RETAKE MUHLHAUSEN. The war office at Paris has reported that the French army of Alsace-Lorraine has succeeded in recapturing Muhlhausen, following a battle which had been in progress since Monday, and that the Germans who had taken up their position to the west of the town were forced to flee before a vigorous shelling from the French artillery. The French also made effective bayonet charges, driving the Germans off.

FRENCH STAND BROKEN. Paris despatches declare that the Germans crossed the frontier at Cirey and took up positions menacing Nancy, but were dislodged on Tuesday. The German column was comprised of cavalry and mounted machine gun detachments. These bodies as they moved burned and sacked numerous villages. When the Germans reached Badenweiler, a column of French cavalry made a stand, but the German guns finally drove them away. The village was nearly destroyed by shelling, and it is reported not a few women, children and other noncombatants were killed.

The Germans have retaken the Town of Ville in a battle lasting five hours, the Germans charging the French in the face of a withering fire from batteries posted about on the hills. The French finally retired, leaving the Germans on the field.