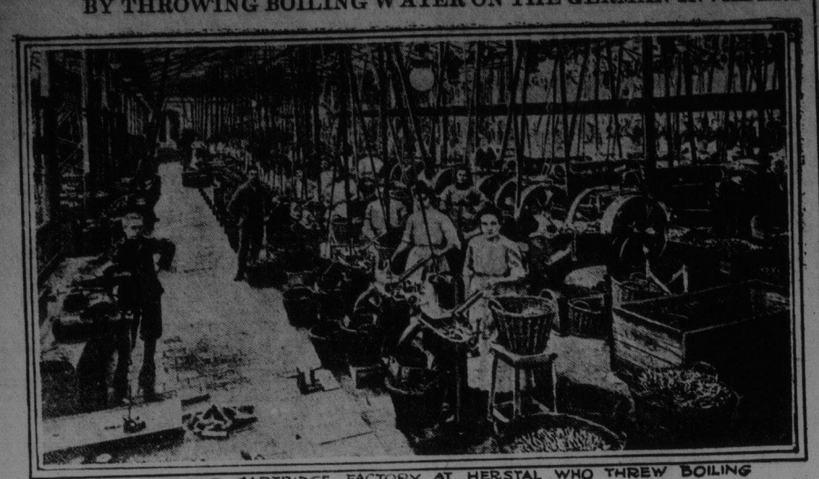
BELGIAN WOMEN WHO DEFENDED THE TOWN OF HARSTAL BY THROWING BOILING WATER ON THE GERMAN INVADERS



WOMEN IN THE CARTRIDGE FACTORY AT HERSTAL WHO THREW BOILING WATER ON THE GERMAN INVADERS.

According to a special despatch from Paris women workers in the Belgian national arms factory at Herstal, just outside of Liege, defended their village against the German attack. The men were away serving in the army, and the women, according to the correspondent, swore that the German troops should not take the factory. They armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons, with which they repulsed several charges of the German Uhlans. When their ammunition was exhausted the women barricaded themselves in the houses, from which they poured boiling water on the German soldiers in the streets. The correspondent says two thousand Germans were disabled by wounds or scalds. Children and old men shared in the defence of Herstal, and after the attack the Belgian colors still floated from the factory building.

PUGSLEY PLAYS POLITICS WHILE CANADIANS PLEDGE MILLIONS TO THE EMPIRE

(Continued from page1)

How the $50,000,000 War Vote Will Be Used.

Particulars as to some of the various items over which parliament's war vote of $50,000,000 will be spread were 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 expenditures in connection with the defence of Canada, the total sum covering both heads which will be required being estimated at $30,000,00.

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 posible 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.

Expenditure for Military Defence.

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

Pay of 25,000 men for seven months, $6,100,000.

Rations of 25,000 men for seven months, at forty cents, $,2100,000.

Five thousand horses at $200, $1,-900,000.

Forage seven months at sixty cents $600,000.

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

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

Ocean transport, $1,000,000.

Transport abroad. $300,000.

Return transport to Canada $1.450,-000.

Total, $13,275,000.

Engineer Services at Halifax, Quebec and elsewhere, $500,000.

Equipment, $2,400000.

Clothing, $3,300,000.

Dominion arsenal ammunition $660,-000.

Censorship, seven months. $150,000.

Patrol to troops on guard in Canada, $2,000,000.

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

For additional troops and unforseen expenses, $7,615,000.

Total, $30,000,000.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley then made his suggestion in regard to a gift to Belgium, stating that that the government could not do better than contribute to the people of this country, who were fighing the battle of the Empire and of Canada, and displaying a heroism never surpassed in history.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux stated that Hon. Dr. Beland, of Beauce, had been in Belgium when the war broke out, and had offered his services as a physician to the Belgian authorities. If it were proposed to adopt Mr. Pugsley's suggestion, and carry it out by offering a hospital of fifty beds to Belgium, as to France, it would be a good idea to place Hon. Dr. Beland in charge of the institution.

Sir Robert Borden said that he fully appreciated the gallantry of the Belgians. Great Britain, it must be remembered, had entered this great war to preserve Belgian neutrality. Whether it were incumbent on Canada to make the same offer as was made to France was a matter for consideration.

In reply to queries by Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Hon. J. D. Hazen told the house that Canada's two new submarines had been purchased in Seattle for $1,050,-000, having been built originally for Chile. They had been built in New Jersey, but assembled at Seattle.

The British Admiralty had accepted their transfer, and Canada proposed to defray the expense of their maintenance.

May Be Manned by Reservists and Men from Shearwater and Algerine.

Mr. Hazen also told Dr. Pugsley that the reason the Niobe had not been put into commission before this, was that its crew had been sent to the Pacific coast some time before war broke out, to sail to the Behring Sea in the Rainbow. The Niobe, itself, would be manned by the crews of the Algerine and Shearwater and by British reservists. The boilers of the ship had had to be cleaned and overhauled, but the guns had not been removed he informed Hon. Dr. Pugsley.

Mr. A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, inquired as to the policy which the Militia Department was pursuing in regard to contracts for supplies, and was told by the Minister of Militia that opportunity was being given to all Canadian manufacurers, irrespective of politics, to tender.

Canadians Will Likely Take Their Place on the Firing Line.

Col. Huges also stated in reply to a query by Mr. E. M. MacDonald, as to the destination of the Canadian contingent, that Canada's offer of an army division had been accepted by the British War Office and that he had no information as to its destination. He presumed that it would take its place in the firing line in due time. The Prime Minister told Mr. MacDonald, in answer to another question, that one regiment of cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery from the permanent force would be sent with the Canadian contingent.

As regards engineers, he stated that Sir John Jackson, the well-known contractor, had offered his engineering staff for the use of the government in Canada.

Grant of $140 To Officers to Buy Uniforms

Hon. Dr. Pugsley thought is was scarcely fair that, whereas the country bought uniforms for its soldiers, officers had to furnish their own. Col. Hughes stated, in reply that he agreed with this, and that in the present case a grant of $140 was being given to each officer for his uniform.

Mr. J. J. Hughes of Prince Edward Island suggested that part of the $50,-000,000 vote might be expended on the purchase of potatoes in the province of Prince Edward Island which had a bumper crop, as a gift to the motherland. No commission would be charged the country if potatoes were bought in this province.

Mr. George H. Bradbury suggested that Prince Edward Island might make a gift of the potatoes, and there was considerable laughter.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald stated that numbers of workmen in Nova Scotia were threatened with the loss of their jobs, and suggested that steps should be taken to cope with the situation there.

Sir Robert Borden said, in reply, that he had met a deputation of business men and manufactures, and also a delegation representing organized labor, and discussed the matter. It had been suggested that co-operation between the government, employers and employes would be necessary to meet conditions created by the war, and this proposal was now being put in more definite form, to be considered again later.

War Vote Passed

Mr. W. F. Carroll of South Cape Breton, asked whether the government could not give advance orders for rails to meet the situation in Sydney, where the steel mills had been closed down, and other centres. The prime minister replied that an order for ten thousand tons of rails had recently been given, and would be supplemented, if possible, while an effort would be made to have the railways re-consider the cancellation of many of their orders for rails.

The bill to provide $50,000,000 was then passed.

There was considerable discussion of the two bills of the minister of finance, to conserve the commercial and financial interests of Canada, and with regard to the Dominion Notes Act. Mr. White stated that the present gold holdings, both by the dominion and by the chartered banks, as security against the note issue was approximately $120,000,000. The gold now held in the treasury against dominion notes totalled $91,735,584. Under the new legislation, whereby there may be a note issue up to $50,-000,000, against a holding of twenty-five per cent. in gold, the finance minister announced that the percentage of gold to total note issue would be 71.7 per cent. On July 31 last the percentage was eighty-one. The reduced percentage would still be larger than that held by the dominion prior to 1899.

Mr. A. K. MacLean asked for information as to how the government expected to raise the balance of the money required up till the end of the fiscal year, and not provided for either by the war taxes or by the supplementary notices. The finance minister said the only other course would be by loan, but he did not specify how the loans were to be raised under existing conditions of financial stringency.

WON ROAD RACE

Elgin Ills., Aug. 21.—The veteran Ralph De Palma won the Elgin road race today, doing the 301 miles in 4.05:10 1-10.

Anderson was second in 4.05:45 2-10. Ralph Mulford was third in 4.08:16.

A Serious Accident

Another driving accident resulting in more serious consequences happened on Wednesday when the horse with which Miss Bertha Jones of Welsford accompanied by her sister-in-law was driving became frightened and ran away near Head Line. The ladies were thrown out and Miss Jones' arm was broken in two places. Dr. Lewin of Welsford was summoned by telephone and gave the necessary medical assistance. Miss Jones was removed to her home at Welsford yesterday.

Cut This Out

Famous Specialist's Recipe for Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

If you know someone who is troubled with head noises, or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand to them, and you will have been the means of saving some poor sufferers perhaps from total deafness. Recent experiments have proved conclusively that catarrhal deafness, head noises, etc., were the direct cause of constitutional disease, and that salves, sprays, inhalers, etc., merely temporise with the complaint, and seldom, if ever, effect a permanent cure. This being so, much time and money has been spent of late by a noted specialist in perfecting a pure, gentle, yet effective tonic that would quickly dispel all traces of the catarrhal poison from the system. The effective prescription which was eventually formulated and which has aroused the belief that deafness will soon be extinct, is given below in understandable form, so that anyone can treat themselves in their own home at little expense.

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmint (Double Strength), about 75c. worth. Take this home, and add to it 1-4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of moist or granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

The first dose promptly ends the most distressing head noises, headaches, dullness, cloudy thinking, etc., while the hearing rapidly returns as the system is invigorated by the tonic action of the treatment. Loss of smell and mucus, dropping in the back of the throat are other symptoms that show the presence of catarrhal poison, and which are quickly overcome by this efficacious treatment. Nearly ninety per cent. of ear troubles are directly caused by catarrh, therefore there are but few people whose hearing cannot be restored by this simple home treatment. Every person who is troubled with head noises, catarrhal deafness, or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial. There is nothing better.

Important.—In ording Parmint always specify that you want Double Strength; your druggist has it or he can get it for you; if not, send 75c. to the International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P. Q., who make a speciality of it.

No handwriting is so good but Stephens' Ink will make it better

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WILL BUILD STEEL BALCONIES ON FRONT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL

At a special meeting of the county council held yesterday afternoon money was voted to build steel and concrete balconies along the front of the General Public Hospital at each story, so constructed as to be available as verandahs upon which patients may take the air and also to be used as fire escapes. The architect's estimate of the cost of the work was $7,400. The balconies will be ten feet wide and beds may be wheeled out on them.

There was a long discussion on the provision of a water supply for the proposed tuberculosis hospital on the municipal property at East St. John.

Warden McLellan was authorized to purchase a motor cycle for the use of the county policeman stationed in the parish of Simonds.

Those present were Com. McLellan, Frink, Wigmore, Potts, Russell of St. John; Black, Howard, Smith of St. Martins; Carson, Shillington, Stephenson of Simonds; Dean of Musquash, Golding, Bryant, O'Brien of Lancaster.

The question of building the tuberculosis hospital came up again and it was explained that a contract had not been let because arrangements for a water supply had not been made.

Coun. Dean said if the hospital commission got a guarantee that water would be supplied, a contract would be let at once.

Coun. Wigmore said Norton Griffiths' Company had agreed to allow a connection with their pipes to supply the hospital. It would cost about $3,300 to make the connections with the Norton Griffiths' pipe. To lay a new main from the city's system to the proposed hospital would cost about $34,000. He was satisfied that the Norton Griffiths' connection would give a satisfactory supply. The city of St. John would have to lay a permanent main to East St. John in course of time.

The mayor said the city should supply water within its limits before laying a large main to East St. John. He said the hospital should be built, though they would have additional burdens next year, possibly a war tax. He thought, however, the estimate of $3,300 for water connections was large.

The warden—I've heard the Norton Griffiths did not always get all the water they wanted, owing to leakage.

Com. Wigmore—I suggested they put a tank at the top of the hospital to assure a steady supply. The Norton Griffiths Company makes a large draft. Sometimes they don't get water at the end of the breakwater where they supply the dredges. But there is no leakage to the point where the hospital would connect.

Coun. Potts said there was some effort to hold up the hospital. Council should have kept the building of it in its own hands.

Coun. Dean resented these statements.

The warden—The commissioners of the hospital are simply notifying us of their difficulties. It is up to them to say whether the arrangement proposed to supply water is satisfactory.

Coun. Wigmore—They haven't authority to incur an extra liability of $3,300.

Com. Wigmore moved that the council authorize an issue of bonds of $3,-300 to make the water connections.

The Warden said the motion was useless. The city of St. John was the purveyor of water. It should carry its pipes to the property line of the hospital

Com. Wigmore's motion was seconded by Com. Russell and passed subject to the approval of the legal advisors of the city and county.

Com. Wigmore then moved that this council advise the commissioners of the Tuberculosis Hospital to proceed with the construction of a building on getting a guarantee from the city that it would give a satisfactory water supply. This was carried.

The Warden said he thought a motor cycle would be better than a horse for the county police officer. He could get a good cycle for $390. and cost of maintenance would be less than for a horse.

Com. Wigmore—"How would a cycle work in winter?"

The Warden—"Well it could not be operated in heavy snow. But automobiles run practically all winter."

Com. Potts moved that the warden be authorized to purchase a motor cycle. He said a motor cycle would be a good thing to find out how fast automobiles run.

The mayor—"I hope the policeman will exercise more discretion than users of these machines about St. John. These motor cycles are the most dangerous things in the streets of St. John. They race about at a rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour. It's a disgrace."

Com. Bryant—"There's the same danger in Fairville."

Com. Howard said the county policeman was not allowed to place a prisoner in the city lockup, and the city magistrate refused to hear cases against those he arrested.

On motion it was decided to allow the warden to purchase the cycle.

The council then went into private session.

Coal Will Go Up.

Freights on American Hard Coal have advanced so much as to increase the cost of American Hard Coal about 65 cents a ton since war has been declared, but if you order promptly from Gibbon and Co., Limited, you can get your American Hard Coal before another advance in the price of coal occurs.

Dominion Trust Company

The Perpetual Trustee.
Paid Up Capital and Reserve over $3,000,000.00

Even in times of peace it is clearly the duty of every responsible person to make a will.

But this is a time of war! Can there be any question as to the importance of putting your affairs in order at the earliest possible moment.

Those who have done this are perfectly free to give themselves to the service of the motherland in her present war for peace.

The Dominion Trust Company has assisted in drawing up hundreds of wills and will gladly help you.

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