

# 100,000 CANADIANS OFFER FOR THE WAR

Colonel Hughes Tells Parliament of the Eagerness to Enlist—Prorogation of the House Marked by Eloquent and Patriotic Words of Many Members.

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 \$80,000,000 is appropriated to the militia, that sum including transport, maintenance and pay of troops, and \$60,000,000 is the contemplated naval expenditure not inclusive of the purchase of the two Clifton submarines, the cost of which was \$1,150,000. These figures 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 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 the question of 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 1st.

There was considerable embarrassment manifested on the government benches when this information was submitted to the house, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier simply nodded his assent to the appropriation, and Hon. Dr. Pugsley, the naval policy critic of the day, went by passing on to the transaction 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, who was fighting British battles in the rain, was endorsed by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who made the announcement that Hon. Dr. Borden, postmaster general in the Laurier cabinet, was now in the Belgian ranks. Dr. Borden, who was recently married in Belgium, was in that country at the outbreak of hostilities. He immediately left his post in the Belgian military service.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux's announcement was greeted by rousing cheers from both sides of the house, and in consequence a French Canadian Liberal member of parliament from Quebec, Mr. Lemieux suggested that the government should 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. Borden.

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

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

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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.**  
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During the discussion it was suggested by Hon. Wm. Pugsley that Canada, which had been already 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.

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The bill to provide \$30,000,000 was then passed.

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On July 31 last the percentage was 81. The reduced percentage would still be larger than that held by the dominion prior to 1897.

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 notes.

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.

In regard to the provision allowing banks to issue notes against securities pledged with the minister of finance, Mr. White said that a committee of the Bankers' Association, with the treasury board, would pronounce upon the matter.

Mr. Carroll, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. McCurdy each registered a plea that the government should see to it that while the banks were reaping advantage they should be required to grant additional consideration to manufacturers and other trading credits at the present time.

"We are making very large concessions to the banks," said Mr. Sinclair, "but they are making no concessions to our citizens."

Mr. Carroll declared that it was time that the balance of bank stock and the bankers made some sacrifices, as well as the rest of the people of Canada. He suggested that the government should prevent the banks charging more than seven per cent interest on all necessary loans.

Mr. McCurdy said that already the banks had indicated that there was to be a considerable curtailment of credit during the coming winter. He thought the government should see to it that every solvent concern was able to secure credit from the banks at a reasonable rate of interest.

Both bills were put through their third reading and passed by a large majority.

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## ST. JOHN OFFICERS TO VALCARTIER ON SHORT NOTICE

Dr. Murray MacLaren Leaves to Take Charge of Military Hospital and Capt. Ronald A. McAvity Accepted for Foreign Service.

Monday, Aug. 24.  
The square shouldered captain in the navy blue uniform and with his white topped service cap perched jauntily to one side of his head, came to a halt. "Company—about," he shouted and the long red lines stiffened quickly to the attention. "Right turns from front by the right quick march," and the detachment of 186 men volunteered for foreign service from the 62nd Fusiliers of St. John had started on their long journey to Europe in the empire's defence.

Out through the big army doors they marched in perfect time, each face turned earnestly to the future and every man in determination to do his duty to the king and empire and bring no discredit to the people of the Loyalist city of St. John. Headed by a platoon of the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, and the full band of the 62nd Fusiliers, they swung gaily into the city streets to the tune of the British Grenadiers.

Ever since the word came on Friday night that the regiment was to leave by the 5:30 train on Saturday evening and proceed to the mobilization grounds at Valcartier, every one in the detachment, officers and men alike, had been in a state of excited anticipation.

The Last Good-Bye.  
Up till noon Saturday the time had been given over to the men to say good-bye to friends and loved ones, but at 1 o'clock all leave was stopped and the men had set about getting the camp and personal effects ready for shipment. During the afternoon different group photographs were taken of the men, and about 4 o'clock they paraded into the army by sections to turn in their rifles and equipment. As they turned in their equipment of leather leggings, canvas duffle bags, canvas haversacks, water bottles and carrying straps. These received the men were taken back to the camp grounds for supper and to make their final preparations.

Among the contributions received were cigars from A. & J. Isaacs packages of "Book Easer" for distribution among the individual men of the St. Vincent's and High School Alumnæ working together; chocolates from William Hawley; a box of cigars from the Rev. George McAvity, and tobacco from Mrs. Frank Stetson.

Shortly after 5:30 o'clock the call to arms was sounded, and the detachment was lined up in three platoons on the camp grounds and paraded into the army, where they lined up in two files and were briefly addressed by the mayor.

**Mayor's Address.**  
His worship said in part: "To the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of all rank I would like to suggest some words on behalf of the city to convey to you some small appreciation of the feeling in which your valor and gallantry in the face of the enemy is being followed by the people of St. John."

King Haakon, a son of Hon. J. D. Hazen, has volunteered for service with the 3rd Canadian Artillery, St. John battery.

It is understood that in addition to Major Magee, Lieut. C. F. Inches, Ralph Hayes and Kelly are to accompany the artillery contingent to Europe.

**BATTLES IN AUGUST.**  
The latter part of August is full of anniversaries of great battles. Tuesday was the date of Gravelotte in which the cavalry of the French did such splendid work against the Germans, out-battled them in 1870. The 24th is the anniversary of Vimera in the brilliant victory of Waterloo. On the same day falls the anniversary of the taking of the Taku Forts in China, a feat that may soon be repeated by our Canadian forces.

German possession of Kiao Chiao, Bosworth, when the Tudors first came to the English throne, was August 26, 1485, and the 30th is the anniversary of Plevna, and the 31st of Lord Roberts' entry into Kanadabur in 1880.