MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

BELGIANS LEAVE BRUSSELS TO GERMANS; RETIRE WITHOUT GIVING FIGHT TO THE ENEMY

The Germans have taken Brussels, the capital of Belgium—already rich in warfare's history and in art and culture. It was here that the Duke of Wellington danced at night and sallied forth in the morning to meet his army at Quatre Bras for the battle of Waterloo. Once strongly fortified, the capital for years had been without armament with which to resist attack.

The German army, it was officially reported last night, was pressing its advantage in Brussels by throwing large numbers of troops into the city, while the Belgians were retreating unmolested on to Antwerp, to which city the seat of government was moved a few days ago.

The official announcement of the German victory at Brussels did not mention the casualties of either side.

French official advices stated that Muelhausen, in Alsace, has been recaptured by the French from the Germans, who were said to be retreating on the Rhine; but in Lorraine, it was admitted, the Germans had forced the French to fall back on their bases.

The Russians claimed successes in outpost skirmishes on the Austrian and German frontiers.

Confirmation was received last night of the report that Emperor William had ordered resistance to any Japanese effort to seize Kiao-Chau.

London, Aug. 21, 1.20 a.m.—The Germans have at last occupied Brussels, but in Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The latest report is that the French have re-captured Muelhausen, and it still seems true that, after eighteen days of fighting, there are no German troops on French soil.

On Germany's eastern frontier there has been considerable outpost fighting, which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration.

There has, however, been no big collision in this region as yet. Austria is too much engaged with Russia and with the need of helping Germany to make much progress in her campaign against Servia.

No news whatever has been received of any naval movements, either in the North Sea or the Mediterranean.

The death of Pope Pius will be made the occasion for another effort to bring about peace. It is stated that when the Conclave meets in Rome to elect a new pope, it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace, and will ask the United States to aid it in bringing about tranquility.

According to the small amount of news that has been allowed to come in from Berlin, something like normal conditions prevail in the German capital. The price of food is declining, and now that the movements of the troops have been accomplished, a general resumption of work on railways is beginning.

Confirmation has been received of the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to any effort Japan may make to seize Kiao-Chau.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS IN FORCE.

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 haivng been engaged by the Germans.

Along with the announcement of the fall of Brussels, the official statement says:

"Our troops have met with brilliant success in Alsace, especially between Muelhausen and Altkirch. The Germans, retreating on the Rhine, left in our hands many prisoners and twenty-four 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 strongly established on the Seille and along the canal from the Marne to the Rhine."

FRENCH TAKE TOWN WITH BAYONET.

Paris, Aug. 20, 3 p.m.—The re-occupation of Muelhasen, Alsace, by French troops is announced officially here today. The re-capture of Muelhasen was preceded by a very severe battle during which the French troops took one of the suburbs at the point of the bayonet. They also took as the result of their victory, six German cannon and six ammunition wagons.

The official note says the situation in the Vosges Mountains is unchanged.

In Lorraine, it is stated, the French line extends from the north of Saarburg, passing by Morhange to Delmene.

The situation in the Duchy of Luxemburg and in Belgium is unchanged.

HEAVIER DUTIES TO PAY FOR WAR

Large Increase on Sugar, Coffee, Spirits and Tobacco

OTHER CHARGES SMALL

Decrease in Revenue and Increase in Expenditures Make New Methods Necessary—Dr. Pugsley Opposes Moratorium

Ottawa, Aug. 20—Canada's first war budget was presented to parliament in half an hour's statement by the minister of finance this afternoon. To partially meet a condition where the revenues will be less than last year by some $35,000,000 and expenditures greater by over $60,000,000, war taxes on sugar and coffee, two of the necessities of life, and on tobacco and spirits, two of the luxuries, with minor consequential changes affecting some forty items in the tariff schedules, are imposed.

For the balance of the fiscal year the government estimates that it will have to raise at least $43,000,000 exclusive of the present sources of revenue.

The vote of $50,000,000 for war and defence purposes was put through the resolution stage in just one minute.

Blocked Liquor Dealers' Scheme.

Only once, when the minister announced that an effort had been made by "certain brewers, distillers and liquor dealers" to dodge the prospective tax designed to enable Canada to do her part in defence of her soil and in aid of the empire, and that discovery of their action had led to the taxation dating back to Aug. 7, was there any manifestation on the part of the members. The declaration that the effort of the liquor men in question had been abortive was greeted by prolonged cheering from both sides of the house, while cries of "Oh, oh," and groans followed the minister's statement concerning the disclosure of the scheme in the official returns.

From these special war taxes, in paying which each citizen was contributing directly to the defence of the empire, an additional revenue of about $7,000,000 would be derived, it was estimated, during the remainder of the fiscal year. This left over $36,000,000 to be provided by borrowing. Under these circumstances the finance minister was taking legislative authority to amend the dominion notes act to increase the amount of notes which may be issued against a 25 per cent margin of gold from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. This would give an additional $15,000,000 free money borrowed from our own people on the dominion's credit which would be used to supplement borrowings.

When the resolution empowering the government to enact moratorium legislation was in committee, Mr. White explained that it appeared at the present time that there was no necessity for a moratorium, either in general or limited scope. The legislation proposed was simply precautionary, and would enable the governor-in-council, if he saw fit, to apply a moratorium in general or limited scope.

Hon. William Pugsley, of St. John, however, objected strongly. He said it was better to run the risks of a few people being sued than to create a condition by which debtors could snap their fingers at creditors. It was a very grave step to take, he said, and would effect the credit of every individual in Canada and in the United States.

Mr. White declared that discussion of the question might well be postponed until later.

WANTED
Another Million
People to use
Indsor
ble Salt

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH IN SUPPORT OF PREMIER ASQUITH

Had Hoped at First to Stay Out of the War But Justified England's Course Throughout

Folowing the great speech of Premier Asquith in the British Commons, justifying Britain's course in regarl to the war, Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, spoke in part as follows:—

Mr. Bonar Law, (Lancashire, Bootle.)—No minister has ever fulfilled a duty more responsible or in regard to which the responsibility was more acutely felt than that which has just been fulfilled by the right hon. gentleman. This is not a time for speech-making, and I should have been quite ready to leave the statement which he has given to the committee as the expression of the view, not of a party, but of a nation. (Cheers.) But as this, I think, will be the only opportunity which will be given for expressing the views of a large section of this House, I feel that I am bound to make it clear to the committee and to the country what is the attitude of His Majesty's Opposition on this question. There are two things which I desire to impress upon the committee. The first is that we have dreaded war and have longed for peace as strongly as any section of this committee; and the second is that in our belief we are in a state of war against our will, and that we, as a nation, have done everything in our power to prevent such a condition of things arising. (Cheers.) When this crisis first arose I confess that I was one of those who had the impulse to hope that even though a European conflagration took place, we might be able to stay out. I had that hope strongly. But in a short time I became convinced that into this war we should inevitably be drawn and that it really was a question only whether we should enter it honorably or be dragged into it with dishonor. (Cheers.)

I remember that on the first occasion after the retirement of my right hon, friend (Mr. Balfour) when I had to speak on foreign affairs I made this statement. It perhaps is wrong, though I do not think so even yet. I said that if ever war arose between Great Britain and Germany it would not be due to inevitable causes, for I did not believe in an inevitable war, but it would be due to human folly. (Cheers.) It is due to human folly and to human wickedness, (cheers), but neither the folly nor the wickedness is here. (Cheers.) What other course was open to us? It is quite true, as the Foreign Secretary explained to the House the other day, that we were under no formal obligations to take part in such a struggle. But every member in this House knows that the entente meant this in the minds of this government and of every other government, that if any of the three powers were attacked aggressively the others would be expected to step in and to give their aid. (Hear, hear).

The question, therefore, to my mind, was this: Was this war in any way provoked by those who will now be our allies? No one who has read the White Paper can hesitate to answer that question. I am not going to go into it even as fully as the Prime Minister has done; but I would remind the House of this, that in this white paper is contained a statement made by the German Ambassador, I think at Vienna, that Russia was not in a condtion and could not go to war. And in the same letter are found these words:—"As for Germany, she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter." Now, everyone for years has known that the key to peace or war lay in Berlin, and at this crisis no one doubts that Berlin, if it had chosen, could have prevented this terrible conflict. (Cheers.) I am afraid that the miscalculation which was made about Russia was made also about us. The despatch which the right hon. gentleman referred to is a despatch of a nature which I believe would not have been addressed to Great Britain if it had been believed that our hands were free and that we held the position which we had always held before the entente. That at least is my belief.

Concluding, Mr. Bonar Law said:

There is one thing more only I wish to say. This is the affair of the nation. Everyone would desire to help. There will be a great deal of work to be done which cannot be done by the government. I was glad the Prime Minister has already asked the co-operation of my right hon. friends the members for West Birmingham and the Strand. They gladly came. But I am sure I speak not for this bench but for the whole of our party when I say that the government has only got to requisition anyone of us and we will serve them and our country to the best of our ability. (Loud cheers.)

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.

LOCAL SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR FRONT

Impressive Scenes as Volunteers Say Farewell

FIRST SECTION OF 160

Men Parade Through Crowded and Decorated Streets to Martial Music — Artillery Officers Announced

With the 62nd regimental band playing "God Save the King," and hoarse cheers, tingling with emotion, rising from several thousand throats, a special I. C. R. train pulled out of the city last night about seven o'clock, having on board more than one hundred and sixty gallant youths leaving for Valcartier, Que., whence they will cross the ocean for foreign service. The troops departing, paraded at the armory about 6.15 and there they were addressed by Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity, who congratulated them upon their soldierly appearance, and their heroic action in going to the aid of the Motherland, concluding with a call for cheers which was lustily answered.

The scene at the depot was such as to impress the stoutest of hearts. The smiles on the faces of the brave lads leaving their fond ones at home were answered with the tears of those by whom they were held most dear, and a curious sense of emotion pervaded all. There seemed to be an air of expectant anxiety among the friends and relatives and there was more of silence than of noisy demonstration, as though all realized what the parting might mean. That God might watch over the soldier lads while away while thousands of miles of ocean breadth, and the long grim line of war, separate them from loved ones at home, was the wish of many a mother, wife, or other relative saddened at the thought of separation.

Vigorous rounds of handshaking—a tense, hearty grip as though the owners of the hands were aware of the eventfulness of the parting—were in order, but the only cheering of any consequence was given as Mayor Frink closed a brief but able speech, with a request for the same. Lieut. Gov. Wood also spoke, and both he and the mayor were given an attentive hearing, their words making a strong impression upon the crowds assembled. Meanwhile the 62nd band played several martial and spirited airs, and continued with "God Save the King" as the train drew away from the station with its brave volunteers aboard, starting before the warning could be given to loving mothers, wives, or sweethearts who, in their eagerness for a last farewell, had boarded the cars, and were reluctant to utter a final goodbye until the wheels of the train began to move and they tearfully withdrew.

Artillery Officers.

Besides Major F. C. Magee and Major J. T. McGowan, two other officers of the 3rd regiment Canadian Artillery, have volunteered for foreign service. They are Lieut. Ralph St. C. Hayes, son of R. T. Hayes, and Lieut. Lawrence St. G. Kelly, manager of the Royal Trust Co.

Lieut-Col. B. R. Armstrong yesterday received orders to recruit for foreign service up to 284 N. C. O.'s and men, 100 more than already enlisted. It has not yet been learned when the members of the artillery or the 62nd regiment will be called upon to leave for Valcartier.

Substantial donations for the men on the island have been received from Thomas Bell and John C. Calhoun. Part of Mr. Calhoun's donation was used for the purchase of a gramophone, W. H. Thorne & Co. donating records.

A TIME FOR CALMNESS AND COOLNESS

(Toronto World)

Nothing can be gained by anyone through falling into panic. The more nearly we can all go along just as if there was no war at all, the more effectually will we be able to help the empire, and our own country in particular. A good deal depends on how long the war continues as to the effect on those of us who have to stay at home and provide the wherewithal for the fighting men. It is not a wholly ignoble task to keep those well supplied in the field who are able to go.

We should expect our wealthy and prominent men to take the lead in showing their confidence at this time. Probably the corporations, who are said to have no consciences, may be regarded as most likely to show consideration for their material interests first of all. The corporations generally do get in wrong with the public and the people. If they show more consideration for themselves in this crisis than for the public interest they will have to take their share of the general execration which is being poured out upon the kaiser. But the people will be able to survive even the corporations. Men, animate and warm-blooded, are worth more to the world than cold-blooded machines, whether wearing imperial crowns or existing by charter.

However long the war may last, our business is to keep our heads level. Sir Hiram Maxim says it may all be over in three months. "Pray that it be not in the winter time" was the warning given of old. We may well pray that hostilities be over before the winter sets in. But, whether or not, we must preserve our balance, even when we have none at the bank, and remember that other people have come through trials as great as this before now. No one gets a bigger cross than he is able to carry.

At a dog show held in Eastbourne, London, recently, the smallest dog on exhibition, also the tinniest one in the world, weighed only 15 ounces and can rest comfortably in a woman's purse.

Remember

It is wise to get rid quickly of ailments of the organs of digestion—of headache, languor, depression of spirits—the troubles for which the best corrective is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Useful for Over 500 Purposes

"GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT."

To Put on Flesh and Increase Weight

A Physician's Advice.

Most thin people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Thin folks stay thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They just absorb enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition I always recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but is a scientific combination of six of the most effective and powerful flesh-building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

To Help Nature Shed a Bad Complexion

Beauty devotees are enthusiastic over the beautifying qualities of mercolized wax. Nothing discovered within recent years accomplishes so much, so quickly, without harm, at such small expense. The principal reason for its wonderful merit is that it works in harmony with physiological laws. Instead of hiding complexion defects, it removes them. It actually takes off the aged, faded, sallow freckled or blotchy cuticle, gently, gradually, causing no inconvenience. It is Nature's way of renewing complexions. When the natural process is retarded because of deficient circulation or nerve tone, mercolized wax comes to the rescue and hastens the skin shedding. The new complexion which appears is a natural one, youthful, healthy, exquisitely beautiful. If you've never tried mercolized wax, get an ounce of it at the drugstore, use at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Another natural beautifying treatment—for wrinkled skin—is to bathe the face in a lotion made by dissolving an ounce of saxolite in a half-pint witch hazel. This is remarkably and instantaneously effective.

Man Was Made From Dust

Dust Settles—Are You a Man?

if so, settle down to the business end of life and do your shopping at our Month-End Sale that starts Friday, 21st, and continues till last of August.

Men's Norfolk Suits
Worth $18.00
For $11.98

Men's Blue Worsted Suits
Worth $14.00
For $10.50

Men's Tweed Suits
Worth $12.00
For $7.98

Men's Blue Worsted Suits
Worth $20.00
$15.98

Special Prices on Men's New Fall Overcoats
--AT--

Wilcox
Charlotte St.
Cor. Union

A Blue Ribbon Fan

I don't know of anything that tastes as good to me as

Pabst Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality

It quenches my thirst. It refreshes me. It agrees with me. For a beer that is just right Pabst Blue Ribbon is my choice every time.

Richard Sullivan & Co.
Tel. Main 839
44-46 Dock Street ST. JOHN N. B.

Copyright 1914, Pabst Brewing Co.