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PROBS—FAIR

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JAPAN ENTERS WAR OF NATIONS; GERMANS AND ALLIES MEET IN FIRST BIG BATTLE

PROROGATION OF WAR SESSION

ONE OF MOST INSPIRING EVENTS IN PARLIAMENT'S HISTORY

All Differences Buried as Speakers Express Their Hopes for Empire's Triumph ---Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. Foster and Others Eloquently Refer to Departure of Canada's Sons To Fight for Motherland.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Canada's war parliament is over. Historic in its inception, memorable in its execution, it rose to its highest in its last hour. Deeply conscious of the solemnity of the hour, members silently awaited the arrival of His Royal Highness and prorogation. At the open door of the chamber Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier conferred in low tones. The strains of martial music could be faintly heard—one thousand men—the flower of the country's youth and manhood were marching to waiting trains to convey them to Valcartier. Thousands of citizens lined the capital's streets.

Glad in khaki service uniforms, Col. Hughes rias and in characteristic fashion tells the House that one hundred thousand young Canadians have volunteered for the front, and the members break into cheers. It is a big moment in the life of the nation, and the pent up feeling of the House breaks forth into a scene, such as had never before been witnessed by its oldest members, such as its youngest can only hope will be witnessed some time again. Dr. Michael Clark, the eloquent, big-hearted Englishman from Red Deer is up. The clarion-like voice so often heard in the thick of fierce political controversy is softly solemn and subdued. Generously he forgets the scars and wounds of the past and pays splendid tribute to the "efficiency, patriotism, and energy" of the government when faced with a great crisis.

WE MUST FIGHT TO THE END.

"While giving heed to the words of the divine book, let not him that putteth on his armor, boast as he that putteth it off," he declares at the close of a speech of deep feeling and power, "we solemnly realize that in this fight there can and must be no let up. We must fight on to the end. We must fight till victory is won for what we believe to be right."

"I thank the member from Red Deer for what he has said," said Col. Hughes, with manifest emotion. "It comes from the heart. May I say to the House that the member for Red Deer is giving a son to the service of the country, one of his boys is going with this contingent."

PREMIER'S INSPIRING CONFIDENCE IN CANADA'S VOLUNTEERS.

Sir Robert Borden was laboring under the deepest emotion. He thanked Dr. Clark for his words of appreciation, recounted the difficulties that had confronted the government, paid an earnest tribute to the patriotism of the oppositely, and eloquently upon the heroism and high courage of the Belgian nation, and closed with an inspiring expression of confidence in the men of the Canadian contingent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not in the House at the moment, and Hon. George P. Graham rose to speak for the opposition. "What we have done we will gladly do again," he said. "This is not a duty, it is a privilege. We have had our differences in the past, all free peoples have them. But in the hour of peril we forget that we are Liberals or Conservatives, Irishmen or Frenchmen, Englishmen or Scotchmen. I am denied a personal representation in this contingent. If Providence had dealt differently with me—the great voice dropped to almost a whisper—"I would have had a son going to the front." A deep roll of sympathetic cheers greeted the ex-minister here, and it was some moments before he could continue. "Let us hope," he concluded, "that when the fumes of war have passed away that it will be said of our sons that they did their duty and died."

This bit of eloquence, gushing from the heart, touched the House to its very depths, and the applause which greeted its close was more eloquent than the loudest applause.

"I feel the solemnity of this hour," began Sir George Foster, in a voice that was barely audible. "I don't know why. We are meeting as a band of Canadians of different languages, different nationalities. We never met on an occasion when we felt so much as on, as in this historic hour. The last four days have vindicated public and parliamentary life in Canada for all time to come. It has shown that we can forget partisanship when our country's future is at stake." The issues of war are never certain. Right does not always triumph. Twenty million seasoned men may soon meet face to face. Will right and truth triumph now, or will it be many years?

One solemn thought is pressed upon us: It is that there is more to war than the first march out, the first flaunting of flags, the first blaring of trumpets. The homes of the heroic Belgians are in flames, their fields devastated, their wives and children fed. We haven't had that yet, but our turn may come. Put on the full armor of courage. Do not be daunted by reverses.

"Some of our companions march out today. They are going to the front. They have our best wishes, our deepest prayers. I cannot say more, and I would be sorry to say less. The time of trial is upon us. It will do us good in the end—here his voice dropped to a whisper—"May God sustain the right."

Sir George dropped back into his seat. For a moment there was a great hush, and then the House broke in a deep rolling cheer, which rose into volume after volume, and continued for many minutes. The House knew that it had listened to a speech that reached the "highest mark in Canadian parliamentary eloquence." Sir George Foster was never greater in his life. It was a speech fervent, vivid, powerful, that solemn type of simple oration which springs from the heart, and which no man can deliver more than a few times in a lifetime, and then only if he is inspired by a noble and lofty cause, a speech that gushed from the heart and touched the conscience, sufficient in itself to establish a reputation for any man.

Three knocks on the Commons door tells the members that the Black Rod has arrived—that His Royal Highness has come to prorogue Parliament. They file to the Senate chamber, and listen to His Royal Highness invoke the blessing of God upon their work. There is no revelry at the leave-taking, no parting merriment. Slowly and silently, the members and senators disperse, Canada's war Parliament is over. Saturday will be a memorable day in this country; prorogation saw three great speeches by Sir George P. Foster, Sir Robert Borden and Hon. George P. Graham. The speech of Sir George Foster, delivered with deep emotion, will rank as one of the great utterances of history. But the session was essentially a business session, and much business was done. Probably the most interest in the country will be

TWO MILLION MEN LINKED IN DEATH

GRAPPLE IN FIRST BIG BATTLE OF WAR; FIGHTING ALONG A HUNDRED MILES

When Our Boys Went to War



Scene in front of the Union Depot on Saturday evening when the Overseas Contingent from the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, under command of Captain H. E. C. Sturdee entrained for Valcartier, Quebec.

directed upon the war tax upon sugar, coffee, spirits and tobacco, which will provide the greatest revenue, will be the increase of one cent per pound on sugar.

In view of this light taxation imposed by the government through the customs and excise increases imposed by the Minister of Finance, and adopted by parliament, it is interesting to note that practically all nations in time of war, and most in times of peace, have imposed duties on tea and sugar. Such taxes are as follows, in the several countries mentioned:

Tea—Great Britain, 10 cents per lb. during 1904-5, rate was 16 cts. Sugar, 1 cent per lb., 1901-9.

Germany—Tea, 10 1/2 cents per lb.; sugar 2 cents per lb.

Norway—Tea, 12 cents; sugar, 2 1/2 cents.

Russia—Tea, 16 to 44 cents; sugar, 6 cents.

France—Tea, 18 to 34 1/2 cents; sugar, 2 1/2 cents.

Austria-Hungary—Tea, 19 1/2 to 22 cents; sugar, 4 cents.

Italy—Tea, 22 cents; sugar 3 cents.

United States—Sugar until March 1, 1914, \$1.50 per 100 lbs, now \$1.36 per 100 lbs.

DUTY ON TEA WOULD BE A HARDSHIP FOR POORER CLASSES.

The government naturally had under consideration the question of placing a duty on tea, but it was thought advisable, on account of its large consumption by the poorer classes of the community, not to resort to the taxation of this commodity, which is now on the free list. A tax of ten cents per pound on tea which is the present tax in the United Kingdom, would have produced an additional revenue, based upon the importations of last year of \$3,500,000 annually. It is thought here that the rise in tea which has taken place throughout Canada, may have been due to the expectation of speculators, who hoped to profit by an increase in the duties upon the people's favorite beverage. Apart from this there would seem to be no reason why the price of tea should have so suddenly advanced.

In connection with the finance bill which was introduced by the Minister of Finance it was made perfectly clear by the minister that in the opinion of the government no moratorium either of a general or a limited character, was necessary now or likely to be in the future. The legislation is enabling only, and follows the lines of the act passed by the imperial parliament two weeks ago as a precautionary war measure. Continued on page 2.

TRIESTE TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH FORCES?

Alleged Proclamation by British Admiral at Malta Sent to People at Trieste Assuring Them They Will be Saved from Rigors of War—Dardanelles Open for Commerce.

Rome, Aug. 22, via Paris, Aug. 23.—The Gazette, of Venice, has published what purports to be a copy of a proclamation prepared at Malta by the British admiral and addressed to the citizens at Trieste, in Austria, in anticipation of the occupation of their city.

The people of Trieste are assured that they will be saved from the rigors of war, and they are urged to resume their commerce by sea.

While the authenticity of this proclamation has not been established, it is said to have made a very deep impression in Italy.

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch to the Evening News from Rome says it

LT.-COL. McLEOD TO COMMAND N.B. REGIMENT

Leaves Tomorrow for Valcartier—First Indian to Enlist for Foreign Service Will Likely Go With Second Contingent.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Aug. 23.—Lt. Col. H. F. McLeod is to leave for Valcartier on Tuesday evening to take command of the New Brunswick Regiment going to the front.

Recruits are being taken on at No. 3 military depot for the second contingent from the 71st Regiment and the next draft will leave here Monday night. The first Indian from the reserves in New Brunswick has offered his services and will probably go with the second contingent. A former Imperial army man who was serving a term in jail for stealing a ride on a train, has also enlisted, having requested his release some time ago to get a chance to go to the front.

On Saturday three were examined at the military hospital. They are Percy Gillis, Reuben Stapley and John Ward. Stapley is an old Imperial man, having seen 19 years service. At the time of his honorable discharge he was a quartermaster sergeant. He has three medals, one for the South African expedition. With Stapley came Ward, who is an employee of the former on his farm at Nashvaak. Ward is an old army man of the United States, having been a member of engineering corps at Sacramento, Calif. He was three years in service. An armed guard is now watching the waterworks pumping station of Fredericton.

The contract for the Kitchen-Johnson Building on Queen street has been let to Thomas Myles, St. Marys. The material to be used is concrete blocks and it will be supplied by the Concrete Builders Limited of Gibsons.

The Cathedral Representatives of the naval and military establishments attended the burial ceremony.

Constantinople, Aug. 23.—Via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 23.—The Porte has sent a circular telegram to the foreign diplomatic representatives here, declaring that the Dardanelles are now open to all commercial vessels.

English Troops have Emerged into Open and are Fighting Side by Side with France --- Million Germans, Flower of Kaiser's Army; Face to Face with Allies --- Half Dozen Big Battles Going on --- Japan Has Declared War.

Bulletin—Tokio, Aug. 23.—The Emperor of Japan today declared war upon Germany. This action was taken at the expiration of the time of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiao-Chow.

The Japanese government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea.

London, Aug. 23.—The Japanese embassy announced today that the Emperor of Japan had this day issued an imperial rescript declaring war upon Germany.

(Special Cable to The Standard Through International News Service.) London, Aug. 23.—Along a hundred miles of fighting line at least two million men are linked in death grapple in the first pitched battle of the war. Since Saturday the struggle has waged from Mons, on the southern side of Belgium to Luxembourg, on the frontier. The English expeditionary force has emerged into the open and is fighting at the side of the French. One million Germans, the flower of the Kaiser's army, are face to face with the allied troops and with cavalry charge and cannonade, and hand to hand encounter of infantry is going on with the destinies of Europe trembling in the balance.

We know only that the clash occurred. No details as to how the issue of strife goes are permitted to emerge from behind the curtain enveloping the scene. It will be days, maybe weeks, before the decisive result is attained and the world permitted to know.

The titanic engagement in which half a dozen battles are simultaneously being fought, any one of which dwarfs Gettysburg or Waterloo by comparison, is going on. At Mons, at Givet, along both banks of the river Meuse, down at Neufchateau and along toward Arlon, embattled powers are struggling with varying success. At Luttre, in Hainault Province, where Mons is located, a bloody battle is in progress between Charleroi and Namur. Another great struggle is in progress with the French on the offensive and reported meeting with success. From Namur to Charleroi, a distance of fifteen miles, another battle is raging to halt the German advance toward Dinant, six miles from the frontier. With Brussels captured, the Germans apparently are making no effort to advance on Antwerp. Instead forces which occupied Brussels are now passing through the city toward the French border.

Paris, Aug. 23.—First detailed accounts of the great battle between Serbians and Austrians which lasted seven days in territory between Sabak and Leahnitz arrived by telegraph from Kragujevatz sent by Henry Barby, war correspondent of the Paris Journal.

London, Aug. 23.—The Germans have entered Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, according to The Standard this evening. Why the official press bureau is unable to confirm this, it is accepted as a fact as no resistance was offered at either place. The German occupation of a seaport within a few miles from the Kentish coast has caused a flurry of worry in London. The majority of the papers are frank in the fear that this may mean an air invasion of England. Most critics maintain this an impossibility, but Londoners for years have faced a mental picture of Zeppelins dropping bombs into their city. On the side the German advance appears now to be progressing slowly but none the less surely. From several sources came the news of the defeat of French advance posts in the Vosges Mountains where they established themselves early in the war. The French were forced to fall back in disorder. The losses on both sides were enormous. The Germans moved forward in overwhelming number opening their attack by a cavalry charge supported by a terrific artillery fire. The French despite a gallant resistance were forced to abandon their positions. The bombardment of the forts of Namur was continued all day. The advance, as at Liege, sent the main forces of the French, realized the necessity of reducing them before leaving their lines of communication at the mercy of a rear attack.

FRENCH DRIVEN OUT OF LORRAINE

The French war office admits that their forces have been driven out of Lorraine by the Germans who outnumbered the French. Enormous bodies of the enemy are reported moving steadily forward. Another huge army composed of both Germans and Austrians is sweeping through Alsace and is now within five miles of Mulhausen which was recently re-occupied by the French. An attempt by this force to cut off the French at Mulhausen from their base at Belfort was almost successful.

Japan will enter the war tonight unless the Kaiser yields to their ultimatum. This must be sent by ten o'clock, New York time, or Japan's fleet, which already is in position, will bombard Tsing Tau. Diplomats are unanimous that Germany won't answer the ultimatum at all. Information received from an official source is that the tenth division of the Japanese army were loaded on transports last Friday and have been sent to make a landing under the guns of the fleet and will occupy the province of Kiao Chau.

The press bureau again this afternoon warned the public against attaching undue importance to what has happened in the field. It says neither side has yet any advantage and that the retreat from Brussels was according to a pre-arranged plan. "The situation is satisfactory," adds the statement. Great importance is attached to the steady advance of the Russian forces into Prussia. They are reported as far into the interior as Lotzen today, while their southern army invasion is striking for the valley of the Warth. Unless the Germans and Austrians immediately stop this huge machine its pressure will have great effect on operations in Belgium and Alsace as part of the reserves now waiting for the advance upon Paris when the way is opened must be recalled to stop this northern peril. The only news from Germany comes through Denmark and says: "The last reserve, the Lanstrum, has been called out. This places every man in Germany capable of bearing arms in service. The news of the occupation of Louvain caused great enthusiasm in Berlin, where it was announced the advance continued without interruption. England also has made another call to the reserves. All consuls in America have been ordered to send out the necessary orders. The government will pay all expenses to get the men here."

A dispatch from Givet, Belgium states the Germans are mobilized near there for an attempted dash into France. Another dispatch says an army corps of forty thousand is advancing from Rochefort to be hurled against the French.