

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

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CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918

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BUDGET PRESENTED BY HON. A. K. MCLEAN

Growing Financial Obligations Necessitate Increases in Taxation. Several New Taxation Proposals Submitted. Much Interest Manifested in Budget.

(Special to The Guardian)
OTTAWA, May 1.—To Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting Minister of Finance, this afternoon fell the task of presenting to Parliament one of the most important Budgets since Confederation.

The steadily growing financial obligations of the Dominion due to the war made necessary the announcement of a number of increases in existing taxation as well as a number of new taxation proposals. Mr. MacLean's statement which was made to a crowded house and in the presence of full galleries excited more than ordinary interest at the Capital.

The total revenue for the last fiscal year was \$258,000,000 of which \$146,000,000 came from customs duties, \$27,000,000 from excise and \$21,000,000 from the war tax on business profits. The balance of trade for last fiscal year in our favor was \$600,000,000; favorable balance of trade with Great Britain \$790,000,000; adverse balance with United States; exports to U. S. \$440,000,000; imports from United States to Canada, \$790,000,000 in cash at a cost of about \$5,000,000; another loan will be issued in the fall, and from year to year during the continuance of the war. The National Debt is in the neighborhood of \$1,200,000,000.

War tax on business profits act of 1917 renewed will also apply to partnerships and corporations having a capital of more than \$25,000 and less than \$50,000, but will be limited as to these concerns to a tax of 25 per cent.

NEW SUGAR AND FLOUR REGULATIONS IN BRIEF

Anti-Hoarding Rules Just Promulgated by Canada Food Board Set Forth in Concise Form

FLOUR

No person living within two miles of a licensed dealer—excepting flour millers, bakers, confectioners and licensed wholesale or retail dealers—may have more than an ordinary supply of fifteen days.

Persons living from two to five miles from supply centres, from five to ten miles, and from ten miles upward are limited, as in the case of sugar, to 30, 60 and 120 days' stocks respectively.

From and after May 1, it will be illegal to feed, or permit to be fed, milling wheat or any product thereof, excepting bran or shorts to livestock or poultry, or knowingly to sell the same for such prohibited use.

No person shall grind any milling wheat or mixture of milling wheat with other grain for such stock-feeding purposes.

No licensed wholesale or retail dealer may hold flour made wholly or in part from wheat for a period in excess of 60 days' trade requirements.

Where wheat has been grown with other grains and cannot be separated from it for milling without undue cost, it may be milled for feeding if containing no more than 25 per cent. wheat content.

All supplies stocks of flour, wherever held, must be returned to dealers by whom it will be purchased either at the price paid or the market price on April 18, which ever be the lower.

Each dealer of wheat flour must at once report to the millers' Committee at Ottawa the quantities of flour held in excess of requirements for 60 days, giving the name of the miller and all particulars of purchase and price, also stating requirements for May, June and July.

Such excess stocks will be reported to millers, who must similarly repurchase at the price paid or the market prices of April 18, which ever be the lower.

In addition to such prescribed penalties, any flour hereafter purchased or held in excess of allowances may on and after May 1, be seized and forfeited to His Majesty, being disposed of as the Food Board may direct.

SUGAR

No person living within two miles of a dealer, other than a manufacturer, may have more than an ordinary supply for fifteen days.

Persons living more than five miles from a supply centre may so hold sugar for more than 30 days.

Supplies of sugar from five to ten miles from a store are similarly restricted to 60 days' supply.

Residents beyond such a ten mile limit are permitted to carry sugar stocks sufficient for 120 days' requirements.

Manufacturers are allowed to retain stocks in excess of their trade requirements no longer than 45 days.

ALLIED LINES FIRMLY HELD AND ENEMY PUSHED BACK

While Comparative Lull Exists on Flanders Front, the Enemy Has Made Determined Attacks on Allied Positions but Everywhere Was Repulsed with the Usual Losses to the Enemy. Flanders Plain Covered with German Dead.

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 1.—Again there has come a pause in the battle in Flanders, where the ground everywhere is covered with the grey clad bodies of German dead, and the British and French are holding securely to all their positions. From Saturday until well into Monday night General von Arnim's forces continued their efforts to break the British lines on the Ypres salient, and to press back the British and French from the high ground to the southwest, but everywhere their efforts were fruitless. True, they gained their objective, and again captured Loere, but a counter thrust forced them out again and at last accounts the French were holding the village.

INCOME TAX ACT AMENDED

Exemptions in favor of unmarried persons are reduced from \$1500 to \$1000 and \$1200; of married persons from \$3000 to \$2000, but an additional exemption of \$200 is allowed for each child under 16 years of age.

A war surtax running from 2 to 35 per cent, upon income will be paid, and a general increase is made in the tax upon large incomes. Increased tax on corporations is increased from four to six per cent, ten cents a pound tax on tea is levied, additional taxes are imposed on coffee, cocoa, chicory and non-alcoholic beverages; a stamp duty of one cent per hundred on matches imported or manufactured, and eight cents on playing cards. A war excise tax of ten per cent, on all automobiles manufactured or imported into Canada, this not to include motor trucks, delivery wagons and tractors. The same excise tax is levied upon jewelry, real or imitation, and upon gramophones, phonographs, talking machines, cylinders and records, mechanical piano and organ players and records, whether manufactured in or imported into Canada. These excise taxes will not be levied upon goods manufactured for export. Heavy additional taxes are levied on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and an excise tax of five cents per pound upon leaf tobacco, a ten per cent tax on sleeping car tickets, and a tax on pullman car seats is raised from five to ten cents.

BRITISH PUSHED BACK GERMAN LINES

In the hilly region just to the north of Loere the British also pushed back the enemy at several points, notably between Kemmel and La Clytte.

THE SNAP GOING OUT OF GERMAN ATTACKS

Much of the snap of the German attacking forces has been absent from the manoeuvres they have been carrying out in Flanders under the stiffened line of the entire troops which has been visibly apparent since last Sunday.

ALLIED LINE ADVANCED

(Special to The Guardian)
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 1.—The Allied line has been advanced between La Clytte and Kemmel. There has also been some progress south of that region. The artillery was increasingly busy this morning from Vinny northward. Thus far the German capture of Kemmel Hill has done them little good for the Entente Allied artillery has kept the crest so smothered in shell fire that it has been impossible for the enemy to occupy it in force.

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GERMANS ARE CONFISCATING METAL

(Special to The Guardian)
NEW YORK, May 1.—The German Governor of Belgium has issued a decree calling for a list of all bolts weighing over 20 pounds as well as all organ pipes in Belgium, and it is intended to take them away to be manufactured into guns, according to a statement issued here tonight by Senator Henri Lafontaine, President of the Executive Committee of the Society for Gifts for Belgian soldiers.

BELGIAN PROVINCE AT HUNS MERCY

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 1.—Luxembourg is now at Germany's mercy. Berlin sends a little food, but only in exchange for something. The Dutch resist, but the only problem of the people is to keep alive.

PARIS AGAIN BOMBARDED

(Special to The Guardian)
PARIS, May 1.—The long range bombardment of the region of Paris was resumed this morning.

IN DEATH THEY WERE NOT SEPARATED

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, May 1.—The death in France of two brothers, Walter Maggs and Thomas Maggs, 26, brings to light a series of remarkable coincidences, says the South London Press. The men worked for the same firm, married two sisters on Christmas Day, 1915, started homes in adjoining flats in Brixton, joined the London regiment, and went out to the front together. After twenty-one months fighting side by side, came home on leave together in December, returned to the front on December 29, and on January 19 were both killed by the same shell.

HOME RULE BILL OFF TILL TUESDAY

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, May 1.—The introduction of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons which had been announced for Thursday has been postponed, the drafting committee not having completed its task.

BAKERS ON STRIKE

(Special to The Guardian)
CHICAGO, Ills., May 1.—Thousands of families in the poorer sections went without bread today because of a strike of 400 bakers' workers.

(Hansard Report)
Hon. F. B. Carvell (minister of public works): Mr. Speaker, on rising to address the House this evening on what I consider the most momentous question which has ever been discussed in a Canadian parliament, I shall try to confine my few remarks to what I consider the very gist of the question, and in doing so I wish not to hurt the feelings of any person, and yet I must declare the principles which, in my judgment, have actuated the government in passing this order in council and proposing it to parliament; and when that is done I bodies by the ordinary circuitous method of passing a Bill? The only difference I can see is that if the principle of this proposed order in council be adopted it will become law to-morrow. If you introduce a Bill in this House it might become law in FOUR WEEKS from to-morrow. That is all I can say. I cannot see any difference between the House of Commons voting upon a principle of this kind ONCE, and voting in it four or five or six times. That is all it means. Under the ordinary methods the procedure as outlined by my right hon. friend this afternoon, a Bill gets its first reading, its second reading, goes into committee and comes back for third reading. It then goes to the Senate and goes through the same procedure there, and we know that, even if we apply closure at every step we take, which the rules of Parliament provide for, it is doubtful if the Bill could become law in three weeks, and it might take four weeks. IN THE MEANTIME THE CANADIAN ARMY CORPS MAY BE CUT TO PIECES. "But," they say, "you cannot get the men there for four months." If you lose one month it will be five months before you get them there. Therefore, as a member of the House of some years standing, as a man whom I think knows something of constitutional rights and privileges, and one who holds them as dear as any man in Canada, I make no apology, and I have every justification for the course we are pursuing in taking the opinion of the Parliament of Canada at the earliest possible moment, and getting the men to the front as soon as we can. Therefore, I do not wish to discuss this any longer. I lay down the principle that THE FIRST AND ONLY DUTY OF THIS GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT IS TO STAND BY THE MEN AT THE FRONT and to see that they are reinforced and supported in every possible way.