

# NET COST OF WAR TO GREAT BRITAIN FOR EIGHT MONTHS IS OVER BILLION AND HALF

## Chancellor of Exchequer Gives Figures of Cost of War on Great Britain—Tells How Problem is Being Solved and Expresses Utmost Confidence in Outcome—Bearing Part of Her Allies' Burden.

London, May 4.—In the House of Commons today David Lloyd George introduced his second war budget, the first having been presented in November to tide over the interval to the end of the fiscal year.

As were the figures presented by the Chancellor today, it will, in all probability, be necessary to introduce a supplementary budget six months hence.

On the basis of a six months war, the Chancellor continued, expenditures for war, apart from advances to allies of Great Britain, would rise to £2,100,000,000, and the net deficit would be £614,346,000. On the basis of a twelve months war the net deficit would be £862,332,000.

"That is the sum the country will have to raise in addition to the government's revenue during the course of the present year," he said.

The Chancellor gave an indication of the colossal expenditure he had to provide for in his opening sentence: "Up to the end of the financial year," he said, "the net cost of the war for eight months has been over £307,000,000, (\$1,535,000,000)."

"The cost has been progressive, greater during the second four months than during the first like period."

He said he thought a review of the financial situation would help the public to understand the immensity of the task undertaken. "The ultimate issue of the war is not in doubt; only its duration," said the Chancellor, and this it was which rendered his task difficult.

"Much depended," the Chancellor continued, upon the operations of the next two or three months. Experts gave various predictions as to the duration of the war, but the best of them could not tell how long it would last. The operations of the summer alone could give the government a dependable opinion.

"The first eight months of the war cost £307,000,000," he said. "The first four months cost £102,000,000, the second four months £177,000,000."

One of the most important announcements made by the Chancellor was that no fresh taxes were now contemplated. In this connection he called attention to what he characterized as the wonderful buoyancy of the income tax and the super-tax, the actual yield being £269,339,000, or an increase of a early £8,000,000 over the estimates.

He said that the income tax would be renewed in its present form, with a slight modification, but warned the House that if the war were prolonged it would be his duty to consider in what other form the general community could provide funds to enable the country to carry on the war.

The National Debt. As a result of the year's operations, the Chancellor said, the national debt was now £1,165,857,000.

Mr. Lloyd George did not consider that the time had arrived to frame the final policy for the whole year, as the character of the budget must depend upon the view of the government whether the war probably would last six months or throughout the financial year.

Dealing with the revenue for the coming year, the Chancellor estimated the total from all sources would reach £270,332,000. He said that the fixed death charge for the year would be something like £50,000,000. The expenditure for the army would be £400,000,000, or £600,000,000, according to whether the war lasted six months or a year. On this same basis the expenditure for the navy would be £100,000,000 or £140,000,000. He placed loans to Great Britain's allies at £200,000,000.

Mr. Lloyd George dealt at length with the financial difficulties involved in such huge operations and the commercial complications resulting from the war. Great Britain, he pointed out, had to finance the difference between her imports and exports, as well as government purchases abroad and purchases by her allies in this country. He thought the time had come when measures should be taken of such a nature that recruiting would not interfere with the work of providing food supplies and munitions of war, and would interfere as little as possible with the output of commodities which Great Britain exports and which enable her to purchase munitions for herself and her allies. The only straightforward course to pursue in finishing the war was to depend more largely on the income of the country and the savings of the community, as a whole.

England and Germany Compared. Comparing the financial problems of Great Britain and Germany, Mr. Lloyd George remarked that while British imports had increased enormously and exports had decreased considerably, both the exports and imports of Germany had been cut off by the British navy.

From the point of view of a war minister, Mr. Lloyd George added, this made Great Britain better off, but from the point of view of a finance minister her position was more difficult. In the ordinary year, the Chancellor continued, British imports ranged £130,000,000 (\$650,000,000) above exports, but this year they would be £448,000,000 (\$2,440,000,000) exclusive of government purchases.

Referring to the question of discrimination in recruiting, the Chancellor said:

## BRITISH GOVT TAKES MEAT SUPPLIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

London, May 4.—7.40 p. m.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British government had requisitioned the entire supplies of meat from Australia and New Zealand.

The supplies that were not needed for the army, Mr. Runciman added, would be marketed for the benefit of the civil population, in order to prevent such increase in price as would arise from a shortage of supplies.

For said he thought the Allies ought to determine the part Great Britain should play in the combination and the best service she could render.

She could, he declared, keep command of the sea, and that was a valuable service she had rendered the Allies, which was essential to their ultimate success, especially if the war were prolonged. She could maintain a great army on a continental scale, he continued, and a third service was one she had rendered in the Napoleonic days—bearing the main burden of financing the Allies.

No New Taxes. Great Britain, said Mr. Lloyd George, could do the first and third of these things, but the second she could do only within certain limits.

He had raised an enormous army, but the time had come for discriminating in recruiting within suggested limits. However, there was a great boom for recruiting.

The Chancellor then raised a smile of relief by announcing that there would be no fresh taxation. He said he would confine himself at present to asking the house to renew the income tax on the scale announced in November, but with some modification.

If, however, the war was prolonged, the Chancellor added, it would be the duty of the house to consider what other contribution the community could make, and in what other form, to enable Great Britain to carry on the war.

"It is vital for the successful conduct of the war and in order to help finance our allies, that our national savings should increase," the Chancellor said.

SIDEGLITS ON THE WAR. Sir Almonro Wright has been discussing the treatment of wounds before the Royal Society of Medicine in London.

He said that the ordinary man, if asked whether vaccines would do any good in connection with wounds, would reply that he had not got any evidence of it. But vaccines did enormous good where there was a very well-drained wound. In this war they had to deal with a situation where they had got millions of wounds, where the medical men could not follow out the results of their treatment, and did not know the treatment which had been followed by the men who had the case before them.

When a situation of that sort arose it was impossible for a man to guide himself by experience. Therefore, a duty lay upon the entire medical profession to think out what ought to be done in such a situation. Bacteriologists should put their heads together, and if any one of them could find out the proper course to pursue with regard to wounds and establish it, we should get a system carried out which might really be effective. The man who could tell what happened following any particular line of treatment was he who watched the whole process in the laboratory. If the knowledge acquired were communicated to the governing bodies, then some sort of regulations or rules might be issued which would insure that the best treatment was being employed by all. In such circumstances, at whatever stage a wounded man arrived at any hospital, it would be fairly evident what treatment he had had.

Speaking of the enormous strain which the war has imposed upon the British Civil Service, the Times says: "It is estimated that 20 per cent. of the officials in the various departments are now with the forces. From the Board of Trade alone 900 men have joined. New entrants have been reduced to a minimum, except as regards candidates under eighteen years of age. By common official action, temporary employees have been gathered in to the utmost extent that the labor market permitted, without drawing upon those who were fit to serve, so that absolutely necessary work should not suffer. The Board of Education, dropping everything which could be dropped short of shutting up the schools, has not only released every man who could be spared to assist in the extra work of the overburdened departments. As to female labor, there is plenty of work which women could do in public departments but doubt is expressed as to whether it is practicable to substitute women for men to the extent which is said to be in contemplation."

Hospital Alumnus Gives Bed. The Regent of Royal Standard Chapter I. O. D. E. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, announces the receipt of \$50 from the St. John Public Hospital alumnus. This sum will be forwarded to Col. Shillington for providing a bed, to bear the name of the alumnus, at the Canadian base hospital near Boulogne, France.

## ANOTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES

The casualty list given out by the Military Department this afternoon was as follows:

### FIRST BATTALION.

Died of Wounds. Private Henry J. Smith, Margate, England.

Private Oliver Duffy, Glasgow, Scotland.

Wounded. Sergt. David Kelt, Glasgow, Scotland.

Private John Kelly Higgins, Motherwell, Scotland.

Private Oswald Metcalfe, North Ayrton, Scotland.

Private Henry Bridge, Rhyl, Wales.

Private John Edman, Bexhill-on-Sea, England.

Private Wm. Alfred Slade, Reading, England.

Private Arthur Edmond Robert Turner, Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Private Edward Chance, London, England.

Private William Frostick, Aylesham, England.

Private Maurice Henry Brown, Chettham, England.

Private Lawrence Renshaw, North Barnaby, England.

Private Philip Edgar Upton, London, England.

Private Timothy Murphy, Ireland.

Private H. R. Dagg, Dublin, Ireland.

Private Charles Edward Rouse, Maldstone, England.

Private Wm. May, London, Eng.

Private W. J. Leat, Bristol, Eng.

Private Fred Eshykin, Russia.

Private J. Leaven, Durham, Eng.

Private J. W. Vinos, Amsterdam, Holland.

SECOND BATTALION.

Seriously Wounded. Corporal Alex William Savage (address unknown).

Wounded. Private Albert Edward Lucas, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Private Henry Grant, St. John's Nfld.

Private Henry Lott, Tamworth, Ont.

Private Harold Grant Fraser (formerly 9th Battalion), Belleville, Ont.

Private James Elmer Kingston, Spencerville, Ont.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded. Private George Henry Bowley (address unknown).

Private Henry Thomas Rowe, London, Eng.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded. Private Martin Sutherland, Inverness, Scotland.

### TENTH BATTALION.

Wounded. Private James Henry Ross, Kilkeel, Ireland.

Sergt. Wm. F. Glen (formerly 11th Battalion) Bristol, Eng.

ELEVENTH BATTALION.

Dangerously Wounded. Private Walter Edmund Peel, Norwich, Eng.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded. Sergt. S. E. Buchanan Young, Seven Oaks, Eng.

Lance Corporal A. J. Chopin, Sheffield, Eng.

Lance Corporal G. A. Fraser, Alva, Scotland.

Lance Corporal Horace Senior, Leeds, Eng.

Private Henry A. Godbeer, Bridgewater, Eng.

Private J. L. Murdoch, Billinton, Scotland.

Private David S. Fraser, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Private James Burns, Sheffield, Eng.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded. Sergt. Charles R. Wilson, Hunter, Newcastle, Australia.

Sergt. Alexander James, Blair Hill, Scotland.

Corporal Ian Menzies, Muiries, Scotland.

Private William Games, Bristol, Eng.

Private R. S. Kent, London, Eng.

Private John P. Baston, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Private Stanley Griffin, Coventry, Eng.

Private James Haynes, Norwich, Eng.

Private William Martin, Belfast, Ireland.

Private Hugh Campbell, Muir of Ord, Scotland.

Private E. J. Picton, London, Eng.

Private Donald Campbell, Stornoway, Scotland.

Private Patrick O'Sullivan, Liverpool, Eng.

Private David Wm. Turnbull, New Zealand.

Private John Hall, Eccles, Eng.

Private John Reginald M. Ellis, Humberston, Eng.

Private George Symon, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Private Fred Giffin, Wymondham, Eng.

Private Arthur Shutt, Briarfield, Eng.

Private P. Hyatt, Shapton-Mallett, Eng.

Private John Sherwood, Wilkeston, Eng.

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## TURKS SAY ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER HAS BEEN DAMAGED IN DARDANELLES

Constantinople via London, May 4.—The following statement was issued today at the War Office:

"In order to increase the limited extent of ground he held near Arburn, the enemy yesterday attempted a new advance on his left wing, but as a consequence of our counter attacks he was, in the first place, driven back with heavy losses into very rocky valleys, and afterwards repulsed to the coast."

"In the meantime our artillery caused a fire on board one of the transports after which other transports quickly retired."

"The British warship Agamemnon, which attempted to shell Bulair, was struck yesterday by four shells and obliged to retire, being no longer able to fire."

"In an engagement between our gendarmes and seven armed sailors who landed with officers from a submarine on the uninhabited island of Biarat, in the Aegean Sea, the latter were killed."

Private Walter Sutherland (formerly 7th Battalion), Dornock, Scotland.

Private P. C. Stanbridge (formerly 6th Battalion), Horley, Eng.

Sergt. Benjamin Sutherland, Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.

G. G. Glennie, Campbellton; R. E. Cook, Chas G. Pepper, H. G. Letch, Ottawa; Geo. E. Haas, Milwaukee; P. A. Chrysler, Montreal; C. E. Dillon, Toronto; E. S. Carter, Rochester; O. S. Crockett, Fredericton; F. B. Carvell, Woodstock; P. R. Conson, Toronto; R. N. Sweet Boston; Chas. E. Oak, Bangor; S. D. Simmons, Fredericton; A. Wheaton, Halifax; N. H. Conley, Toronto; P. H. Bellevue, Moncton; Geo. E. Dies, Montreal; E. F. Powers and wife, Bear River; Jas. H. Hawthorne, Fredericton.

Victoria.

G. E. Hazen, Amherst; G. C. Gillespie, Truro; John McGibbon, St. Stephen; Richard Wilson, Halifax; N. E. Sharpe, Pictou; L. A. Putnam, Moncton; P. Charron, Ottawa; P. Fraser, Amherst; Geo. W. Vaughan, St. Martins; G. F. Hart, London, Eng.; Geo. Appleton, Fredericton; Fred Burns, Toronto; F. G. Rainnie, Sackville.

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