

MAKING UP THE DEFICIT.

Lloyd George's British Budget Increases Taxes.

Income Tax Higher and License Fees Higher.

Many Social Reforms Outlined—Stock Exchange Hit.

London, April 29.—Mr. David Lloyd-George's budget, which was presented to the Commons to-day, doesn't affect the British taxpayer merely. It has an interest for all the world, as an evidence on a disposition on the part of the British Government to push the doctrine of State aid to limits hitherto considered outside the domain of practical politics in this country. It is domestic in the incidence of its taxation, but it is of world-wide importance in its legislative proposals. Mr. Lloyd-George's speech took four and a half hours in actual delivery, and when he sat down, exhausted, there was a conspicuous absence of that cheering which usually rewards the great annual effort of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The House sat silent. The budget proposals for 1909-10 had taken its breath away.

SOCIAL REFORMS FORESHADOWED.
The social reforms which Mr. Lloyd-George seeks to introduce in Britain are based, in the main, on German experience, though the idea of setting aside £100,000 for labor exchanges for both skilled and unskilled labor is borrowed from France. There is to be a State insurance against loss of employment. The Board of Trade is developing a scheme under which only deserving workmen out of work will benefit. A vast scheme was outlined by which the State will aid in the development of natural resources, and a definite proposal was made to grant £200,000 to start afforestation, and for the reclamation of waste lands and the encouragement of small agricultural holdings.

RECAST OF THE FISCAL SYSTEM.
The new taxation, by which the estimated deficit of nearly £16,000,000 is to be made good, is the most comprehensive recast of the British fiscal system since the first free trade budget over sixty years ago. The Chancellor's proposals embody almost all the schemes which have been advanced in radical programmes for the past twenty years. The list includes a super-tax on incomes of over £5,000, a tax on mining royalties, a tax on urban undeveloped land, a tax on unguessed minerals, a tax on the unearned increment in land, increased death duties, and a tax on stock exchange speculation. The whiskey duty is increased by one-third; the tobacco duty is increased eight pence per pound; there is also an increased tax on motor cars.

Fearing that the tax on tea and sugar would be increased, the importers of these commodities have been rushing huge quantities out of bond lately, but there is no new tax on tea in this direction. "We ought to avoid taxes on the necessities of life," said Mr. Lloyd-George in his speech.

The Stock Exchange received the news that the taxation on all its transactions will be practically doubled with dismay and indignation. One of the principal brokers said the new duties would drive much of the business to Paris. A number of one of the leading foreign loan-issuing houses in London said the tax on bonds would be disastrous, and the foreign Government might find it advisable to make the whole of their issues in Paris instead of part in London and part in Paris as at present.

PRACTISED WHAT HE PREACHED.
Motor manufacturers, brewers and distillers are naturally loud in their lament. William Harris, Chairman of the Charlton and Ritz Hotels, said: "I have never known a man who has practised what he preached." The Conservative papers call it an amazing budget.

INCREASE IN INCOME TAX.
Mr. Lloyd-George proposed to provide the necessary additional revenue as follows: By reducing the amount placed in the sinking fund by £3,000,000, and by a revision of the income tax and estate duties. The tax on unearned incomes will be increased twofold to one shilling and twopence in the pound, and the tax on earned incomes over £2,000 will be raised to one shilling and twopence. On incomes exceeding £5,000 a year there is to be a super-tax of sixpence in the pound. It is estimated that the extra yield from the income tax will be £3,000,000, while the super-tax is expected to bring, in a full year, £2,000,000. But the income from this source is estimated for the current year at only £500,000.

DEATH AND STAMP DUTIES.
With regard to the death duties the minimum and maximum rates remain unchanged, but there will be an increase in the intervening scale estimated to yield an additional revenue of £2,550,000. It is calculated that a revision of the legacy and succession duties will produce an additional revenue of £1,370,000. Another proposal is an increase of a sliding scale of the stamp duties on share transactions, calculated to yield an extra £1,400,000.

The alterations in the stamp duties include the increase from ten shillings to twenty shillings on the present rate, on the transfers and sales of property, including the methods of disposing of property usually adopted with the object of escaping the death duties. There is a similar increase in the rate for the transfer of "bearer" securities, except colonial and Government issues, while the stamp duties on the transferring of other stocks and shares are raised to sums varying from sixpence to two shillings. Two shillings will be charged for a transfer of an aggregate value between £500 and £1,000, while two shillings more are added for every additional £1,000.

LIQUOR LICENSES INCREASED.
The liquor licenses are increased, and from this source it is estimated that the additional revenue will amount to £2,000,000.

Another proposal is to tax land values and mineral royalties. It is estimated that these will yield this year £200,000, and increase annually. It is intended that the tax on land values shall be twenty per cent. on future increases. Tea and sugar remain unchanged. The increase in the duties on spirits, with a customs excise of 45 pence per gallon, is expected to produce additional revenues of £1,600,000. It is proposed also to increase the duty on manufactures from three shillings to three shillings and eightpence a pound, and to make an equivalent addition to the duties on cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco. Together these sources are expected to yield a total revenue of £1,900,000 a year.

DEPENDENCY ON THE LORDS.
London, April 29.—Accumulated wealth and "the trade," which the liquor business is popularly called, are, in the budget presented to the House of Commons to-day by Mr. David Lloyd-George, made to bear the burden of the £15,762,000 (£78,810,000) deficit of the fiscal year incurred by the old-age pensions and the race with Germany for Dreadnoughts.

"Socialism and confiscation" the wealthy classes already are crying, and a few are clutching at the hope that the House of Lords, which represents these classes, may throw out the budget entirely, but this is improbable.

OPPOSITION COMMENT.
The first comments of the members of both parties indicated astonishment at the number and the sweeping nature of the changes in the country's financial system.

The maddest budget ever introduced, said Sir Frederick George Bantock, terming it during the course of a speech in which he declared that the new budget included every fad on the face of the earth.

Austen Chamberlain denounced it for imposing a large proportion of the nation's burdens on a few people by different devices. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, asserted that the whiskey tax imposed another burden on Ireland which the Nationalists would resist by every means. The increase in the tax on tobacco, he declared, would be a cruel hardship to the poor of Ireland.

THE CHANCELLOR EXHAUSTED.
The delivery of the budget speech was marked by an unprecedented incident. After speaking for three hours, the Chancellor showed evident signs of exhaustion, but pluckily declined Premier Asquith's whispered suggestion that he take a rest.

Soon after, however, his voice growing continually weaker, the Chancellor was obliged to ask the indulgence of the House, which adjourned for half an hour. On resuming his speech Mr. Lloyd-George showed decided improvement, but when he finished he sank into his seat, greatly overcome by the unusual strain.

WAS MURDERED.

Coroner's Jury Verdict on Death of Mary Smith.

Toronto, April 29.—That Mary E. Smith came to her death at St. Michael's Hospital on April 17 from tuberculosis "induced by injuries feloniously, wilfully and unlawfully inflicted by one Saul Gouin at Cobalt on or about Nov. 12, 1908," was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury last night after having been out for about twenty minutes at the third session of the inquest, which had been conducted by Coroner George W. Graham. The case was the one in which Mary Smith, with another woman, living in a house on the outskirts of Cobalt, had been assaulted with an axe. The other woman was less seriously injured and recovered. The deceased, who had been beaten over the head with an axe, was taken care of for a while in Cobalt, then brought to Toronto, where in St. Michael's Hospital, she died on April 17.

As Gouin, who is now being held in North Bay, on a charge of murder, was said to have admitted having committed the assault, the evidence taken last night was only such as to show the cause of the woman's death.

SHE WAS SAVED.

Throws Child Upon Track Before Approaching Train.

Chicago, April 30.—After throwing a 5-year-old girl in front of a passenger train on the Michigan Central railroad in the outskirts of Gary, Ind., yesterday morning, a roughly clad man disappeared in the thick underbrush with the apparent intention of allowing the helpless infant to be killed. The approaching train was under good control and the engine was stopped about twenty feet from the child.

The engineer picked up the little girl and placed her in the hands of William Miller, a policeman, who had witnessed the incident. The little girl, who had not uttered a cry, was well dressed and apparently comes of good parentage.

The name she gave to the police is better to be Zelleto. Miller has requested that he be allowed to adopt the child if her parents cannot be found.

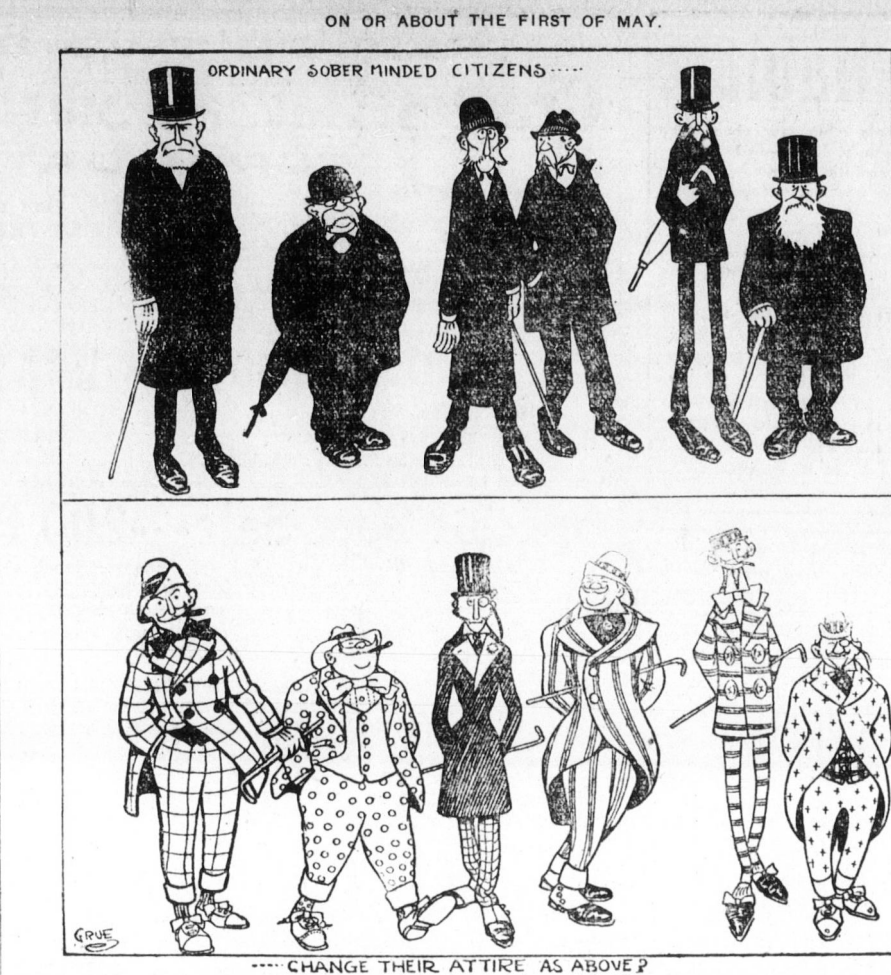
A search was made during the day for the man who threw her on the tracks, but was unavailing.

SANK IN WHITEFISH BAY.

Unknown Steamer Went Down—Crew Escaped on Ice.

Detroit, April 29.—A Free Press special from Saint Ste. Marie, Mich., reports the sinking of an unknown steamer, about 400 feet long, in Whitefish Bay to-day. Captain Boyce, of the steamer George W. Peary, reported that the crew of the sinking steamer were seen walking over the ice to another vessel which had been caught in the ice.

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CRITICISM OF G. T. P. LOAN.

Principle of the Bill Approved by the Commons.

British Columbia Member Favors National Ownership.

Bill Amending Navigable Waters Protection Act.

Ottawa, April 29.—After some desultory criticism from the Opposition back benches, the House of Commons this afternoon approved of the principle of the bill authorizing a loan of ten million dollars to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and went into committee to consider its details. This progress was slow, and the first clause was still under consideration when progress was reported at 6 o'clock.

CONSERVATIVE CRITICISM.
Mr. Nantel, speaking in French, expressed the view that the loan for the loan was inadequate, and characterized the expenditure on the road as extravagant.

Mr. McCall (New Brunswick) took the ground that the people had been deceived as to the cost of the Transcontinental, and that the country was not being fairly treated in its partnership with the G. T. P. He was confident that the people would never have endorsed the bargain if it had realized that the cost would be \$200,000,000.

Mr. Burrell (Yale Caribou) discussed the question from the point of view of British Columbia, where, he explained, the Transcontinental had formed one of the main issues at the two last elections. Ignoring Asiatic exclusion and the question of better terms for the Province, he claimed that the triumph of the conservative party in the Province was really due to public disapprobation of the terms of the G. T. P. contract. He agreed that the construction of the road must proceed with all haste, but he protested against a bargain which he regarded as all too favorable to the company and disadvantageous to the people.

More observations on the loan, Mr. Burrell came out flatfooted for public ownership. "Speaking for myself," he said, "it is possible for the government to own and operate the railway from ocean to ocean," he said, and he condemned the Government for their lack of foresight in not taking over the road.

After Mr. Lancaster had offered some observations on the loan, the House went into committee.

EXPENSES OF FLOTATION.
Mr. Borden suggested that the Government should charge the company whatever it cost to float the loan, instead of putting in the bill a fixed rate of four per cent.

Hon. Mr. Fielding thought it was just as likely that the loan would show a gain to the Government as a loss. In fixing the rate of interest at four per cent, they were taking a risk that they would be able to borrow for a little less.

Mr. Foster did not see that there should be any gamble about it. The country should be absolutely secured against loss.

Replying to Mr. Haggart, Mr. Fielding said that a dollar of the ten millions would be paid except on engineers' certificates that it had been expended on the construction of the road.

The committee rose and reported progress.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.
Hon. Mr. Graham informed Captain Wallace that it was not the intention of the Government to construct a canal from Lake Wilcox, Whitecourt Township, York County, to Newmarket.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that morning sittings commence on Monday, and that the House should meet on Wednesday evenings until the end of the session.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Templeman's bills respecting agricultural fertilizers and commercial feeding stuffs were read a third time.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.
Hon. Mr. Brodeur moved the second reading of the bill empowering the Government to renew the contract for a steamship service between Canada and France, and to pay a subsidy not exceeding \$200,000. Mr. Brodeur explained that it was intended to improve the present service by putting on twelve-

KNOT SHIPS INSTEAD OF TEN-KNOT VESSELS.

Mr. Monk objected to a subsidy being granted until the French treaty had been ratified.

Mr. Brodeur thought there was every reason to believe that the treaty would be ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies, and pointed out that if power was not granted to renew the contract the present service would cease.

Replying to Mr. Foster, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries said trade between France and Canada had been substantially improved since the service was inaugurated, and after the treaty had been passed he anticipated a greater improvement. The intention was to renew the contract for one year pending the ratification of the treaty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the French Chamber of Deputies would reassemble early in May, and it was hoped that the treaty would be immediately ratified, and that Mr. Fielding would be in a position to submit it to Parliament before prorogation.

The bill amending the navigable waters protection act by providing that machinery and equipment of a wrecked vessel should be held as a lien against the cost of removal of the wreck by the Government, instead of the bill only, as at present passed the committee stage, and stands for third reading.

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NEW MINISTERS.

Eighty Queen's Students Preparing for the Ministry.

Kingston, April 29.—At St. Andrew's Church to-night twelve theological graduates of Queen's were licensed, viz.: W. Ferguson, B. A., McLaren's Depot; R. C. Jackson, Pictou, N. S.; T. J. Jewitt, B. A., Campbell's Cross, Ont.; J. R. McCrimmon, B. A., Vankeek Hill; H. D. McNaig, B. A., Dalston; J. R. McDonald, B. A., Goshen; J. L. Nicol, M. A., Jarvis; D. C. Ramsay, M. A., Plattville; L. E. Sully, B. A., Ottawa; J. R. Uquhart, B. A., Maitland; John (Lalor), Scotland; J. P. Douglas, Douglas-town, Sask.

There are at present eighty Queen's students preparing for the Presbyterian ministry. Other Presbyterian colleges of Canada contribute the following: Knox, Toronto, 20; Halifax, 12; Montreal, 11; Winnipeg, 5; or a total of sixty, an increase over last year.

GOUIN MAY RETIRE.

Intimates That Course When Ungava is Annexed.

Montreal, April 29.—A statement made by Premier Gouin during the debate on the annexation of Ungava, which generally escaped unnoticed at the time, is being taken up by many members of the legislature as being of special significance. He said:

"I am looking forward with keen anticipation to the consummation of the project of the annexation of that great and fertile country. After this has been accomplished, I shall be able to withdraw, happy in the consciousness that before doing so, I have made my province larger and happier."

The obvious conclusion is that Sir L. Gouin will then resign the premiership and probably accept a seat on the bench.

The resolutions adopted at the recent conference on better trade relations with Canada were laid before President Taft yesterday.

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GIFTS TO POLICE.

MONTREAL HOTELKEEPERS PAID GRAFT AT CHRISTMAS SEASON.

Cheques to Aldermen—Mr. Kavanagh's Method of Avoiding Prosecution—Ald. Proulx Got Money—Ald. Lapointe Tells How He Came to Intercede in Some Cases.

Montreal, April 29.—The Royal Commission unearthed some interesting facts at to-day's investigation into the acts of the Police Committee.

Mr. P. J. Kavanagh, who was on the stand yesterday, and who spent \$800 and killed his horse to secure Alderman Proulx's election, testified again. Mr. Kavanagh declared that when he took over his hotel in Alderman Proulx's ward he found it was an established custom of twenty-five years' standing to give presents to the police officers of the district at Christmas, so on one Christmas that he spent there he gave cheques of not over \$75 each to the captain, lieutenant, sergeant and another officer of No. 12 Police Station, and pipes to all the men. Two days after the intervention of Alderman Proulx in regard to his prosecution he sent that gentleman a cheque for \$25. It was duly cashed. Other cheques given by Kavanagh went to certain civic officials, and in some few cases the cheques were supplemented by presents. In the evidence it was shown that Kavanagh kept his saloon open on Sundays, and paid out cheques of \$25, \$7, \$3 and \$2 to different police officers. When arrested he managed to have the prosecution dropped by appealing to Alderman Proulx, the appeal being accompanied by a cheque. During Alderman Proulx's election he cashed several cheques for him and his workers, merely as a matter of accommodation, said Mr. Kavanagh.

On the night of the election Alderman Proulx and nearly the whole of the police force spent the night at Kavanagh's saloon. Kavanagh also gave evidence showing that the police took an active part in Proulx's election.

ALD. LAPOINTE'S STATEMENT.
Alderman L. A. Lapointe, who, through Mr. S. K. Ladimant, to explain to the court his relation with Mr. McGoogan, restaurant keeper, who yesterday afternoon informed the commission that the prosecution for Sunday liquor-selling entered against him by the committee of seven on behalf of the mine owners and a similar committee representing the workers. With the expectation of five added stipulations suggested by the miners, the agreement is identical with the one signed in New York three years ago. The Mine Workers' Union is not officially recognized, the members of the miners' committee simply signing the agreement "on behalf of the representatives of the anthracite mine workers."

The conference was a harmonious affair and ended with everybody happy.

Following the conference, E. S. McCullough, National Vice-President of the union, who represented President Lewis, said the concessions made by the operators were not as great in pecuniary value as they were in moral effect. The agreement shows, he said, that the anthracite operators and mine workers have a better understanding of one another.

BOUND GIRL PHONES

Wriggles to Instrument and Sends in a Burglar Alarm.

New York, April 29.—Imprisoned in a chair, with tightly bound ropes securing her wrists and ankles, Mrs. L. Mann, wife of Dr. Charles M. Mann, who lives in the Munford Apartments at 535 West 111th street, watched a robber strip her rooms of everything portable in the broad daylight of yesterday afternoon. The moment he had disappeared she wriggled her way, chair and all, despite her bonds, to a table where there was a telephone, and knocking the receiver from its hook with her elbow, called for help.

Her action was the more heroic inasmuch as she is only 21 years old, but when the police arrived, as they did in force, as soon as her hysterical words were understood, she fell into a spasm after another. It was only the return of her husband that prevented her being taken to a hospital in an ambulance which had been already summoned. Meantime only a cursory investigation was necessary to show that the daring burglar had left virtually nothing of value in the place.

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Questioned by Mr. A. Germain, counsel for Alderman Proulx, Alderman Lapointe admitted that he had interceded with the Chief in two other cases, namely, Lapointe and Nevin. It was in regard to first offences only. His advice was always "let the law" and when ever a man offended twice he would do nothing for him, but always advised prosecution.

Commissioner Cannon said he was ready to fix a special day for the hearing of the evidence in the \$2,000-

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900 loan affair, which is going to be investigated at the request of Mr. Jones Heilmann. Judge Cannon also ordered all minutes of the meetings of the Finance Committee and the Police Committee to be submitted to the court.

THE MINERS.

A Three Years' Agreement Signed at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 29.—Peace between the mine workers and operators in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania is assured for another period of three years, the agreement continuing in force until March 31st, 1912. The award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was signed in the board room of the Reading Company here to-day by the committee of seven on behalf of the mine owners and a similar committee representing the workers.

With the expectation of five added stipulations suggested by the miners, the agreement is identical with the one signed in New York three years ago. The Mine Workers' Union is not officially recognized, the members of the miners' committee simply signing the agreement "on behalf of the representatives of the anthracite mine workers."

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Fisherville

A number from this place attended the spring show of stallions at Selkirk on Wednesday.

Mr. James Ottman is on the sick list.

Mr. Ed. Fess of Stonebridge, paid a brief visit to relatives here.

On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Karl Hartwick were made happy by the arrival of their first born, a fine baby girl.

Owing to wet soil, very little spring plowing