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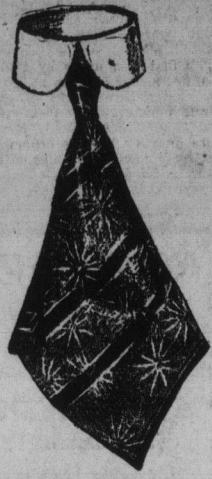
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**Washington, July 24.**—An American army of one million men for service abroad at once, instead of the five hundred thousand contemplated for the first draft, is foreshadowed by the government's request for an additional \$5,000,000,000 made to the senate finance committee today.

The \$240,000,000 aeroplane bill became a law today with President Wilson's signature. This immense appropriation is only the beginning of preparations for the campaign intended to overwhelm Germany in the air. More than 20,000 planes are to be built as a first increment, and there will be many thousands of aviators. The first task will be the instruction of the vast army of American fliers.

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson today asked Chairman Denham of the shipping board to resign, and accepted the resignation of Major-General George Goethals, as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation. Chairman Denham received the president's request for his resignation at noon and tendered it immediately. Edward N. Hurley, a Chicago business man, and former chairman of the federal trade commission, will be chosen chairman of the shipping board. Washington L. Cappe, chief constructor of the naval department, will succeed General Goethals as the general manager of the emergency fleet corporation.

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## INCOME TAX

### PLAN BEFORE PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 1)  
by Sir Robert Borden and the general election called. It is true that there are those who anticipate that the house will be in session until September, and that there will be no election until December, but the best informed seem to agree that parliament will be over shortly.

Ottawa, July 25.—(Canadian Press) Sir Thomas White, after the opening routine in the house moved the house into committee of ways and means in order to bring down his resolutions regarding income tax.

"The enactment of the military service bill," said he, "which has just passed through this house will result in a material acceleration in the war expenditures of the Dominion. By that bill provision is made for calling 100,000 men to the forces of Canada. In view of this and in order to maintain the credit of the Dominion it is necessary that we adopt further taxation measures."

"Apart from this there has arisen in connection with the military service bill both in this house and in the senate a sentiment, a very strong, natural, and, in my judgment, a very just sentiment, that those who are in the enjoyment of substantial incomes should substantially and directly contribute to the growing war expenditures of the Dominion."

Distinct Innovation.  
"In view of this I desire today to lay before this house proposals provided for a national measure of income taxation. I may say that such a measure is a distinct innovation in Dominion fiscal legislation. Hitherto we have relied upon duties and customs and excise, upon postal rates and other miscellaneous sources of revenue."

It was true that since the outbreak of the war the government had adopted the business profits tax, a tax which was a measure akin to income taxation but not so wide in its scope. Under the British North America Act the Dominion government has power to raise revenue by either direct or indirect taxation. On the contrary the provinces, and through them the municipalities, were restricted to direct taxation. Therefore, the Dominion had hesitated to impose a tax which was a measure of income taxation. Now he brought it down to the house as a manifest public necessity that in this instance to meet this emergency the Dominion should invade the provincial field of direct taxation.

Cost Considerable.  
Further, said Sir Thomas, Canada was a country of the size of Europe with a sparse population of about eight millions scattered over it, with the result that the cost of administering an income taxation measure would be very considerable. This was not a good tax to administer. It was a factor to consider, because if the cost of administering any tax was disproportionate to the results, it was not a good tax to administer. Another factor to consider was the fact that the cost of administering the tax he was going to propose would be disproportionately heavy.

Further, Canada had been and would be during the lifetime of all present a country inviting immigration, and he had always considered it advisable that the Dominion should not be known to outside peoples as a country of heavy taxation. Another feature that had influenced him was the fact that since the outbreak of the war the people of Canada had been most generous in contributing to patriotic, Red Cross and other funds.

Grave Conditions.  
"However," continued Sir Thomas, "we are confronted with grave conditions arising from the war, with an accelerated war expenditure due to the measure which has just passed the house, and which will enable us to hear our part in this great conflict on an increasing scale. I believe it is the will of the people of Canada that we should continue to contribute to the end that final and decisive victory may be attained. No matter what the cost in manpower or treasure may be, I believe it is the will of the people that we should persevere to the end."

"In view of what I have said as to the financial situation and the increasing demands that will be made upon the people of Canada in this war, it is manifest that the time has arrived when we must resort to this measure of direct taxation. I am confident that the people of Canada, whose patriotism has been so often and so nobly proven will cheerfully accept this additional burden."

Cost of Living.  
In referring to the increase in the cost of living and the fact that the incomes were municipally taxed the Finance Minister stated that he had come to the conclusion that it would be proper to allow an exemption from federal income taxation of \$2,000 in the case of single persons or widowers without dependent children and \$3,000 in the case of all other persons.

"When we come to the higher 'arises,' he added, 'I regard it as right and proper that the taxation be increased as the scale of income increases. We propose to levy an income tax of 4 per cent. upon income exceeding \$2,000 per annum in the case of unmarried men and widowers without dependent children and upon income exceeding \$3,000 in the case of all other persons, and in addition thereto a super-tax of 2 per cent. upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$5,000 and does not exceed \$10,000; a super-tax of 5 per cent. upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$10,000 and does not exceed \$20,000; a super-tax of 8 per cent. upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$50,000; and a super-tax of 15 per cent. upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$100,000 and 25 per cent. upon the amount by which the income exceeds \$100,000."

Sir Thomas explained to Hon. Mr. Graham that the exemption up to \$2,000 for married men and \$3,000 for single men and widowers applied to all incomes large or small.

Definition of Income.  
Sir Thomas stated that in defining the word income an effort had been made to make it as wide as possible. Income was defined in the bill as "profit or gain arising from any business in which a person is engaged, salary, income from investments, whether stocks, mortgages or otherwise."

"This measure," he explained, "applies to incomes of the present calendar year. It provides for returns by all parties subject to the tax before Feb. 28 of next year."

Proceeding to the Finance Minister stated that the act provided for a number of exemptions. It had been felt that persons called upon to pay the profit tax should not have to pay the income tax unless it came to be heavier than the profit taxes. As a result it was proposed to allow on the taxation which would be payable by firms and corporations the amounts which they paid under the profits tax act for the accounting period of 1917.

In the case of a partnership each partner would be entitled to deduct such portion of the tax paid by the partnership under the war tax act as corresponded to his interest in the partnership.

It was also provided that a similar deduction should be made to cover taxes paid under the special war revenue act.

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Applies to Corporations.  
To Hon. A. K. MacLean of Halifax, Sir Thomas explained that the tax would apply to corporations and joint stock companies.

"We are providing," he said, "that joint stock companies and corporations shall be subject to a tax of four per cent. Their shareholders are liable not only to the tax of four per cent. but to the super-tax and in estimating the income of any person subject to the tax we credit him with the amount which he has paid to the company from which he derives dividends." It was the same policy as that adopted in the United States.

The Finance Minister explained that it was not possible to impose a super-tax on companies because the company would pay in respect to their earnings on their business in Canada.

Taxed in Another Country.  
Sir Herbert Ames asked about the income of a resident of Canada which was already heavily taxed in another country.

"If he is taxed in respect to his dividends in a foreign country he would be entitled to deduct the amount of such taxation from his income for the purpose of ascertaining the amount for which he should be assessed, but so far I have not been able to reach a conclusion that he should be allowed to deduct the amount of such taxes from the taxation which will pay on his income here."

Sir Thomas stated that a Canadian company domiciled here and doing business throughout the world would pay on its entire income. He thought that it would not be possible to tax aliens in trying to tax aliens in respect to some small investment they might have income since it might have the effect of deterring men from investing money in this country.

E. M. MacDonald, of Pictou, wanted to know if British subjects living outside Canada and deriving their income from Canadian soil would be taxed.

Sir Thomas said he was opposed to double taxation within the empire. Mr. MacDonald referred to the British subject in the States deriving income from Canada; he was not paying taxation in the States on such income.

The Finance Minister, however, was sure that he was already paying.

Government Bonds.  
Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, by a reference to men escaping by investing in government bonds stirred Sir Thomas into a vigorous defence of the plan of making the interest on such bonds free from taxation. In no other way would big fortunes be possible. In closing Sir Thomas suggested that after the war it might be well if the present legislation was deliberately reviewed.

"I do not say it should be repeated but it should be deliberately reviewed. We will need men of enterprise and ability who can bring capital into the country and develop our immense resources, and in reviewing this measure, after the war, I think, consideration should be given to the question of whether the taxation is so heavy as to operate to prevent men of that type from coming to this country and giving us the benefit of their enterprise and their capital."

Praises Measure.  
Mr. A. K. MacLean believed the thought of Canada would approve of the principle of the bill. It would augment revenues and equalize taxation in the country. Any criticism would be on the details of the measure.

One great value of the tax would be that the taxpayer would take a greater interest in the expenditure of his money. He thought the minister used have no fears that the tax would deter anyone from entering Canada. He said such a tax would have been imposed at the outbreak of the war. Mr. MacLean was of the opinion that the exemptions for unmarried men were too high. He asked Sir Thomas what revenue he expected from the tax.

The Finance Minister said it was difficult to gauge the revenue just be roughly estimated that it would be from fifteen to twenty million dollars. Sir Thomas admitted that there might be a difference of opinion as to the exemption of unmarried men.

Mr. F. B. Carvell congratulated the government on adopting the principle of income taxation. He agreed with the general principles of the bill.

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The statement adds: "The Germans have advanced beyond Podolajce, Halicz and the Bystritz-Zolotivna river, and have crossed the Sereth of Tarnopol, the war office reports."

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