

NEW TAXATION LEVIED IN BUDGET OF FINANCE MINISTER

Tax of One Per Cent. on Sales of Manufacturers—Customs Duty of 7 1/2 Per Cent. Removed—Excise Duties on Motor Cars Increased to 15 Per Cent.

Taxes on luxuries ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. of purchase price. Tax of one per cent. on sales of manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and importers, but not on sales by retailers; sales of food and coal exempted from tax.

Excise tax on passenger automobiles increased from 10 to 15 per cent. Increased excise duties on beer, wine and spirituous liquors.

Increased in stamp taxes on bills of exchange and promissory notes for more than \$100.

Increased in taxation on incomes of \$5,000 and upward.

Tax of two cents per share on stock transfers.

War customs duties of 7 1/2 per cent. ad valorem repealed.

Estimated revenue for new taxes, \$100,000,000.

Estimated loss of revenue from repeal of taxes, \$30,000,000.

Net increase in revenue expected, \$70,000,000.

The following is a summary of the taxation proposals:

Luxury Taxes.—Ten per cent. of the total purchase price on boots and shoes costing over \$9 a pair, men's and boys' suits costing over \$45 each, men's and women's overcoats costing over \$50 each, fur coats and robes over \$100 each, women's dresses over

\$45, women's suits over \$60, and on hats, hose, neckties, shirts, purses, and gloves costing above certain specified prices, as well as on some other wearing apparel, all fans, opera cloaks, ivory-handled cutlery, cut glass vases, velvet and silk fabrics, lace, ribbons, silk embroideries and sporting goods. Also on trunks over \$40 each and valises, suitcases, etc., over \$25 each. This tax to be paid by the purchaser to the vendor at time of sale.

Ten per cent. on pleasure boats, yachts, canoes, and motor-boats, cameras, candy and confectionery, chewing gum, firearms, shells, or cartridges, pianos, organs, musical instruments, and plated ware adapted for household use. This tax payable at the time of sale by Canadian manufacturer or when imported.

Twenty per cent. of total purchase price on such articles as cigar and cigarette holders and pipes costing over \$2.50, humidors and other equipment for smokers, hunting, shooting and riding garments, fancy pocket-knives, gold, silver, ebony and ivory toiletware, jewelry, articles of silver adapted for household or office use, fur wearing apparel (except as mentioned above), liveries, Oriental rugs, expensive carpets, curtains, and chandeliers. This tax payable by the purchaser at time of purchase.

Twenty per cent. on mechanical player pianos, graphophones and mechanical musical instruments and records used therewith; 50 per cent. on articles of gold for household use.

Latter two taxes being payable at time of sale by manufacturer or when imported.

Playing Cards.—Twenty-five cents a pack on cards selling at wholesale rates not over \$25 per gross packs, and 50 cents a pack on cards above \$25 per gross packs.

Beers, Wines and Spirits.—Increase in excise duties on beer of 30 cents a gallon, non-sparkling wines 30 cents a gallon, spirits \$2 a gallon, and on sparkling wines \$3 a gallon.

Motor Cars.—Excise tax on Canadian manufactured and imported cars increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

Sales Tax.—One per cent. on the sales of all manufacturers, wholesale dealers, jobbers or importers (not retailers). This tax not to apply to large list of essential foodstuffs, cattle, food, anthracite or bituminous coal, or to goods exported.

Stamp Duties.—Existing tax on bills of exchange and promissory notes. Two cents for bills of \$100 or less, and two cents for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof.

Stamp duties on patent medicines, etc., henceforth to be affixed by manufacturer or importer, instead of retailer, as now.

Films.—A tax of 15 cents for each day used abolished because of the inequality of incidence as between small and large theatres.

All the above taxes are effective from Wednesday, the 19th instant.

Income Tax.—By last year's legislation income taxes payable this year on 1919 income were very substantially raised. A further general addition to these taxes of five per cent. is now added, on incomes of \$5,000 and up, to be effective this year.

In future, income tax returns must be accompanied by a cheque for at least 25 per cent. of the whole of the amount estimated to be payable. If paid in instalments, interest at six per cent. is to be charged, and payment in full is required within six months after return is made by means of three equal monthly instalments. Heavy penalties are provided for incorrect returns.

Business Profits Tax.—Present tax is modified by increasing the exemption allowed from 7 to 10 per cent. and changing the schedule of taxation to the following:

On profits in excess of 10 per cent. on capital, but not exceeding 15 per cent., tax will be 20 per cent.

On profits in excess of 15 per cent. on capital, but not exceeding 20 per cent., tax will be 30 per cent.

On profits in excess of 20 per cent. on capital, but not exceeding 30 per cent., tax will be 50 per cent.

On profits in excess of 30 per cent. on capital, tax will be 60 per cent.

For small businesses with capital of not less than \$25,000 and under \$50,000, 30 per cent. on all profits exceeding 10 per cent. will be taken, instead of 25 per cent. as at present.

Under legislation of last session, the maximum scale of business tax is in effect this year, and the modified tax will apply to 1920 profits, taxable in 1921.

Tariff Changes.—The 7 1/2 per cent. War Customs duty is taken off all remaining items. Last year the 5 per cent. British preferential war tax was entirely removed, as well as the 7 1/2 per cent. on food, clothing, agricultural implements, etc. The War Customs duties imposed in 1915 are now entirely removed.

Mexican President Makes His Escape

A despatch from El Paso, Texas, says:—President Carranza and Gen. Aguilar have escaped from Mexico, according to information secured here from a confidential but authoritative source. They boarded the gunboat *Progreso*, the crew of which remained loyal to Carranza, and steamed for a destination that was not disclosed. It was reported Carranza succeeded in getting away with considerable treasure, and that he issued a proclamation, the gist of which was that he will guarantee the salaries of all officials who remain loyal to his Government.



FALCONS OF WINNIPEG, WORLD'S HOCKEY CHAMPIONS
Fresh from their successful quest of the world's premier hockey honors, the Falcons of Winnipeg, Canadian Olympic representatives, arrived at Toronto the other day, and were greeted by huge crowds and leading members of Toronto Sportsmen's Fraternity. The photo shows the Falcons lined up on City Hall steps to receive welcoming speech from Mayor Church and Council.

FOKKER INVENTS NEW AIRPLANE

Fitted With Single Motor With Speed of 106 Miles Per Hour.

A despatch from London says:—"The latest airplane designed by Fokker, the famous Dutch builder, is on exhibition in the Schiphol airfield here," says a Rotterdam despatch to the Daily News. "Its inventor believes it will revolutionize airplane construction and greatly reduce both the purchase price and the costs of flying." "The outstanding feature of the new airplane is that it has no connecting wires or cables. The wings are supported by longitudinal sleepers, which give them the necessary strength. They are consequently very thick—as much as two feet in the centre—and they are further strengthened by the use of triplex wood instead of the customary airplane fabric. The machine is fitted with a single motor of 185 horsepower, but this is sufficient to give it a speed of 170 kilometres an hour (about 106 miles).

Maxims of Success.

The truest wisdom is a resolute determination.—Napoleon I.

Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up.—James A. Garfield.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—Charles Dickens.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

I never did anything worth doing by accident. Anything I have begun is always on my mind, and I am not easy while away from it until it is finished.—Thomas A. Edison.

A Letter From London

Queen Mary has more than one hobby, but old prints and antique furniture are subjects which she has more than the average collector's knowledge, and—in spite of so many other interests—quite the usual collector's keenness. Her detailed information about period furniture is well known among her intimates, but she sometimes astonishes the professional with whom she comes in contact.

Princess Beatrice is the most musical member of our Royal Family. The Princess is an expert pianist, and so fond is she of playing that she is often to be met at a West-end music shop, where she and a companion play duets on two pianos for hours together.

The appointment of the Hon. Alexander Hardinge to succeed the Earl of Cromer as Assistant Private Secretary to the King has come as no surprise to those who are aware of the friendship that exists between the Prince of Wales and the new official. They were brother officers in the Grenadier Guards, and it has been an open secret for some time past that the Hon. Alexander would come to Court at the first convenient opportunity.

It is no secret that he takes over, since the Private Secretary's office is one of the busiest departments in the Household, and the work there has increased tremendously of late. The volume of correspondence that has to be dealt with every day is surprising to anyone who is not behind the scenes at Court.

SPEEDING UP PLANE BUILDING

German Factories Turning Them Out by Wholesale.

A despatch from Paris says:—"All German factories which, during the war, turned out airplanes, are now in full swing and are carefully camouflaging their products. Thus, not one whole machine turned out by any single factory, but all over the country spare parts are assembled, and at a minute's notice could be sent to other parts to be assembled as airplanes."

The German Zeppelin works are at present engaged in turning out new powerful airships, while special sheds are being constructed at Friedrichshafen. Other firms are busily engaged building and testing powerful airplane engines.

First New Cents Coined; Larger Than 10-cent Piece

A despatch from Ottawa says:—"Canadian cents of the new size were struck at the Mint for the first time on Tuesday. The first two coins minted were presented by the Master of the Mint to Thomas White, who, as Minister of Finance, brought in the necessary legislation last year. The new cent is slightly larger than the Canadian ten-cent piece."

Hungary Will Sign Peace Treaty at Once

A despatch from Budapest says:—"Hungary will sign the peace treaty presented to her by the Allies, it is indicated here. Count Albert Apponyi, who strongly opposed the acceptance of the treaty, has resigned from the peace delegation."

DEFLATION OF U.S. RETAIL PRICES

With Exception of Food, Values Take Considerable Drop.

A despatch from New York says:—"Advertisements in newspapers here gave convincing proof of the comprehensiveness of price deflations in retail lines except food. Cuts ranged from 20 to 75 per cent., with the largest reductions occurring in commodities classified as luxuries. Food remained high. People must have it and must pay the prices demanded."

The current deflation is attributed to the trend of economy that has taken possession of the public. Some specific effects follow:

Furs are selling in Fifth Avenue for \$75 which were held for \$100 several weeks ago. Shoes that were selling at \$20 are now offered at \$11.65. A woman's suit priced at \$245 may be had for \$100 less.

Men's clothing has dropped in proportion. Blue serge suits that were \$50 are advertised at \$28.50. Palm Beach suits have dropped from last year's price of \$20 to \$12. Collars that climbed to 30 cents are being offered as low as 21 cents.

A despatch from Chicago says:—"Owners of department stores in scores of cities announced price reductions in men's and women's apparel, ranging from 20 to 50 per cent., while in some places shoes and other articles were cut."

FRANCE LOST HEAVILY IN WAR

1,400,000 Men Killed and 600,000 Houses Destroyed.

A despatch from Paris says:—"What is perhaps the first concise and comprehensive statement of France's war losses has just been made by Captain Andre Tardieu. In describing what he calls 'the balance sheet' of France, Capt. Tardieu states that during the five years of war 8,000,000 men were mobilized, of whom 1,400,000 were killed. With those wounded, France lost 67 per cent. of her men under 32 years of age."

Concerning material losses, Captain Tardieu states that 600,000 houses were destroyed, 75,000,000 acres of arable land laid waste, and 3,000 miles of railways and 25,000 miles of highways destroyed. Mines which produced 55 per cent. of France's total coal output, were damaged or destroyed; 11,500 factories, which before the war produced 85 per cent. of the woollen goods, 90 per cent. of the linen material, 70 per cent. of the sugar, and 60 per cent. of the cotton goods, were crippled.

One-third of France's ships were sunk by German submarines.

Relief For Dominion's Sugar Shortage

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—"Six ships laden with sugar, which will relieve the Dominion's near famine in this commodity, are now en route from Cuba to this port. The boats were held up in Cuba by strikes. More are to follow them. So great is the quantity of sugar to be laid down here in a few days that the local refinery has chartered a portion of the extensive Government sheds to store it."

Devonshire House, London, Sells for Million Guineas

A despatch from London says:—"The Duke of Devonshire's house in Piccadilly, one of the oldest and most famous in London, has been sold for one million guineas, according to The Star, to British interests. It is proposed to demolish the old place and erect a restaurant, dancing hall and moving picture house."

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.
Toronto, May 25.—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77; No. 3 Northern, \$2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, \$1.17 1/2; No. 3 CW, \$1.15 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.18; No. 1 feed, \$1.13 1/2; No. 2 feed, \$1.11 1/2, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.78; No. 4 CW, \$1.62; rejected, \$1.57; feed, \$1.57, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.40; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$1.10, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.00.
Barley—Maltster, \$1.87 to \$1.89, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, nominal.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$54; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$30 to \$31; mixed, per ton, \$25, track.

Hay—No. 1 per ton, \$20 to \$21; mixed, per ton, \$17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Eggs, new laid, 62 to 65c; butter, creamery prints, 61 to 63c; do, solids, 60 to 62c; choice dairy prints, 62 to 63c; ordinary dairy prints, 45 to 47c; bakers' 35 to 37c; cheese, new, large, 32 1/2 to 33c; twins, 33 to 34 1/2c; old, large, 33 1/2 to 34c; twins, 34 to 34 1/2c; maple syrup, 1-gal. tin, \$3.50; 5-gal. tin, per gal., \$3.85; maple sugar, lb., 33 to 34c.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 41 to 42c; heavy, 32 to 34c; cooked, 59 to 61c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 50c; backs, plain, 50 to 52c; boneless, 54 to 57c.

Cured meats.—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 28 to 29 1/2c; tubs, 28 1/2 to 29c; pails, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2c; prints, 29 1/2 to 30c; Compound tierces, 27 to 27 1/2c; tubs, 27 1/2 to 28c; pails, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2c; prints, 28 1/2 to 29c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, May 25.—Oats, No. 2 C. W., \$1.30 1/2; No. 3 CW, \$1.27 1/2. Flour, new standard grade, \$14.85 to \$15.05. Rolled oats, bag 30 lbs., \$5.50 to \$5.60. Bran, \$54.25. Shorts, \$61.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31 to \$32. Cheese, finest easterns, 30c. Butter, choicest creamery, 67 to 68c. Eggs, fresh, 54c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$6.00.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, May 25.—Choice heavy steers, \$14.75 to \$15; good, do, \$14 to \$14.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.50 to \$13.75; do, good, \$13 to \$13.25; do, med., \$12 to \$12.50; do, com., \$10.50 to \$11; bulls, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$9.25 to \$11; feeders, \$11 to \$12.50; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$105; lambs, yearlings, \$15 to \$17; do, spring, each, \$12 to \$16; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$16; sheep, 29 to \$14; hogs, fed and watered, \$20.50; do, weighed off cars, \$20.75; do, f.o.b., \$19.50; do, country points, \$19.25.

Montreal, May 25.—Butcher steers, choice, \$15 to \$15.90; good, \$13 to \$15; med., \$12 to \$13; com., \$10 to \$12; butcher heifers, choice, \$12 to \$14; med., \$11 to \$12; com., \$8 to \$10.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$12.50; med., \$7.50 to \$10.50; canners, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$6 to \$7; butcher bulls, good, \$10.50 to \$13; common, \$8.50 to \$9. Good veal, \$12 to \$14; med., \$8 to \$11; sheep, \$8; thin sheep, \$10 to \$11; good clipped sheep, \$12.50; spring lambs, \$10 to \$14 each. Hogs, off-car weights, selects, \$20.75 to \$21.50; sows, \$16.75 to \$17.50.

Giving It Away.

Men who have possessed themselves of all that the world has to offer in the way of tangible reward for industry, and men who have inherited vast wealth that enabled them, if they chose, to live in idleness and luxury, all their days, have found that there is no lasting happiness in the mere accumulation of possessions.

Nathan Straus, the good and great Jewish philanthropist, said the other day: "There is no satisfaction in money alone. Food and a home, work and play—they are for rich and poor alike. And I find the only lasting satisfaction is in what you can do for the world."

More and more persons are making that discovery; and the hope for the future of the world is in the fact.

We are blessed by what we give away, and the greatest of all gifts is that of self. It is easy to write a cheque and the generous prompting behind the contribution of money is admirable, but personal effort is better and more beautiful still.

On every hand are selfish people who have enriched themselves by taking advantage of the need of others; but what they buy for their ill-gotten gains can hardly make them joyful when their consciences are twinged with the thought of how they made the money.

Against these unsavoury examples let us set those others who for community and country are doing all they can, not sparing brain or soul or body, or business of their own. Recent years have abundantly shown us that kind of men and women, and when we are disheartened by the profiteers, let us remember their very opposites, who are "giving away" themselves and all they have and are for the common good.

The best investment any man can make is in the social welfare of his fellows. What does it mean to envy if he merely makes vast collections that others may say, "Look how much he has!" If a rich man is rich in good works and kindly impulses and a democratic affability and a high sense alike of public duty and of personal honor, people do not begrudge him what he has when he has "made his pile" by his own downright toil. A man like Nathan Straus is held in general esteem. For his philosophy is also his practice, and his acts accord with his own words: "Where there is suffering, Jew and Christian are alike, and I have given irrespective of faith. I only hope that by so doing I may set an example to other men who are rich that they may give also."

The World Aloft.

The Dutch Government is considering the practicability of an airplane flight from Holland to the Dutch East Indies. It has been virtually decided to give a large prize in money to the Dutch aviator who first makes the journey.

China has been quick to take hold of the aerial idea. Recently an airplane left Nanyang with fourteen passengers and 1,200 pounds of mail which served as a test load. The machine so loaded had a total weight of about seven tons. The plane climbed to an altitude of 5,000 feet, made three circuits of Peking and then landed in safety. On board were several representatives of the Chinese Government.

The Aero Club of Shanghai has just been organized and is taking active steps to promote a Chinese national organization to promote flying. Chinese, British, Italian, French, American, and other nationalities are represented.

The new club intends to purchase at least one plane and plans are being considered also to acquire the use of a landing place for fliers. One of its members is Major William R. McBain who served three years in France with the British flying corps and brought down thirteen German planes.

The Peking Government has purchased and has received from Britain a number of planes with which an air mail service is to be established this summer between Chinese cities.

Colonel Hartney and Captain Douglas, United States army aviators, recently flew from Washington to Ottawa in four hours and two minutes, exclusive of a stop at Ithaca, N.Y.

The highest of mountains present no obstacles to intrepid aviators of all countries. Captain Parodi, noted Argentine aviator, recently crossed and recrossed the Andes, flying from Mendoza to Santiago and back without a landing.

A freight and passenger service has been established between Barranquilla, Colombia, and Glardot. The journeys will take nine hours. Frequent stops will be made.

Royal Ratepayers.

It is generally presumed that all Royal residences are free from rates, but this is by no means the case.

The only three that escape this taxation are Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and the greater portion of St. James's Palace.

In the case of St. James's Palace, the King, as an "act of grace," pays to the Westminster City Council rates on those portions of the old palace that are occupied by his entourage.

Queen Alexandra pays the full rates upon Marlborough House, which now amounts to over \$80,000 a year, and the King pays rates on Sandringham, York Cottage, and Balmoral. These are all regarded as being the private residences of the King and Queen Alexandra, and not as "Royal palaces" in the strict sense of the word.



"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes