

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Fresh southwesterly winds; generally fair and mild.

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CAPTURE OF PRZEMYSL IS IMMINENT

THE CANADIAN TARIFF GIVEN A BIG BOOST

The Government Finds It Necessary to Impose a Heavy War Tax—Manufacturers to get the Benefit of 7 1-2 pc Additional Protection—One Cent Extra on Letters and Postal Cards—Free List Almost Wiped Out.

Ottawa, Feb. 11—Hon. W. T. White proposes to finance Canada through her time of stress and war expenditure by a series of special war taxes and the establishment of a practically prohibitive protection tariff. The special war taxes were expected. Patriotic Canadianism was prepared for generous service and sacrifice. But the all-round tariff increase serves capital and affects consumers. The common people—the ordinary folk—do the principal paying.

There is no real evidence of curtailing expenditure.

He estimates that this special war tax will realize \$8,000,000. The tariff must be responsible for the rest—\$22,000,000.

The tariff goes up seven and one-half per cent. on the intermediate and general, and five per cent on the British preferential on all items in the schedule, whether on the free list or not, with a few exceptions.

About the only things left on the free list are tea, binder twine and settlers' effects.

The only other items of general consumption left out of the wholesale boost are wheat flour, sugar, agricultural implements, tobacco and printed books.

The special war taxes include an estimated \$1,000,000 from the banks, with the other \$7,000,000 from stamp taxes on telegraph messages, railway and steamship tickets, sleeping and parlor car tickets, letters and post cards, post office notes and money orders, bank checks, deposits, receipts bills of exchange, bills of lading and proprietary medicines and perfumes.

TENDER WITH INTERESTS.

Manufacturers, while having to pay increased duty on their imported raw materials, still have the privilege of the drawback on all exported products manufactured from such raw materials. In other words, the manufacturers will apparently be able to control prices and sales in the home market while still having the benefit of foreign markets without bearing their cost of the increased duties.

The excuse given by the minister of finance for the new taxes and the tariff increases was the war. The figures he gave of expenditures for the current and coming years showed that the war expenses were to be financed by borrowing and that the additional taxes are necessitated because of the increased expenditures before the war started and the emptying of the full treasury left by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

The \$100,000,000 to be spent this year for war purposes, Mr. White said would be all borrowed in England. Expenditures for the coming year are estimated at \$200,000,000 exclusive of the war act. Altogether this will be about \$10,000,000 more than the total expenditure of the current year, exclusive of war account.

Although Mr. White stated that the government was economizing, the figures he gave, as to requirements for the ordinary cost of administration, do not reflect any economy. The extra taxes the people will have to pay will simply go to meeting part only of the deficit between revenue and expenditure, apart from the war.

The net debt of the dominion, said Mr. White, will show an increase of about \$110,000,000 for the current year, including the \$50,000,000 spent on the war up to March 31.

With an estimated expenditure of

\$300,000,000 for the coming year and an estimated revenue of \$150,000,000, including the new taxes, there is a prospective increase of \$150,000,000 during the coming year.

Mr. White, however, professed optimism as to the future, and a gradual return to normal conditions as to success of the Allies becomes more assured.

The debate on the budget will be resumed next week and will probably provoke a decidedly interesting and illuminating discussion.

NEW TAXATION.

Coming to the announcement of his new taxation proposals, Mr. White declared that the government must look principally to the tariff as the chief source and mainstay of revenue. Taxation imposed by increased customs duties, he declared, bore upon all classes and each member of the consuming community would contribute proportionately to the cost of the war and the defence of the country. As a preliminary, however, to the announcement of the tariff increases, he announced that the government would institute special taxes, the burden of which would fall more particularly upon those members of the community best able to sustain it. He then proceeded to announce the new special taxes, which will be incorporated in a book entitled "The War Revenue Act, 1915," covering both the tariff taxes and the special taxes.

BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COS.

The special taxes were announced as follows:

Upon all banks to which the Bank Act applies, a yearly sum equal to (Continued on page four)

OLD CURLERS SELECTS RINKS FOR "WEE NILLY"

The "Wee Nilly" the annual curling match Old Curlers vs. Young Curlers has been arranged for Monday, February 15, both afternoon and evening, six rinks of curlers who have been in the game more than fifteen years will play six rinks of curlers who have played fifteen years and less. The rinks of Old Curlers have been reinforced by several who have just broken into the game.

The rinks of Old Curlers are as follows:

AFTERNOON AT 2.30

A. B. Smith, J. A. Inch, S. D. Simmons, L. C. Macnutt, skip, L. Merrithew, P. J. Hughes, S. Sterling, J. H. Hawthorne, skip, Dr. Roberts, Mr. Shapman, T. A. Wilson, E. H. Allen, skip.

EVENING AT 7.30

W. P. Keenan, C. H. Weddall, H. H. Hagerman, Lt. Col. T. G. Loggie, skip.

R. W. McLellan, F. W. Porter, C. F. Randolph, H. V. B. Bridges, skip.

R. D. Hoben, C. W. Hall, A. A. Shute, F. P. Hatt, skip.

Curlers who cannot play at the time indicated are to notify the Management Committee so that changes may be made.

City Has Been Invested by the Russians For Weeks and Food is Running Short—Kaiser Has Consultation With Von Moltk

Amsterdam, Feb. 12—After a hurried consultation with Gen. Von Moltke, count Von Aulenburg and other members of the German General staff the Kaiser again left last night for the eastern front, says a despatch from Berlin. The Kaiser is impressed with the need for immediate and effective action against the Russians and a new movement against some part of the line less well defended than that before Warsaw is expected.

CAPTURE OF PRZEMYSL IMMINENT

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Petrograd, Feb. 12—The Capture of Przemyśl is believed to be imminent, the city which has been invested by the Russians virtually since the collapse of the first Austrian advance in Limberg. The food supply is reported to be exceedingly low. The fall of the city to its besiegers is expected to bring to Austria a realization that she cannot much longer endure the struggle and it is believed will precipitate overtures for a separate Peace.

TRYING TO CAJOLE RUSSIANS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Petrograd, Feb. 12—Attempts are being made by the Germans to cajole Russian soldiers to surrender by offering them seven roubles for their rifles and assuring them work at good wages. Packets of proclamations have been thrown from aeroplanes which read; "we will feed you and treat you well."

MOVEMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, Feb. 12—Messages received at Amsterdam from Louvaine within the German lines tell of big movements of German troops through that city in an easterly direction. It is believed that in the last few days considerable forces have been withdrawn from western front which will be sent to battle lines opposing Russians.

DROPPED BOMBS ON ANTWERP

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, Feb. 12—A Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Mail of this city, says 35 German soldiers were killed when the Allies' aviators dropped bombs on the city of Antwerp yesterday.