

BUDGET REJECTED BY HOUSE OF LORDS

It Is the First Time in Three Hundred Years it Has Refused Its Formal Assent to One.

WILL NOW GO TO COUNTRY

Scene at Time of Voting Was Impressive but in No Sense Was It Exciting.

London, Nov. 30.—The house of lords tonight, for the first time in 300 years, refused its formal assent to the budget, thereby making it illegal for the king's agents to collect taxes with which to carry on the government. This action of the peers was taken in direct disregard of the advice of such able members as Rosebery, Morley, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Cromer, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Lytton, Lord Courtney and the archbishop of Canterbury and York.

The budget will now go before the country for its approval or rejection; that is, the crown, through the ministry, will dissolve the house of commons and order a general election. Whether the present Liberal house and ministry shall be sustained in insisting on the budget will be the issue in the contest at the polls.

After six days' debate, notable for the high standard of the oratory as well as for arguments for and against the budget, and pleading in every possible light the great constitutional questions involved, the house of lords cleared for division at half past 11 o'clock tonight.

SCENE IMPRESSIVE.
The scene was impressive, but in no sense exciting, except that the house was packed to its utmost capacity. A great array of strange faces was seen on the benches, as numbers of peers were present who appear in the house only in most exceptional cases.

None would have supposed that the event proceeding was destined, not only to prove memorable in the annals of British history, but possibly would involve far-reaching changes in the British constitution.

True, there was unusual animation in the public galleries, where the members of the house of commons and ambassadors. But on the floor itself complete calm prevailed. The vote was on Lord Lansdowne's amendment that the house was justified in giving its consent to the bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country. Nearly 15 minutes were occupied in clearing the house, tellers for division being Earl Walsgrave, Viscount Churchill, Baron Denman and Lord Cleeve.

THE DIVISION.
When the vote was announced, just before midnight, as 200 to 125 in favor of the amendment, a few mixed cheers were heard. The Earl of Crewe immediately moved an adjournment, and the house rose.

An eager crowd was waiting the result in the central hall, and when the vote became known there was a slight attempt at counter-demonstration. Officials, however, speedily cleared the hall, and in a few minutes the lobbies and precincts were empty.

It is worthy of note that Lord St. Aldwyn, who, as Michael Hicks-Beach, was one of the ablest chancellors of the exchequer of the Conservative side, has ostentatiously absented himself from all debates on Lord Lansdowne's resolution, and this morning he announced his intention not to go to the house for division. His absence was due to disapproval of Lord Lansdowne's course, and together with that of other weighty Conservative peers, will have great effect in the country. Among those peers who came down especially to vote was the Earl of Wemyss and March, who is in his ninety-second year.

When division was taken there was practically no excitement in the streets, although earlier in the night crowds gathered near the house and attempted to prevent budget demonstration. A force of police was in readiness and so soon as the crowd showed a tendency to become unmanageable, they dispersed the demonstrators, being assisted by a heavy rainfall.

The final debate was distinguished by oratorical excellence, particularly in the speeches of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former viceroy of India and of the archbishop of York. The archbishop's speech was his maiden effort in the house of lords and his eloquent periods added to Dr. Lang's fine presence and beautiful voice, made a deep impression.

The archbishop strongly opposed Lord Lansdowne's resolution, declaring that it would be unprecedented for the lords to reject a finance bill passed by the house of commons with such a margin.

A MOMENTOUS STRUGGLE.
Lord Curzon was plainly suffering from his recent indisposition and had to ask the indulgence of the house, but despite physical weakness, which seemed at times in his 80-minute speech threatened to overcome him, he spoke with his accustomed vigor and art. He maintained that the lords had an absolute right to reject the finance bill, and he argued that the country was on the eve of a momentous struggle, which might lead to the reform of the house of lords.

Earl Cawdor, former first lord of admiralty, who wound up the debate for the opposition, maintained that there had been an attempt to evade the lords' ancient right to reject each tax by placing all taxes on one bill. It was idle to pretend, he said, that such a change of procedure by the house of commons could affect one iota responsibility and duties of the second chamber. He quoted Premier Asquith as stated and assuming the premiership that the function of the house of lords was to check slovenly and precipitate legislation. This, the Earl Cawdor thought, fairly represented the action the lords proposed to take.

Referring to tacking on home proceeds and land valuations to the budget, he said that, as both those had previously been rejected by the house of lords, it would destroy all the power of the upper house if the lords were unable to vote the finance bill, in which those were not included. He asserted the budget already had driven capital from the country and to alarming extent, and stunted the building trade and had increased unemployment.

They were told that the rejection of the bill would cause financial chaos, but Lord Lansdowne's offer of assistance to avoid inconvenience had not been cordially received by the government. Therefore, he said, if chaos came the responsibility would rest upon the ministry. The government wanted a single chamber, independent of any check, while the lords had been fighting for one principle, namely, the separation of the judicial and administrative functions.

The people, Lord Cawdor concluded, could get rid of the decisions of the second chamber by an election, but they could get rid of an autocratic single chamber only by revolution.

WHAT AMENDMENT IS.
The Earl of Crewe, secretary of state for the colonies, and lord privy seal, closed the debate in a speech frequently interrupted by ministerial cheers. Lord Lansdowne's amendment, he contended, was the negation of all precedent and flouted all usage. All agreed that it was necessary this year to raise a large amount of extra money by taxation, necessitated by the claims of national defense and the adoption of old-age pensions. The sum total of the long debate, he declared, was that the opposition considered the government's method of raising money illusory and that that justified revolution.

CHOKED TO DEATH.
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A PAIR SURE-RISEERS

Again He Throws Down the Gage Of Battle to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.

OVER CONSERVATION POLICY.

Declares Congress Will Have to Decide As to What Shall be Done With Coal Fields.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest service, has again thrown down the gauntlet to Secy. of the Interior Ballinger in regard to the conservation policy. He declared that Congress will have to decide at its coming session whether the great coal fields of the country shall continue to remain in the hands of the people or be gobbled up by monopolies, and whether great water-power sites shall be given away to special interests, or be controlled by the people.

MAKES KNOWN HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Pinchot makes known his views upon these two "chief sources of power" of the present and future in a letter to Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York, in response to a series of questions asked by the latter on "the national conservation policy."

Referring to the development of waterpower and coal fields, the government chief forester declares that in most cases actual development of the former can best be done by private interest, acting under public control, but that "it is neither good sense nor good morals to let these valuable privileges pass from the public ownership for nothing and forever."

In answer to Dr. Abbott's question, "What is the danger to the conservation policies in the coming session of Congress?" Mr. Pinchot declares that it is "the privileges of the few may continue to obstruct the rights of the many, especially in the matter of waterpower and coal."

"Congress must decide at this session," Mr. Pinchot says, "whether the great coal fields, still in public ownership, shall remain so, in order that their use may be controlled with due regard to the interest of the consumer, or whether they shall pass into private ownership and be controlled in the monopolistic interests of a few."

"Congress must decide also whether immensely valuable rights to the use of waterpower shall be given away to special interests in perpetuity, and without compensation instead of being held and controlled by the public."

"Why is it important to protect the water power sites," asked Dr. Abbott, and in reply Mr. Pinchot points out that it is of the first importance to prevent them from passing into private ownership, as they have been doing, because the greatest source of power we know is falling water."

WOULD CONTROL COUNTRY.

"Under our form of civilization," he says, "if a few men ever succeed in controlling the sources of power they will necessarily control the country."

Mr. Pinchot adds that he can see "no reason why we should deliberately keep on helping to fasten the handcuffs of corporate control upon ourselves for all time, merely because the few men who would profit by it most have heretofore had the power to compel it."

As one of the essential things that must be done to protect the water powers for the people, the granting of water powers forever, either on non-navigable or navigable streams, must be absolutely stopped, according to Mr. Pinchot. After stating that it cannot be right to grant perpetual rights to the one great permanent source of power, Mr. Pinchot declares that "it is just as wrong as it is foolish, and just as needless as it is wrong, to mortgage the welfare of our children in such a way as these water powers for ever and should be developed mainly by private companies, and they must be developed under conditions which make investment in them profitable and safe."

He adds, however, that neither profit nor safety requires perpetual rights. Mr. Pinchot declares, further, that there is "no reason whatever why special interests should be allowed to use them for profit without making some direct payment to the people for the valuable rights derived from the people."

"It is just as essential for the public welfare that the people should retain and exercise control of water power, monopoly on navigable as on non-navigable streams," Mr. Pinchot states in reply to the question, "Does the same principle apply to navigable streams as to non-navigable streams?"

"If the difficulties are greater," he declares, "then the danger that the water powers may pass out of the people's hands on the lower navigable parts of the streams is greater than on the upper non-navigable parts, and it may be harder, but in no way less necessary to prevent."

WHAT CONSERVATION MEANS.

Explaining what conservation means, Mr. Pinchot declares that it stands against the waste of the natural resources that cannot be renewed, such as coal and iron; and it stands for the perpetuation of the resources that can be renewed; and most of all, it stands for an equal opportunity for every American citizen to get his fair share of benefit from these resources, both now and forever."

In discussing "What has conservation to do with the welfare of the average man today?" it is pointed out that "it proposes to secure a continuous and abundant supply of the necessities of life, which means a reasonable fairness in the distribution of the benefits which flow from the natural resources."

ADRIET FOR EIGHTY HOURS.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Adriet in the Caribbean sea for more than 50 hours, the five men who were lost Friday night in the whale boat of the gunboat Marquette, at Port Limon, Costa Rica, still are unreported. "It is believed they had enough food and water in the boat to sustain life several days."

THE CORRECT TIME.

to stop a cough or cold is just as soon as it starts, then there will be no danger of pneumonia or consumption. Just a few doses of Ballard's Home-Brand Syrup will stop the cough at the start. If it has been running on for some time the treatment will be longer. The cure is sure. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

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GIFFORD PINCHOT AGAIN ON WARPATH

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MANY LIVES LOST

Tokio, Nov. 30.—A severe storm swept over the vicinity of Shimoda, yesterday and last night. The Kiseigaku Maru, a Japanese vessel of 2,272 tons, foundered and it is feared that all on board were lost. Twenty-five bodies have been washed ashore. Many fishing boats are also believed to have been wrecked. The piers and embankments at Shimoda have been badly damaged by the high seas.

WOMAN TRIED FOR MURDER.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 30.—Charging that she had murdered her husband, Frank Wilhelm, a wealthy contractor, the state today placed Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm on trial for her life.

Nicholas E. Stein, a real estate dealer, jointly indicted with her for the crime was accorded a separate trial.

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