

ROSEBERY SOUNDS TIMELY WARNING

Lords Told of Grave Risk They
Are Running if They Reject
The Budget.

CAUSED GREAT SENSATION.

London Press Thinks Speech Will
Have Slight Effect on Atti-
tude of the Peers.

London, Nov. 24.—Lord Rosebery, former Liberal prime minister, today issued the historic warning to the lords and the house of commons to a new plan by one of the finest speeches he ever delivered. He warned the lords of the grave risks they were running if they adopted the Lord Lansdown resolution to reject the budget. There was not enough room to seat all the peers attending, and the galleries were crowded. The Duke of Connaught, headed a long list of the peeresses, many of whom were compelled to stand throughout.

Lord Salisbury resumed the debate with a speech supporting Lord Lansdown's resolution, after the archbishop of Canterbury had said that the budget would stand aside from the discussion as the debate was strictly of a party character. Lord Rosebery followed with a long speech, giving the lords a warning of the danger in which they were treading. He said:

GREAT POLITICAL MOMENT.

I am quite dissociated from any party and speak from my sense of the duty of the situation. This is the greatest political moment in the history of our country since 1832.

Lord Rosebery admitted that, by the law of the land, the house of lords was competent to reject finance bills, but since the reform of 1832 it was not possible that the commons should pass a budget which the house of lords would go to the length of rejecting. He considered that the only possible circumstances justifying the lords in rejecting such a measure would be the discovery of some defect in the authority of the commons. Such a circumstance might arise if a budget were presented which lowered the defenses of the country to a point which the nation could not tolerate.

He doubted whether the lords were choosing the best battlefield. They were playing for too heavy a stake and were risking the very existence of the house of lords.

A winning policy, continued the speaker, would be to allow the budget bill to pass and give the country six months' experience of its intolerable impositions, loss of capital and employment. They could then achieve, when they next approached the peers, a victory that would surprise themselves. He looked with much apprehension to the result of an appeal to the commons, with such other issues as would be raised.

"I do not speak of menaces," he added. "The house of lords has lived on menaces ever since I can remember, and it is still thriving. But the menaces have been used by men bent on having a single chamber. Their efforts are revolutionary in essence, if not in fact."

Dealing with the question of the reform of the house of lords, which Lord Rosebery has long advocated, he expressed the conviction that no adjustments of the differences between the house could be arranged without some form of referendum. He denounced the budget in the strongest terms, and said that one man burned into them by bitter experience was that there should be no taxation without representation.

DISREGARD OF MAXIMS.

"Disregard the maxim," he said, "that in the United States of America, and we are not likely to offend against it again."

Lord Rosebery contended that the budget taxed the lords freely and abundantly without their having a word to say or a vote in the matter. After referring to the budget as having spread over the country want of confidence and want of credit, the worst diseases which could affect commercial nations, he uttered a solemn warning that the pressure of great armaments was hurrying Europe toward bankruptcy.

Expressing regret that he could not support the resolution, Lord Rosebery resumed his seat, having spoken for 30 minutes. His picturesque and glowing eloquence produced a tremendous effect, leaving his hearers somewhat bewildered. There was an immediate exodus of peers to discuss the situation in the lobbies, and although the debate continued until midnight, the rest of the speeches took rather the form of an anti-climax.

Lord Milner spoke of the abnormal manner in which the budget was driving capital out of the country. He declared that all proposed new taxes were bad and unnecessary. All the money required, he contended, might have been raised by imposing duties, not only without injury to business and employment, but with actual benefit to both.

Lord Curzon will resume the debate tomorrow. It is impossible tonight to judge the effect of Rosebery's warning. It is known already that a large section of the Unionist peers have held grave doubts as to the expediency of Lord Rosebery's course, and there is almost certain to be a large number of abstentions when the resolution comes to a vote.

The prolongation of the debate in the house of lords next week is due to the fact that there is no machinery to bring a discussion in the commons to a close. The commons are pressing a desire to speak having a full right to do so. It was announced tonight that the house of commons will adjourn tomorrow until Dec. 1, when Mr. Asquith, prime minister, will have an important statement, explaining the policy of the government in view of the rejection of the budget, which is anticipated. Nothing has been learned as to what the ministers decided at today's council beyond the decision to call a party meeting.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS.

From the tone of editorials in London morning (Thursday) papers, Lord Rosebery's remarkable oration which from rhetorical standpoint is universally lauded, probably will have slight effect on the attitude of the peers.

Rosebery is dubbed the "Hamlet of British politics," and his characteristic affinity of purpose is regarded as having received another striking illustration. The proposal, which he made half-seriously in the course of his speech, that the house of lords should delegate 150 of the most distinguished peers to vote on Lansdown's motion, as being a method more likely to impress the country than a large vote of a heterogeneous gathering of peers, many of whom have no claim to distinction and seldom attended the debates, is commented upon almost with ridicule.

The prolongation of the debate in the house of lords deranged the government's plans and no decision has been reached as to what course shall be followed regarding the dissolution of parliament.

A movement has been started in favor of a great practical demonstration of Londoners outside of parliament on the night the house of lords rejects the budget as a protest against this action.

A HAIR'S BREADTH ESCAPE.

Do you know that every time you have a cough or cold and let it run on thinking it will just cure itself you are inviting pneumonia, consumption or some other lung trouble? Don't risk it. Put your lungs back in perfect health and stop that cough with Ballard's Kidney Pills. Price 25c. Sold by E. C. M. Drug Co., 113 and 114 South Main St., Salt Lake City.

Alexander Optical Co., 218 Main.

THE WATCH.

Let us talk over your watch problem with you. Our suggestions might profit you.

Phone 65

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Vienna, W. Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

WHEATON, Vienna, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaint, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

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TAFT CONSIDERS MANY QUESTIONS

Range From Proposed Amend-
ment of Interstate Commerce
Law to White Slave Traffic.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

He Would Enlarge Them Very Con-
siderably—Coal Operators
Call on President.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Foregoing a contemplated horseback ride because of a snowstorm, President Taft devoted the entire afternoon to conferences covering proposed amendments to the interstate commerce law, legislation looking to the suppression of the "white slave" traffic, the appointment of a successor to the late Judge Betha of the United States district court at Chicago and the appointment of a governor of the territory of New Mexico.

The conference with regard to the interstate commerce law changes was the most important the president has held on the subject. It was said that he practically is ready to begin this part of his message to Congress.

At the conference were Atty.-Gen. Wickham, Postmaster Gen. Hitchcock, Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Lane of the interstate commerce commission; Dist. Atty. Sims of Chicago, who conducted the government's prosecution in the famous \$29,000,000 Standard Oil case, and Representative Mann of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on foreign and interstate commerce.

With Dist. Atty. Sims and Mr. Mann the president also took up the "white slave" question. Mr. Mann is to introduce a bill on this subject.

Mr. Mann believes that only the government can control the evil, and the bill he has drafted provides a heavy penalty for the employment of a girl for immoral purposes, thereby causing her to go as a passenger over any transportation line engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

President Taft has been recommended for appointment to the federal bench to succeed Judge Betha. No decision as to this vacancy was reached, so far as can be learned.

President Taft's views as to amendments to the interstate commerce law have been pretty generally known since his Des Moines speech on Sept. 23. The conference at the White House this afternoon, it was stated, was to work out details of desired amendments.

It is proposed to establish an interstate commerce court of five members, the members to be appointed by the president by the interstate commerce commission.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

The president also will recommend legislation to prevent an interstate railroad from owning stock in a competing line, and to compel roads to dispose of their holdings.

Legislation to prevent the over-issue of stocks and bonds will be one of the strongest recommendations Mr. Taft will make, the president's position being that no stocks or bonds shall be issued except by permission of the interstate commerce commission.

Giving to shippers the choice of routes over various connecting lines is another amendment the president favors.

Mr. Taft believes that the interstate commerce law should give the commission power to hear and remedy complaints against unjust classifications.

It is perfectly clear, he declares, that by including in the same class articles which ought to pay different rates, a railroad can commit exactly the same kind of injustice as it would by imposing a single rate.

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INSTANT RELIEF FROM ITCH.

The Itch Gone, the Skin Soothed and Refreshed—Immediately.

Instant Relief from that Itch—And the Itch is gone as if by magic. Just a drop or two on the skin and no more of that torturing, endless, nerve-racking Itch.

Can you imagine how it will feel—this itching agony swept away in a moment?

You can know the relief if you just try the simple remedy—simplest of external liquid remedies—oil of wintergreen as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription.

We positively know that it alleviates the itch immediately—we vouch for this and guarantee it—for we have seen it used in too many cases, and the cure has followed as far as we know, seen to be permanent.

Schramm-Johnson Drugs.

Four Stores.

"Where the cars stop."

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Consolidated Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Utah, will be held at the office of the company, at the corner of Third and Third South streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 11th day of December, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of voting to amend and amend the Articles of Incorporation of the company, and to amend Article XI thereof, and that said Article XI shall hereafter read as follows, to-wit:

"ARTICLE XI.

"The term of office of said officers and directors shall be for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, and they shall be elected by the stockholders at the regular annual stockholders' meeting, which shall be held at the general office of this company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 1st day of January, 1910, and annually thereafter at the same place, on the 1st day of January, 1911, and on the 1st day of January, 1912, and on the 1st day of January, 1913, and on the 1st day of January, 1914, and on the 1st day of January, 1915, and on the 1st day of January, 1916, and on the 1st day of January, 1917, and on the 1st day of January, 1918, and on the 1st day of January, 1919, and on the 1st day of January, 1920, and on the 1st day of January, 1921, and on the 1st day of January, 1922, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, and on the 1st day of January, 1924, and on the 1st day of January, 1925, and on the 1st day of January, 1926, and on the 1st day of January, 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