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Well-meant intervention by the Home Secretary, and severe criticism by the Government, failed to secure moderate concessions, and, following the first signs of active mischief by hungry and desperate men, public authorities were permitted to place themselves on the side of the employers, and, by wholesale arrest of leaders and strike committees, to end the strikes. The exercise of steady pressure by Government and compulsory settlement of genuine grievances would have strengthened public opinion and obviated much Republican criticism.

The Budget for 1911, providing for an estimated income of £45,258,248, and an estimated expenditure of £41,834,601, presents one or two bright features. Although Canalejas has not attempted to reduce the ordinary Church grants of about £1,700,000, he has improved the scale of death duties, strengthened and increased the graduated income-tax, whilst reducing the sugar-tax to about 25s. per cwt. The salaries of low-paid Civil Servants such as Civil Guards, Customs officers, and local judges are slightly increased. The valuation and assessment of land will, in future, correspond with its productive capacity, whilst local bodies are to receive rebates upon the taxation of food, and weights and measures, and woods and forests returns. Additional grants for scientific equipment, increase of schoolmasters' salaries, provision for industrial schools and for better mental training of the inspectorate and staff, are steps in the right direction. Whilst nothing heroic is attempted in Canalejas' first Budget, it shows some advance upon its predecessors, although addi-