

# WASTES KING IN BUDGET STORY

## BUYERS GET GOOD BARGAINS AT HORSE SALE

Buyers Well Satisfied With Prices Paid For Clydesdales Imported Through Local Government.

### ONLY SIX TAKEN OUT OF PROVINCE

Whether the sale of Clydesdales that the local government was the means of having imported was a success, depends on the point of view from which the matter is considered. Mr. Wm. Maharey the importer states that the sale did not come up to his expectations as he lost considerable money in consequence. Mr. W. W. Hubbard, secretary of agriculture, on the other hand when asked as to the result of the sale stated that it had been a splendid success and that the farmers had obtained some very good horses at a moderate cost. A pleasing feature in connection with the sale, he said, was the fact that only six of the horses went to parties living outside the province.

The sale commenced yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock in the Carleton Curling Rink and was not brought to a conclusion until about six o'clock in the afternoon. The rink had been carefully prepared for the occasion, a grand stand being erected on one side of the building for the bidders and a large space roped off in which the horses were displayed. Mr. Frank L. Potts acted as auctioneer.

### Sixty-Four Fillies Sold.

Sixty-four fillies in all were sold for a total amount of \$17,735, an average of \$277.10 per horse. The highest price realized for any one animal was obtained for the mare Lady Hodgson, a beautiful animal, foaled June 1907, which was purchased by Sheriff John O'Brien, of Nelson, Northumberland county for \$370. Mr. H. W. Smith of Canterbury, York county, purchased a light horse named Leslie for \$175 which was the lowest price paid for any animal.

The two Clydesdale stallions, Southwick and Ace of Spades, which were included in the importation, were not sold, as a fair price was not offered. Representatives from some provincial agricultural societies had intended to be present at the sale to bid on the stallions failed to arrive, but it is possible that arrangements may yet be made to obtain them for the province.

### Only Six for Outside.

A pleasing feature in connection with the sale is that only six of the horses will go outside of the province. Five have been purchased by residents of Nova Scotia and one by a citizen of Maine. The rest of the fillies are well distributed among the different counties of the province as follows:—Albert 2, Carleton 12, Charlotte 6, Kent 2, Westmorland 7, Madawaska 1, Kings 11, Northumberland 3, Queens 3, St. John 2, Victoria 4 and York 5.

### A number of horses were purchased for the Agricultural Society of Carleton county.

Mr. Norman P. McLean purchased a light horse named Leslie for the provincial hospital. Several persons bid in two or more animals. Mr. Hubbard, secretary of the agricultural department stated that while the department regretted that the stallions were not purchased no was much pleased with the distribution of the mares among the twelve counties and was also glad that they had fallen into the hands of good horsemen.

### Names and Prices.

- No. 1—Lady Hodgson, sold to Mr. John O'Brien of Nelson, N.B., for \$370.
- No. 2—Darling of Wetheriggs, sold to Mr. Jas. A. Gallop of the Tobique for \$255.
- No. 3—Dollar Princess, sold to Mr. Chas. de Marchant, of Perth for \$265.
- No. 4—Countess of Tres, sold to Mr. Richard Paterson, of Sussex, for \$255.
- No. 5—Mollie, sold to Mr. J. W. S. Blinn of Sackville, for \$305.
- No. 6—Janie Wallace, sold to Mr. John N. Harper, of Woodstock, for \$275.
- No. 7—N. Inella, sold to McLagan Bros. of Blackville, for \$350.
- No. 8—Jenny Johnston, sold to Mr. Wm. N. Johnson, of Nelson, for \$305.
- No. 9—Cowie Darling, sold to Mr. Geo. Maddin, of Florenceville, for \$275.
- No. 10—Bessie Weir, sold to Mr. R. W. Menzie, of Springfield, N. B., for \$260.
- No. 11—Anchorage Jean, sold to Mr. Elias Dalgle, of Edmundston, for \$255.
- No. 12—Patricia Maid, sold to Mr. Geo. Eccles, of Westfield, for \$245.
- No. 13—Jess of the Guards, sold to Mr. D. W. Pickett, of Andover, for \$255.
- No. 14—Cherry Blossom, sold to Mr. P. T. Prescott, of Sussex, for \$275.
- No. 15—Firm of Bampton, sold to Mr. W. H. Moore, of Scotch Settlement, for \$240.
- No. 16—Attractive Baroness, sold to Mr. Thos. Hourihan, of Woodstock, for \$240.
- No. 17—Lady Thornton, sold to Mr. D. W. Pickett, of Andover, for \$355.

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## BACK EVE FOR TEMPERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Result Of Yesterday's Elections Gives License Majority Of 12,467 As Compared With Former Majority Of 8,935.

### POLICEMAN MAYOR DEFEATED IN LOWELL

Boston, Mass., Dec. 14.—The liquor interests made the license question the paramount issue in the elections in fifteen Massachusetts cities today, sweeping Worcester in the license column by 3,720 votes after two years of no license and reducing the "dry" majority of 8,925 of a year ago to 2,197 for the fifteen municipalities. In addition Newburyport went dry by but ten votes. Salem, however, which has never gone for license twice successively in the past sixteen years, again went back to no license by 500 margin.

That the temperance forces of a year ago were overwhelmed is shown by a summarization of the 29 cities which have now held their city elections. With five thus far turning into the license column and two going no license, the total license vote for the 29 cities shows this year, a majority of 12,467 for license compared with a 8,935 majority for no license last year.

### Policeman Mayor Beaten.

Eight of the eleven mayors who were up for re-election were returned by their constituents in the various constituencies. Mayor George H. Brown, the policeman mayor of Lowell was won by a surprising majority last year was beaten by his Democratic opponent, John W. Meehan, by 498 votes. John F. Hurley added another to his series of five defeats in 14 contests in Salem. Arthur Howard, a resident only one year and a registered voter but six weeks and who, during the casting of the votes, was standing by the dead body of his father in New York, where he had been suddenly called, winning his way into the mayoralty chair over a field of four other candidates. Charles H. Fall, who has run for mayor of Malden for six years and declared he would be a perpetual candidate or until elected, secured his coveted goal. Charles H. Trow, who last year enjoyed the distinction of being at the head of the summer capital municipality, was re-elected mayor of Beverly. The commission form of government for the city received a decided setback in Lynn, by the election of James E. Rich, Democrat, who was elected in the face of strong opposition of reform candidates. In Somerville, the interest centered in the fight of the gentle sex, five having representation on the board and two women were elected over their male opponents. Medford held no election for mayor.

The following is the result of the majority elections in the 14 cities: Beverly, Chas. H. Trow, re-elected; Chicopee, Dr. Samuel E. Fletcher, Republican; Everett, Chas. H. Trow, Republican, re-elected; Holyoke, N. P. Avery, Republican, re-elected; Lowell, John F. Meehan, Democrat; Lynn, James E. Rich, Democrat, re-elected; Malden, George H. Fall; Melrose, Eugene H. Moore, re-elected; Newburyport, Robert E. Burke; Newton, Chas. F. Hatfield, Republican, re-elected; Salem, Arthur Howard; Somerville, John M. Woods, Republican, re-elected; Woburn, Hugh D. Murray, Democrat; Worcester, James Logan, Republican, re-elected.

### The following is the result of the license vote in 15 cities as compared with a year ago:

	1908—	1909—
	Yes	No
Beverly	1023	2098
Chicopee	1252	1196
Everett	918	2993
Holyoke	3647	3052
Lowell	8162	5869
Lynn	6529	7354
Malden	1600	3644
Medford	687	1862
Melrose	440	1671
Newburyport	1486	1452
Newton	381	1934
Salem	9521	3896
Somerville	1789	4781
Woburn	1198	1689
Worcester	11595	11771

## BASEBALL MANAGERS IN DEADLOCK

New York, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Routine matters alone were disposed of by the Board of Directors of the National Commission of Professional Baseball Clubs, which convened here today, consequently the all-important question of electing a president will not be taken up until tomorrow.

## FIELDING'S EXPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES REEKS OF EXTRA VAGANCE

The Story of a Twelve Months' Carnival of Reckless Expenditure Made Notable By An Adverse Balance of Trade of \$104,000,000 --- High Water Mark Reached In Interest Paid On Loans---Current Expenditure Shows Increase of \$7,422,780 Over Previous Year.

### FEATURES OF THE FIELDING BUDGET

Income 1909-10, \$97,500,000. Expenditure 1909-10, consolidated fund \$81,000,000. Expenditure 1909-10, capital etc., \$35,500,000. Total disbursements 1909-10, \$116,500,000. Bookkeeping surplus 1909-10, \$16,500,000. Actual debt increase, 1909-10, \$17,750,000. Estimated income 1910-11, \$100,000,000. Main estimates 1910-11, consolidated fund \$91,811,000. Main estimates 1910-11, capital etc., \$38,470,000. Main estimates 1910-11, total disbursements \$130,281,000. Adding supplementaries, disbursements 1910-11, at least \$130,000,000. Debt increase 1909-9, \$46,000,000. Debt increase, 1909-10, \$17,750,000. Debt increase 1910-11, estimated \$27,000,000. Treasury bills to be floated in London soon \$3,000,000. Expenditure on National Transcontinental to March 31, 1911, \$106,000,000. These are the financial details. Here are the other points of interest.

- 1.—No tariff changes.
- 2.—The Government will pay the expenses of investigations under the anti-combine law.
- 3.—The Government expects no trouble with the U. S. over the Aldrich tariff.
- 4.—We must expect negotiations looking towards new trade treaties with Germany, Belgium and Italy.
- 5.—There is some hope that the Canada-West Indies Commission may result in a preference for the British West Indies in favor of Canada.
- 6.—The mint soon will begin the coinage of gold.

### Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 14.—Mr. Fielding's exposition of national finance falls into three periods; 1908-9, the year which was closed some months ago; 1910-11 the current year; and 1910-11 the coming budget year. The government is asking appropriations.

With regard to 1908-9 the revenue was \$85,093,404, a drop of \$10,961,101 from the previous year. Expenditure \$84,064,232. Surplus on carried account \$1,029,171. The current expenditure has shown an INCREASE OF \$7,422,780 OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. Of these increases the heaviest has been in public works \$3,578,000. The expenditure on capital account, bonuses and railway subsidies totaled \$48,922,161. Deducting current account, surplus, sinking fund, etc., THERE REMAINS A DEBT INCREASE OF \$45,969,419.

### Revenue This Year.

The record for 1909-10 is more cheerful. Lost ground has been recovered and the finances are moving to a new record. The revenue for the eight months ending 31 December was \$64,556,509, an INCREASE OF \$9,541,227, or at a rate of about \$1,200,000 INCREASE A MONTH. If the last four months of the year equal the same period last year the revenue for the year will be \$94,643,487. But the estimate he regards as safe. The revenue may come still nearer the hundred million mark and may pass it.

### Expenditure This Year.

As for the expenditure, as a result of last year's pruning, the expenditure on consolidated fund in the present year is expected to be about \$81,000,000; so that there will be a reduction of three millions in the expenditure. Accordingly he estimates a surplus on consolidated fund of \$16,500,000. The capital and special expenditure voted for the current year has been \$30,454,739, against \$27,000,000 voted last year. Twenty millions of this go to the Transcontinental railway, which will be spent as with the other ten million on the railway subsidies, bounties, etc., will account for \$5,500,000. Thus there is a total expenditure on capital and special account of \$35,954,739, against \$32,000,000 last year. THAT THE TOTAL DEBT INCREASE WILL BE \$17,500,000.

### Next Year.

As for 1910-11 all that Mr. Fielding has to say for the present is that he has a hesitation a revenue over the hundred million mark. This should be enough to meet all expenses except the transcontinental.

### POINTS IN MR. FOS-TER'S ARRANGMENT

What about the adverse balance of trade, \$104,000,000 last year? What about Great Britain's possible adoption of tariff reform? Should we not be careful not to hamper ourselves when the time comes to arrange a system of mutual preferences? Despite her enlarged revenues Canada for the last year and a half has been paying the highest interest she ever had paid or her loans.

There is not one word of providing for the extinguishment of the public debt now that the revenue is buoyant again. In 1910 we must borrow \$24,000,000 or \$25,000,000 to maturing debts, let alone borrowing for the C. P. D. In 1911, 1912, and 1913, the maturing loans amount to \$47,000,000. The expenditures have crept in the last twelve and three-quarter years and there is no large asset to show for the increase.

And Mr. Foster submitted a tremendous list of reckless expenditures as sample cases which we lack.

They are anxious; they warn the country of impending dangers. Are we to believe they are mistaken, or is it reasonable to assume that the King's political navy and military advisers are better informed than the King's members and Mr. Winston Churchill?

Let us now consider the evidence of the facts. Mr. Littleton the ex-Colonial Secretary, speaking at Slough yesterday said: "Even the Socialists admit the peril as can be seen from the incisive and vigorous attack of Mr. Blatchford. If it be true—and many of the most weighty and least alarmist men of our country believe it to be true, that during the next two years we are going to pass through a time in which it might be the case that our autonomy at sea was going to be gravely menaced, if not actually attacked, then surely, quite apart from sentiment, and as a matter of security and self-defence we ought to buttress up this little state of ours with the rising strength of the young nations which sprang from us (cheers) and without whose assistance this country must inevitably, in the course of time, sink from the proud position in which she now stands." (Cheers)

Introducing the Duke of Norfolk to a somewhat turbulent meeting at Taunton yesterday, Dr. MacDonald, the chairman pointed the Unionist motto of these disclosures. He said: "While the Duke who is to speak to us tonight was fighting for his country in South Africa, Mr. Lloyd-George was disgracing a policeman's uniform and running away from a Birmingham audience which he had raised to fury by deliberately maligning his own countrymen."

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### LULL IN CRISIS DUE TO FATIGUE

Special to The Standard. London, Dec. 14.—The lull in the political crisis is due chiefly to the sheer exhaustion of the leading combatants on both sides after the prolonged session. In some cases Radical and Unionist fighters are agreeing upon a truce until after Christmas. Mr. Balfour himself went yesterday to his Scottish seat to rest and play golf until after Christmas, but Messrs. Lloyd-George and Churchill continue fighting all they know. It is regarded as significant that one of the few occasions upon which Mr. Balfour will speak before the electors is in support of the candidature in the supply division of Yorkshire of Professor Helms, secretary of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain's tariff commission. This is taken to indicate that Mr. Balfour's approval of the tariff commission policy of moderate duties with a preference.

### Reduction in Armaments.

The Daily Mail campaign against Germany on the strength of investigations of the Socialist leader, Blatchford, is being used to convince the British electors of the wisdom of trusting the destinies of the Empire to men who desire to reduce armaments.

Mr. Blatchford's article today ends thus: "To some of us there is sufficient cause for anxiety as regards German armaments. It is not by their knowledge. The ministers and the ex-ministers of the King must in the nature of things possess knowledge which we lack."

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## GERMAN PERIL AS FACTOR IN BRITISH FIGHT

Unionist Press Makes War Scare Do Valiant Duty In Election Campaign — The Liberals And Armaments.

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## LABOR HURLS SHUNTLET AT STEEL TRUST

War Formally Declared Against United States Steel Corporation — Organized Labor — Closed Shop The Slogan.

### APPEAL IS MADE FOR FINANCIAL AID

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 14.—War was formally declared on the United States Steel Corporation by the leaders of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada at the close of a momentous two-day conference today. The decision to battle, long and hard, against the stand taken by the Steel Corporation in its policy of "open shop," was reached by the labor conferees only after hours of debate and a deal of trouble.

At the conference which passed the remarkable battle decree, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, presided, and through him the measure was put upon the record books of the executive of the Federation. The grievances of organized labor against the Steel Corporation as set forth in the resolution have been forwarded to President Taft and the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The government is set forth in the United States Steel Corporation owns plants or has interests will also receive a copy of the resolution.

The resolution deals principally with the low wages paid the men in the employ of the Steel Corporation; the hours of work and the general condition of oppression under which the corporation is alleged to hold its employees.

### The Resolution.

"A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust, the United States Steel Corporation, is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers of their right to organize and to demand the opportunity to resist its further encroachments. Grown rich by the consent of the people of our country, this corporation in its mad greed for still greater riches, makes and unmakes laws, its enactors and executors and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only organized labor—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social and moral outrage. If there exist any virile power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial and political life of our people and our republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organizations of labor."

"The United States Steel Corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils, this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete sway—organized labor—shall be crushed. The labor organizations consist of its employees, the workers (and their wives and little ones) human flesh and blood, who are by their labor that they live; they have no power other than safeguarding their lives, their character, their future, the safety of the republic and humanity."

### Must be Judged.

"These factors now confront each other. By their purposes, attitude and actions must they be judged. On June 1, 1909, the United States Steel Corporation proclaimed its decree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to associate for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated. Accompanying that decree was a notice of a future reduction in the already scant wages of the workers. The decree was into effect July 1, 1909. We therefore urge that an earnest effort be made to thoroughly organize all employees in the iron, steel and tin plate industry, and subsidiary related trades."

"Owing to immediate pressing necessities caused by the present strike and the indefensible hostile attitude of the United States Steel Corporation we earnestly call upon all national and international unions of America to send at least one organizer to assist in this work. We further urge and recommend that in all places where mills are located, that central labor organizations appoint special committees with instructions to co-operate in this work. For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations at the first meeting in January, 1910."

"We recommend that the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor issue a circular to all unions of America an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron and steel and tin plate workers."

"We further recommend that the amount of such contribution should not be less than ten cents per member."

"In view of the great wrongs perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not only against the workers, but the public generally, we recommend that a committee be appointed by this conference to wait upon the president of the United States Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives and such

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