

Louise Jenkins vs. Board of Education, 234 Ill. 422, declared a vaccination ordinance of Chicago unconstitutional, giving a fine exhibition of courage.

Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty.

HARRY WEINBERGER.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

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Week ending Tuesday, April 14, 1914.

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### Mexico and the United States.

A week of comparatively unimportant incidents was closed by a still more trifling incident, that in a few hours brought the whole Mexican situation to a crisis. A launch from the United States gunboat Dolphin, flying the American flag, and bearing the paymaster and a small detachment of marines, all in uniform, but unarmed, landed at Tampico for supplies. The crew were arrested, the flag taken from the boat, and the men marched through the streets of the town, and detained at the military barracks, but subsequently released. [See current volume, page 345.]

Rear Admiral Mayo, in command at Tampico, immediately demanded an apology, the punishment of the responsible Mexican officer, and the saluting of the American flag. The apology was made, and the offending officer placed under arrest, but General Zaragosa, commanding at Tampico, declined to fire the salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the flag. President Huerta also apologized for the insult, but declined to order the salute.

President Wilson upholds Rear Admiral Mayo, and on April 14, after a cabinet meeting, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger was ordered to proceed with a fleet to Tampico.

The Constitutionals, unable to take Tampico, have withdrawn from the attack for the purpose of reorganizing their forces. Fighting continues from time to time between the broken forces of the Federals, who evacuated Torreon, and General Villa's men, but no decisive battles have been fought. Eight hundred Spaniards deported by Villa have arrived in El Paso, where most of them are a public charge. The United States is interceding in their behalf, but Villa and Carranza remain obdurate.

President Huerta maintains his masterly in-

activity. It is reported that he has succeeded in obtaining enough money to maintain his position for a year.

### English Politics.

Ulster bluster continues to wane, and the Unionist members of Parliament seek to shift public attention from their blunder in tampering with the officers of the army. The bold stand taken by the Cabinet, the dramatic action of the Premier in assuming the position of Secretary of War, and the quick response of the people, have convinced the Unionists that they had adopted the wrong tactics. [See current volume, page 347.]

Sir Edward Carson, dropping his talk about civil war, is pleading for further concessions. Instead of the temporary exclusion of Ulster from Home Rule, as proposed by Mr. Asquith, the Ulster leader asks to have the province remain out until voted in by act of Parliament. The present indications are that the Government will make no more concessions.

Premier Asquith was returned to Parliament from the district of East Fife without opposition. Both the Unionists and the Liberals are anxious to avoid bringing the army question into politics. The army against Parliament, would be a sweeping cry. But the rebuke that the Liberals would like to administer to the Tories brings the army into a position that tends to lose the respect of the laboring men. Hence, the leaders seek to avoid raising the issue.

### British Militant Suffragists.

Sporadic acts of violence have marked this winter's campaign of the militant woman suffragists in England. The King and Queen have on several occasions been the objects of direct appeal. Mrs. Pankhurst sent a letter on February 25 requesting an audience of the King for representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union, and when this was denied, wrote another on March 7 repeating the demand and accompanying it with the statement that a deputation might be sent later without permission. At a public concert on February 28, and again on March 17, the King and Queen were harangued by suffragist interrupters. [See current volume, page 84.]

A number of encounters with the police were reported during March. On the 8th at Trafalgar Square, Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested for the sixth time under the "cat-and-mouse" act, and ten of her men and women followers—among them Miss Zelig Emerson, an American—were arrested for their retaliatory lawlessness. Next day, at

Glasgow, after a fight between her adherents and the police in which both parties used clubs, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested and transported to Holloway jail, where she at once began a hunger-strike. On March 10 Miss May Richardson hacked and badly damaged the famous "Rokeby Venus" of Velasquez, one of the gems of the London National Gallery. She was arrested without resistance and is reported to have offered this explanation for her act: "I tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the government for destroying Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history." Two days later, on the charge of "malicious damage to a picture," Miss Richardson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the maximum penalty. Because of her deed the National Gallery has followed the example of several other art museums and closed its doors to the public. On the same day that Miss Richardson was sentenced, a big, empty house was burned at Glasgow by suffragists who left a note saying that this was "in revenge for the brutal arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst." Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, Sylvia, were released from jail on the 14th because of the effects of their hunger-strike; and on the same day six of their fellow-suffragists smashed all the first-floor windows of Home Secretary McKenna's house, in retaliation, according to reports, for the "brutal treatment" of Mrs. Pankhurst by the Glasgow police. On March 22 Sylvia Pankhurst, attended by 100 of her East End "army," was carried on a stretcher to the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where she and a clergyman addressed an open air meeting. At London on March 26, bad-smelling bombs were exploded in the chamber of the Poplar Borough council, which had recently voted against renting council halls for suffragette meetings. After the bombs there was a chaos of flying chairs, stones and bursting flour bags that drove the council members temporarily from the hall and resulted in their voting to exclude the public from the chamber for three months—a decision which George Lansbury, a member, protested to be illegal, while he threw down books, papers, and the town clock.



With the burning down of a \$75,000 country house of a Unionist near Belfast on March 26, the violent suffragists began a threatened campaign against the Ulster Unionists on account of Sir Edward Carson's refusal to support their cause. On April 4, as they had previously announced they would do, a thousand militant suffragists, led by Mrs. Flora Drummond, attended a Unionist gathering in Hyde Park, interfered with the speakers and were engaged in a hour's hand-to-hand squabble by the Unionist sympathizers. Some of the women were being very roughly treated by the

mob when they were rescued by the police and their leaders arrested, to be later released.



The eighth annual report of the Women's Social and Political Union announced a total income for the year of "considerably over \$200,000," with a balance of \$27,000 in the treasury. It further reported a projected deputation to the King in May and plans for a self-denying, money-raising week in June.



#### China and the Five Powers.

Yuan Shi Kai's government is again embarrassed for lack of funds. Internal taxation is small and uncertain, and the provinces instead of contributing to the central government call upon it for assistance in suppressing brigandage and rebellion. The import duties, being limited by foreign governments, provide insufficient revenue for present expenses, which has compelled the Chinese government to enter into negotiations with the French, German, British, Japanese, and Russian banks for a new loan. But the stability of the Chinese government is so uncertain that the quintuple group are stipulating for foreign control of China's finances for a period of fifty years. This, President Yuan hesitates to grant. [See current volume, page 179.]



#### Local Elections.

At the city election in Milwaukee on April 7 Mayor G. A. Bading, Non-partisan, was re-elected by a majority of 8,554 over former Mayor Emil Seidel, Socialist. The vote was 37,701 to 29,147. The Socialists re-elected the City Attorney, Daniel W. Hoan, who received 33,207 votes as against 31,702 for his Non-partisan opponent, Timlin. The Socialists also succeeded in electing one Alderman-at-large. Seidel carried eleven wards and Bading, fourteen. [See vol. xv, p. 348; vol. xvi, p. 1213.]



In Missoula, Montana, Socialists elected two City Commissioners and have obtained control of the city. In St. John's, Oregon, Dr. A. W. Vincent, Socialist, was elected Mayor over a Non-partisan opposition. In Butte, Montana, Socialists elected three councilmen giving them a majority of that body. They already have the Mayor and thus have obtained full control. In Girard, Kansas, on April 8, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, H. P. Houghton, was defeated by H. E. Sauer, Non-partisan. The vote was 539 to 467. In Aguilar, Colorado, a complete Labor Ticket was elected over a Citizen's Ticket.



At the Chicago Aldermanic election the total vote of the city by parties was approximately: