

Mexico and the United States.

President Wilson on the 3rd lifted the embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico that had been in force since March 14, 1912. Heretofore the Huerta government, which controlled the coast cities, could buy arms wherever it wished; but the Constitutionalists, lacking a seaport, had to depend upon what arms they could capture from the Federals, and such as could be smuggled across the border. Now that the embargo has been removed, large quantities of arms and ammunition that had been intercepted by the American authorities, or that were held subject to this act, are being rushed forward. General Carranza and General Villa have issued statements expressing gratitude to the Government at Washington, and promising that the war shall now be brought to a speedy end. General Huerta also issued a statement, declaring that his army would immediately be increased to 189,000 men, and that he would drive the rebels from the field. Meantime he stays close within the City of Mexico. Constitutionalist activities about Tampico and the oil fields have limited the supply of fuel oil for the railroads to a degree that permits of only a limited service on the line between Vera Cruz and the capital. The Federal forces at Torreon are given as 6,000 men, at Monterey 4,000, and at Tampico 2,000. Huerta says he will raise the force at Torreon to 10,000. [See current volume, page 133.]

Mazatlan, an important Pacific seaport of Sinaloa, is reported to have been taken by the Constitutionalists. Should this be true it will give them their first seaport. For months they have battled for Guaymas—which at one time was reported captured—but have been unable to take the city.

Maximo Castillo, formerly chief of Madero's bodyguard, but of late operating in Northern Mexico as a bandit, undertook to destroy the Great Cumbre tunnel on the Mexican Northwestern railroad by firing cars loaded with lumber, and running them into the wood-sheathed bore. A train bearing six Americans and about fifty Mexicans was wrecked in the tunnel, and all perished. General Villa has dispatched a large force in pursuit of Castillo, with orders to execute him when caught.

Haiti Has New President.

General Oreste Zamor, formerly governor of the northern department, entered the revolutionary melee with an uprising in the City of Gonaives in January, defeated the forces of Senator Theodore on the 3rd, and led his victorious troops to Port au Prince on the 8th. Congress met at 2 o'clock

on the same day and elected General Zamor president by a vote of 93 out of 105 ballots cast. The troops under President Zamor occupy all the military stations. Announcement was made that after the election the troops from the foreign ships that had been guarding the city, would return to their ships. General Theodore has returned to Cape Haitien, where he has set up a provisional government. [See current volume, page 134.]

Revolution in Peru.

Lima, Peru, astonished the world by launching a complete revolution without preliminary announcement. President Guillermo Billinghurst, who assumed office in the fall of 1912, was taken prisoner on the 4th by military revolutionists, and removed to Callao, from which port he will be sent into exile. The revolutionists attacked the presidential palace at 4:30 in the morning, under the leadership of Colonel Benavides. General Enrique Varela, premier and minister of war, was killed in the fight. Dr. August Durand, a former revolutionary leader, is in command of the palace, and it is expected that he will organize a new government. So unexpected was the uprising that the United States had no vessel south of the Equator. The cause of President Billinghurst's overthrow is attributed to his unpopularity in antagonizing French, English and American interests by refusing to comply with the terms of railroad and irrigation concessions and loan contracts made by his predecessor, Leguia. The Administration at Washington does not look for further disorder. An extraordinary session of the Peruvian congress has been called to meet March 1.

English Affairs.

The opening of Parliament on the 10th for the 1914 session was accompanied by intense feeling regarding the immediate future of British politics. The Liberal party must now pass for the third and final time its Irish Home Rule Bill, thereby eliminating the House of Lords as a veto power; or, failing in this, it must yield to the Conservatives, and see the Lords restored to their old place. There seems to be no reason why the Liberal program should not succeed. The only serious rift in their ranks is the growing naval expenditures, and that rift seems to be smaller than a few days ago. The Conservatives, however, are at cross purposes on many points, including the Ulster question, and tariff reform. [See current volume, page 132.]

Lloyd George's land reform program continues to hold attention for constructive legislation. His promise to deal with the question of taxing land

values in every speech is taken as an earnest that this reform will occupy an important place in the Government's land policy. But the best evidence of the popularity of the subject lies in the concessions made by the Conservatives. They are doing the Chancellor of the Exchequer the honor of imitating his program. Whereas, three months ago they were denouncing Lloyd George for his proposed relief of town tenants as interfering with freedom of contract, they now admit the need of legislation to give tenants security of tenure, compensation for improvements, and relief from unreasonable covenants.



Militarism in Sweden.

The Russification of Finland, and the discovery of Russian espionage in Sweden has made acute the question of national defense in the latter country. On the 6th a great demonstration was made at Stockholm in behalf of the increase of Swedish armaments. King Gustave said that the problem of defense was one to be solved at once. This speech led to serious friction in the cabinet. On the 8th thirty thousand Socialists held a demonstration in front of the government offices in opposition to increased armaments. They demanded that the ministers should work instead for peace and fraternity. The premier, M. Staaf, replied that in spite of his deep sympathy in the cause of international peace, he felt it was absolutely necessary for the Swedish people to make new and great sacrifices for the defense of the country.



China's Waning Liberties.

President Yuan Shi Kai on the 3d dissolved all the district councils in the provinces of China. Each district council consisted of the chief official of the province, known as the controller, who took the place of the governor under the old rule, four administrative officials appointed by him, and ten members of the provincial assembly elected by ballot. Its duties were to investigate bills passed by the assemblies, and to veto them if it saw fit. The provincial assemblies consist of a minimum of fifty members and a maximum of 100, according to the population of the province. Their powers are confined to local legislation, control of the local budget, and the collection of provincial taxes. A mandate is reported to be in preparation by the President to disperse these provincial assemblies. Should this be done, there will be little left of the Republic but the name. [See current volume, page 134.]



The Labor War.

Testimony regarding the killing of two striking miners, Aloise Tijan and Steve Putrich, at Houghton, Michigan, was taken on February 5

and 6 in the trial of the deputies and Waddell-Mahon men charged with their murder. At the time of the shooting on August 11, the men were at the home of Mrs. Antonio Putrich in Seeberville. Seven witnesses testified that the firing was all from outside of the house, and none of it done by any one within. One of the witnesses, Sanko Stepeck, who had been shot in the arm, testified that the officers, who had come to make arrests, started to beat one of their prisoners, John Kollun; that one of them also struck him and pointed a gun at him. He ran into the house when he heard firing, and was himself shot. Mrs. Putrich also testified regarding the shooting, and said the powder from the officers' pistols had burned the face of a baby she was holding in her arms. [See current volume, page 132.]



Albert Jay Nock, after investigating conditions in the copper region, gives the result of his investigation in the Detroit Saturday Night of January 31. Mr. Nock declares that there is much misrepresentation concerning the strike. He says the operators have conceded everything except recognition of the Western Federation of Miners, and that their reason for refusing this is belief that "the Federation is bent on carrying out the doctrine of confiscation of private property, especially of private property in natural resources." The Calumet and Hecla company, he says, has produced enormous dividends, but none of the other mines have paid as well. The whole question, he says, is "whether the United States will or will not continue to acquiesce in an industrial despotism," which potentially exists in unlimited private ownership of natural resources, although he has no reason to believe that unusual benevolence has not been employed in exercising the despotism. That the constitution is not in force in the copper country, he considers a fair statement. He declares the deportation of Moyer to have been without justification, and that it should create sympathy for the Western Federation.



Congressional investigation of strike conditions in Michigan began at Hancock on February 9. Attorney O. N. Hilton, for the Western Federation, in his opening address declared that many of the miners had worked for years at starvation wages, and that miners had to trade at certain stores to obtain work. A. L. Rees, counsel for the operators, denied the truth of Mr. Hilton's statements, placed responsibility for the strike on the Western Federation, which only represented 25 per cent of the miners. The first witness told of having gone to work in the mines when eleven years old for twenty dollars a month, which was later reduced to eighteen. The pay envelope of another miner, introduced as evidence, showed \$1.61 for