

tures which promise to unite the people of Albania under Cantonal forms in opposition to such inhuman scheme and I take full responsibility for my acts, the details of which I trust will later appear. I hope to be instrumental in saving one whole section of the country from destruction. I have arrived at the definite conclusion that the people of Albania are capable of self government.



Austrian Mob Outbreak.

The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand on the 28th, by the Servian student Prinzip, led to anti-Servian demonstrations and riots in various parts of the empire. Two hundred persons were killed at Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina, on the 1st, during fierce riots between Croats and Serbs. Disturbances occurred also at Sarajevo, the scene of the assassination, and at Vienna. Martial law has been declared in several cities and towns, and public feeling is intense. [See current volume, page 638.]



English Affairs.

During the debate on Home Rule in the House of Lords, both on the Home Rule bill itself, and on the Amending bill as well, there is perceptible a growing anxiety on the part of the Unionists and Tories to reach a peaceful settlement. Not only do the leaders shrink from the horrors of civil war, but they are conscious of having made a tactical mistake that leaves them in a false position politically. The coddling of Ulster has merely resulted in tying their own hands in other matters, and in furnishing glaring precedents for the future use of the Nationalists, Liberals and Laborites. Ulstermen who boasted that their gun-running exploits had given them the upper hand over the Nationalists are bitterly complaining of the laxness of the government in permitting gun-running by their opponents. But the leaders of the Unionists, conscious of their defeat, show by their handling of the bills before the Lords that it is now a question of the best terms possible. Instead, therefore, of throwing out the Amending bill, as the extremists counseled, the bill was passed on second reading on the 6th by a vote of 273 to 10. This brings the bill to the amendment stage; and immediately upon its passage amendments were presented to exclude the whole of Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule bill. [See current volume, page 638.]



The debate and vote on the Amending bill was significant of the change that has been taking place in the Unionist ranks. Notwithstanding such speeches as that of Lord Roberts, in which he repeated his warnings that the army would not support such a measure, and the declaration of Lord Milner that "the coercion of Ulster is a hor-

rible idea," and "the British empire will not for long survive such a shock," only ten votes could be mustered to reject the bill. The Marquis of Crewe, the government leader in the House of Lords, said the cabinet would give careful consideration to the amendments offered by the Unionists; but he warned them that if the surrender of the government's policy was the alternative of accepting the amendments as offered, they would be rejected.

NEWS NOTES

—The Blue Sky Law of Iowa was on July 6 declared unconstitutional by the federal circuit court.

—The prohibitory law adopted by West Virginia in 1912 went into effect on June 30. It closes 1,200 saloons.

—The reported casualties on July 4, show a great decrease over previous years. The entire number throughout the country reported killed from accident is 14 and of injuries is 382.

—Laurie J. Quinby, of Omaha, one of the most prominent of Nebraska's fundamental Democrats, and well known as a Singletax advocate, will be a candidate at the Democratic primary on August 18 for State Senator.

—The Prohibition party of Massachusetts in state convention at Worcester on June 30 declared for gradual adoption of the Singletax, for public ownership of public utilities, and for the initiative, referendum and recall.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives on June 24 defeated the proposed constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. The vote was 141 in favor to 85 against, but required a two-thirds vote to pass. Democrats, with one exception, and Progressives voted solidly in favor.

—The Dutch government issued invitations on the 2nd to the nations participating in the second Hague peace conference to appoint delegates to a committee to formulate a definite program for the third conference. The committee is to assemble at The Hague, June 1, 1915. [See vol. xvi., p. 615, 827.]

—Immigration into the United States for the year ending June 30, exceeded by 200,000 the immigration of the previous year. The total, according to Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti, was 1,300,000. 270,000 were Italians, 140,000 were Russians, and 130,000 were Poles. There were 10,000 Japanese.

—What is termed in press dispatches as a "fairly orderly" election for members of the national assembly took place in Panama on the 5th. The contest was between two factions of the Liberal party, in which the opposition, under the leadership of ex-President Carlos Mendoza, gained a decisive victory over the faction in power.

—St. Louis adopted a new charter on June 30 by a vote of 46,839 to 44,158. A similar proposition was defeated three years ago by about 30,000. The charter centralizes power in the mayor and substitutes a single chambered council of 28 members for the present bicameral body. It provides for the initiative, referendum and recall. It furthermore requires