

ing and operating them for the public benefit. This proves what the people of your village think of the course you have taken in this matter.



Another meeting at Tarrytown was attempted on June 22, but was broken up by a mob which assaulted the speakers. The police did not interfere with the rioters until their actions resulted in obstructing street railway traffic. The news dispatches say nothing concerning arrests. [See current volume, page 562.]



#### Mexico and the United States.

Conferences at Niagara Falls continue in spite of deadlocks and rumors of breakups. President Wilson maintains his stand that the provisional Mexican president must be a Constitutionalist, and friendly to the peons. The Huerta delegates contend for a neutral, and the Carranza delegates declare an armistice at this time would cause the disintegration of their army. As a result of Minister Naon's visit to Washington the Mediators have modified their demands that the Constitutionals declare an armistice as a prerequisite to admission to the conference. It is now proposed that the Carranza delegates be admitted "unofficially" to the Conference. [See current volume, page 588.]



General Carranza reiterates in his last note to the Mediators that he is willing to participate in the conferences whose sole object is the pacification of Mexico. To discuss internal affairs is futile. Among the subjects that must not be discussed are the proposed armistice, the military movements of the Constitutionals, the agrarian question, and the designation of a provisional president of Mexico. The Constitutionals alone, General Carranza holds, can decide what is best for their country. Luis Cabrera, one of the three delegates appointed by General Carranza, says in a statement issued on the 21st:

All attempts to convince Huerta and Carranza that they should abandon their pretenses and agree on a neutral candidate who would call new elections are very dangerous.

In the present struggle in Mexico we find on one side the moneyed elements, deeply conservative and reactionary and interested in the continuation of a regime that has the hatred of the masses, and on the other hand we find the revolutionary elements deeply interested in the complete transformation of the country.

Under these circumstances, no possible compromise can take place.

The constitutionalists mean to begin immediately such economic reforms, and especially such agrarian reforms, as are necessary to offer the lower classes an opportunity of improving their conditions—division of large estates, equalization of taxation and in

places where it would be necessary the re-establishment of the egides or communal land system.



Quickened interest in the Mexican situation was aroused by reports on the 17th that General Carranza and General Villa had quarreled. These were afterwards denied, but circumstances point to strained relations between the two men, and a rearrangement of duties and responsibilities. General Villa now commands the central department of the North, with General Gonzales commanding operations on the East Coast; and General Obregon in command on the West Coast. Fighting at Zacatecas has been resumed under direct command of General Villa. The city is reported to be entirely surrounded by the Constitutionals, and though enjoying strong natural defenses, can easily be starved out. The Federals are said to have 15,000 men, while the Constitutionals have 25,000.



General Obregon has invested and is ready to attack Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco, a city of 118,799, situated 275 miles W N W. of Mexico City.



#### English Affairs.

The latest exploit at gun-running by the National Volunteers, when they landed on the Conemara coast a large consignment of arms from America, was so bold and determined as to provoke protests from the Unionists and Tories in Parliament. These protests from the men who have been taunting the government with its inability to control the Ulster Volunteers lent a tinge of humor that was enjoyed by the Liberals. Sir Edward Carson announces that he will have nothing to do with the amending bill introduced in the Commons on the 23d, and embodying the government's original offer of temporary exclusion for such of the Ulster counties as may vote for exclusion. [See current volume, page 590.]



The comparative lull in Home Rule agitation gives prominence to Sylvia Parkhurst's feat in securing an audience from the Prime Minister for a delegation of East End working women. After taking up a position on Parliament House steps where she declared she would remain without food or water until the audience was granted, Mr. Asquith surrendered. To the delegation of six women who waited on him on the 20th, the Prime Minister said that while the government would suppress organized violence, it had no desire to interfere with free speech, or with proper organization of opinion. He promised consideration of the women's representations, and said he would present to Reginald McKenna,

the Home Secretary, the deputation's request for the release of Miss Pankhurst, unconditionally.

Asia Minor to investigate the charges. [See current volume, page 590.]

## NEWS, NOTES

—Kansas City will vote on July 7 on the granting of a 30-year franchise to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

—The initiative petition in Missouri for woman suffrage had received the necessary number of signatures on June 20 and will be voted on in November.

—Governor Eberhart of Minnesota was defeated for renomination by William M. Lee at the Republican primary on June 16. Eberhart was the candidate of the old machine, and Lee is reported to be a progressive.

—Secrecy in wireless telegraphy is promised by Captain A. N. Hoyland of the Norwegian navy, who has devised a machine for transmitting printed messages in the manner of typewriting. The sending device may be changed to include 720 different code arrangements.

—Emperor William christened the new ship launched by the Hamburg-American Line on the 20th. Bismark, the ship, is a reproduction of the Vaterland, but is six feet longer, and has two more boilers. The Vaterland is 950 feet long. The new ship is expected to make more than 22½ knots an hour.

—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., bound from Southampton to New York, with 1,000 passengers, was rammed on the 17th by the grain steamer Incemore in the English channel. The accident occurred in a dense fog thirteen miles south of Nab lightship. Both vessels were injured, but were unable to make port. No lives were lost.

—During the Austrian army maneuvers near Vienna on the 20th a military biplane struck a dirigible, killing the nine men in the two crews. The dirigible, which was manned by seven men, was doing scout duty. The biplane, with two men aboard, soon overtook the dirigible and, flying above it, to show its mastery, came too close, and ripped open the balloon envelope. An explosion followed that destroyed both vessels and killed all the men.

—The French government issued regulations on the 22nd giving effect to the income tax law of last March. This law, which will go into effect July 1, levies a five per cent tax on incomes derived from foreign stocks and bonds. Opponents of the law declare that capital will be driven from France and that many large holders of foreign securities will take up residence abroad. Objection is also made that the law is too complicated to be enforced.

—On the assurance of Greek representatives that their purchase of the battleships Mississippi and Idaho would tend to preserve the peace between Turkey and Greece, and in spite of the protest of the Turkish Ambassador, President Wilson decided to sell the ships. The Senate has already adopted the proposal, and the House will be asked to concur. Turkey has made a temperate reply to the Greek protest against the expulsion of Greeks from Asia Minor, and has invited the powers to send agents to

## PRESS OPINIONS

### Futility of Charity.

The Trimmed Lamp (Chicago), June.—A young woman. . . stood in contemplation of an unusually beautiful country estate. Then she raised her voice in condemnation of the man who had spent his money on such luxury and loveliness when there was so much ugliness and poverty in the world. Asked what she would do with the money were it hers, the burden of her answer was "charity"—although she did not use the word. But it seems to me that as far as coming generations are concerned, the money which went into that estate was far better spent than if it had been put into charity. As it is the owner will leave behind him something of concrete value, and an ideal of beauty in a world that sadly needs beauty; whereas charity would leave behind it only the usual residuum of a need for more charity. It is curious that those who give so freely themselves and of their riches find this so hard to understand. Hurt beyond expression at the bitterness and ingratitude of those they seek to help, they cannot see that alms-giving is only a social anodyne—useful in emergencies, but perilous to the patient if used too much. Those who depend for social regeneration upon charity alone fail to distinguish between the poor and poverty. There is something more needed. As one thoughtful student of the time has put it, "there will be no effective solution of the problems confronting society until we undergo a fundamental reconstruction of motive in our treatment of our fellow men."



### "Brother Charley's" Unintentional Radicalism.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat, June 15.—Hurrah for Charles P. Taft! He is seeing the light. In a recent editorial in the Cincinnati Times-Star Charles says:

"Only a few years ago we grabbed considerable land from Spain. In 1848 we grabbed a huge chunk from Mexico. Can any human being in his right mind doubt that that territory has been more useful to humanity under the stars and stripes these sixty years than if it had been allowed to stagnate under the conditions that have prevailed south of the international border?"

That's a fine thought. When land is stagnating it should be seized. Some of Charley Taft's land is stagnating. It is idle and in densely populated centers. What a fine idea it would be, since Charlie is allowing "land to stagnate," to go out and seize the property. Charlie could not possibly object. He is for grabbing land that is stagnating.



### An Illuminating Illustration.

Arthur H. Dodge in The Culinary Craft (San Francisco), June.—The city of San Francisco owns a small piece of land, 275 by 275 feet, located at the southeast corner of Market and Fifth streets. This lot