

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.

NEWS NARRATIVE

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

Week ending Tuesday, April 14, 1914.

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The Constitutionalists, unable to take Tampico, have withdrawn from the attack for the purpose of reorganizing their forces.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