adds serious complications to an already muddled affair. Great Britain will not deal with Carranza, as that would in effect be a recognition of the Constitutionalists, but leaves her case in the hands of the United States. President Wilson maintains his position, and will meet the Constitutionalists, as he has the Federals, with passive resistance. He believes the United States to be big enough and powerful enough to enforce its present policy regardless of the rumors that foreign nations contemplate interference. To jingoes and yellow journalists alike the President calmly, but firmly repeats, "We can wait."

## English Politics.

Another seat has been lost to the Liberals on account of the appointment of the member from Leith Burghs, Hon. Renald Graufurd Munro-Ferguson, as Governor General of Australia. Unionist candidate won by 16 votes in a threecornered fight, where the vote for home rule had a majority of 3,330. The loss seems in no way to affect the determination of the government to continue with its program. The hardest hammering of the opposition has failed to force the hand of the Prime Minister. Mr. Asquith withholds the government's concessions to Ulster until Parliament is in a fit frame of mind to consider them on their merits. In all divisions called for by the Unionists the government's majority has shown a steadfast faith in its integrity. See current volume, page 203.]



Discussion of the South African situation in Parliament and press continues. The arbitrary action of the Botha government at the Cape, in declaring martial law during the strike and deporting the labor leaders, embarrasses the home government by its denial of civil liberty. The right of self government guaranteed to the Union of South Africa leaves England no redress save that of vetoing the indemnity bill of the South African Parliament; and the home government hesitates to exercise this right lest it lead to still further friction between the colony and the mother country.



Lord Roberts, Viscount Milner, Baron Balfour of Burleigh, Rudyard Kipling, Professor Albert Venn Dicey, Sir William Ramsay and twenty other persons issued an appeal to their country-an anti-home rule declaration. While milder than Buiusis ut oldured atjour mollog of pg out uo usual law without being submitted to the judgment of the people at an election, "justified in taking or supporting any action that may be effective to prevent its being put in operation."

## **NEWS NOTES**

- —The Philippine assembly on March 2 adopted resolutions urging Congress to provide for independence of the islands at this session. [See volume xvi, p. 1116.]
- —Governor Walsh of Massachusetts appeared on February 25, with Professor Lewis J. Johnson and Mr. Joseph Walker, before the legislative committee on constitutional amendments to argue in favor of the Initiative and Referendum.
- —Up to February 24, 7465 national banks had applied for membership in the federal reserve system, eighteen had notified the organization committee that they will not apply and ten had not been heard from. [See current volume page 62.]
- —The Cleveland, Ohio, Singletax Club on February 25 elected the following officers: President, Edmund Vance Cook; vice-presidents, H. P. Boynton, J. C. Lincoln and J. B. Vining; secretary, Howard M. Holmes; treasurer, O. K. Dorn.
- —In response to the literacy test in the immigration law before Congress, the Minister of Public Instruction will ask the Italian parliament for an appropriation for the education of prospective emigrants to the United States. [See current volume, page 36.]
- —Italy intends that its exhibits at the Panama exposition shall be such as will show Americans modern Italy in all fields of progress. Statues, corals, and mosaics, which heretofore have made up exhibits of Italian handicraft, will be ignored. [See current volume, page 36.]
- —The interruption of telephone and telegraph communication with Lisbon, which gave rise to the report of another revolution in Portugal on the 27th, was due to acts of violence incident to a "revolutionary railway" strike. The strikers have been ordered back to work, and tranquility is looked for throughout the country. [See current volume, page 157.]
- —Charges of professional and private misconduct were filed on February 26 against federal Judge Daniel Thew Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme court. Wright is the judge who held Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders guilty of contempt, but the charges have no connection with that matter. They were brought by Wade A. Cooper, a Washington banker, and allege that certain corporations have been unfairly favored by Wright. Other charges of improper conduct of a more private nature are also made. [See current volume page 188.]
- —Said Pasha, who fought in Syria in 1860, was grand vizier in 1879, and six times thereafter, died at Constantinople on the 1st, nearing the age of 80. He was active in Turkish affairs throughout the reign of Abdul Hamid II, retiring and returning to office according to the Sultan's whims. He was again grand vizier under Mohammed V. in 1911. The secret of his long life in the midst of intrigue is said to be due to the threat of the British government, when he sought refuge in the ambassador's house during a reverse of political fortune, that it would

Digitized by Google