

ing of white families into black neighborhoods, said:

Imagine the justice of a law which denied the right of poor men to borrow from rich men, and then, to make the matter wholly equitable, denied the right of rich men to borrow from poor ones! We white men hold all the coigns of vantage, and this legislation is merely an effort to prevent others from ever disputing our rights to hold them. The result of such an arrangement can be only one—to develop a permanently inferior civilization in our midst, which must serve forever as a corrupting force in the movement of the larger civilization of which it must continue to remain a part.



Mexico and the United States.

Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil, in formally commenting on the understanding arrived at between the United States and the Huerta regime, declared the purpose of President Wilson had been accomplished, of aiding "the contending parties in Mexico to reach an agreement among themselves, thus obtaining a Mexican solution of the Mexican question." And he expressed the opinion that in doing so there had been "created a more favorable atmosphere in international politics in America." [See current volume, page 634.]



The three mediators and the American delegates left Niagara Falls on the 2d, and the Huerta delegates left on the 3rd. The next step in carrying out the terms of the protocol is to set up a provisional government by agreement between the Huertistas and Constitutionalists. General Carranza, who asked for more time in which to discuss the matter with his supporters, is still asking for more definite statements as to what will be the scope of the new conference.



Charges and counter-charges have been made regarding American interests that are alleged to be supporting the Constitutionalists. General Carranza says, in denial of the charge: "I have received no pecuniary assistance from foreign governments or citizens, and from the beginning of the present revolution it has been solely sustained by national funds and will be until the end."



Friction between General Carranza and General Villa led to the appointment of a joint commission to adjust the situation created by General Carranza's refusal to supply the coal and ammunition needed by General Villa to continue his campaign to Mexico City. The agreement so far as announced states that General Carranza is to be recognized as the supreme head of the revolution, with General Villa second in command, with

full charge of the campaign at San Louis Potosi and the south.



The special election held on the 5th resulted in the choice of General Huerta for president and Aureliano Blanquet for vice-president. Only three per cent of the vote was cast, and that was mainly confined to Mexico City. As Huerta and Blanquet were already in power the election makes no change either locally or internationally.



An Unconventional Diplomat.

The unrestrained indignation of George Fred Williams, American Minister to Greece and Montenegro, due to the deplorable conditions in Albania, has again drawn attention to that unhappy country. Mr. Williams was so wrought up over what he found in Albania, that he disregarded all diplomatic forms, and issued a statement to the world. And to save his government from embarrassment, and to be free to devote himself to ameliorating the conditions of the oppressed people, he resigned his post. [See current volume, page 639.]



Regarding conditions at Durazzo consequent upon the incompetency of William of Weid, who was appointed by the Great Powers to rule Albania, Mr. Williams says:

I found a state of anarchy and that the sovereignty of Albania remains where it belongs—in the people of the country. I found a prince calling himself a king with no powers, no territory and no subjects, except his wife and children.

It was at this point that I determined to take upon myself the responsibility for this statement, which the United States Government cannot and will not indorse. I doubt not that my government will be as much shocked by it as will be all diplomatic authorities.

I am impelled to this statement by two considerations: first, that the people of an inoffensive nation are being murdered in cold blood; and second, that the so-called Government of Albania is merely a state of anarchy. The Government has shown skill and success in one respect only. It has been able to prevail upon the various religious and racial forces of Albania to set upon each other with murderous purpose. Hundreds of Albanian lives have thus been sacrificed at the hands of Albanians.

Any Christian Prince assigned to govern Albania, who had a breath of Christ's spirit would have first announced a purpose to bring all races and religions into accord and cause old animosities to be buried.

Instead of this the Prince of Wied, has started a religious war throughout Albania.

I could not await the acceptance of my resignation by my government to denounce these cruel and inhuman policies practiced upon a people which has committed no offense and is the victim of an international conspiracy against its liberty.

I will not conceal the fact that I have taken mea-

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