

with the German colonies, was in command in the Northwest Cape province, which lies immediately south of German Southwest Africa. Part of his staff deserted with him, and the remainder were taken prisoners by force. He has been given the rank of general by the Germans. The report issued by Governor Buxton states that Colonel Maritz had entered into an agreement with the governor of German Southwest Africa guaranteeing the Union as a republic, and ceding Wal-fish Bay and certain other parts of the Union to the Germans. Premier Louis Botha has imposed martial law upon the whole Union of South Africa in order to ferret out others who may have been seduced by German emissaries. General Botha's government declares that the great majority of the Dutch are loyal. [See current volume, page 946.]



Mexico and the United States.

The first reports from the military convention that met at Aguas Calientes to determine the personnel of the future government of Mexico are of an encouraging nature. Delegates representing both Carranza and Villa are present, as, also, are three delegates representing Zapata, whose credentials have been accepted. A "request" that General Carranza release all political prisoners as Villa had done was changed to "order," and enthusiastically passed by the convention. [See current volume, page 972.]



General Jesus Carranza, with 30,000 men and 60 cannon, has arrived in the city of Mexico. Fighting continues at Naco between the Carranza men under General Benjamin Hill, who hold the town, and Villa men under Governor Maytorena. Much trouble is caused by the stray bullets that fall in Naco, Arizona. Three United States soldiers have been wounded, one fatally.



The Labor War.

Indictments against fifty striking coal miners at Boulder, Colorado, were dismissed, for lack of evidence, on October 7. The action was said to have been taken to avoid an effort of attorneys of the men to invalidate the indictments on the ground that the grand jury was prejudiced. At Walsenburg, twenty strikers under indictment were granted a change of venue. [See current volume, page 947.]



The Supreme Court of Montana on October 8 decided that a military court has no right to try civilian prisoners. The case was that of an appeal of two miners at Butte arrested by the militia and tried by court martial. [See current volume, page 662.]

Million Dollar Bequest for Suffrage.

The will of Mrs. Frank Leslie was admitted to probate in New York City on October 7 and after other bequests contains the following:

I leave the entire residue of my estate to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be applied to the furtherance of woman suffrage in the United States.

In case of the death of Mrs. Catt the will provides that any balance left shall go to the suffrage movement. The amount to be placed at Mrs. Catt's disposal has been estimated to be at least \$1,000,000. [See current volume, page 948.]



Chicago Telephone Affairs.

The Chicago City Council on October 5 by a vote of 56 to 2, ordered the Department of Public Service to investigate the number of bona fide subscribers served by the automatic telephone system of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company. The resolutions further provide that in the event of the number of subscribers being less than 20,000, the corporation counsel shall take steps toward forfeiture to the city of plant and property. [See current volume, pages 943, 966.]



Cotton Loan Fund Approved.

The Federal Reserve Board announced on October 10 approval of a plan for a \$150,000,000 loan fund to take care of the cotton crops. The idea was suggested to the board by Festus J. Wade of St. Louis. Details of the measure are still to be decided upon. The fund is to be raised through voluntary subscriptions in which banks are to be allowed to participate. [See current volume, page 924.]



What Congress Is Doing.

The House adopted the Conference report on the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill on October 8 by a vote of 244 to 54, sending it to the President for his signature. Attorney-General Gregory is said to be searching the bill for jokers, and pending this search the President's signature is withheld. [See current volume, page 973.]



The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided on October 9 to postpone until the next session its decision as to probing the campaign expenses of Roger Sullivan and Senator Boies Penrose. The reason given is that not enough members could be found willing to serve as a sub-committee to conduct the investigation. The investigation was demanded more than a month ago by Senator Norris of Nebraska, but the members of the elections committee were reluctant to take it up and only once in four at-