

District No. 3.

Philadelphia—Capital, \$12,993,013, including 800 national banks and several State banks. Territory, New Jersey and Delaware and all Pennsylvania east of western boundary of following counties: McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford.

District No. 4.

Cleveland—Capital, \$11,621,535, with 724 national and several State banks. Territory, State of Ohio, all Pennsylvania lying west of District No. 3, the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock in West Virginia, and all Kentucky east of the western boundary of the following counties: Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary.

District No. 5.

Richmond—Capital, \$6,543,381, with 475 National banks and a number of State banks and trust companies. Territory, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and all West Virginia except those counties in District No. 4.

District No. 6.

Atlanta—Capital, \$4,702,780, with 372 National banks, etc. Territory, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, all Tennessee east of the western boundary of the following counties: Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphries and Perry; all Mississippi south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Issaquene, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba; all the southeastern part of Louisiana east of the western boundary of the following counties: Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption and Terrebonne.

District No. 7.

Chicago—Capital, \$13,151,925, with 984 National banks, etc. Territory, Iowa, all Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington and Osaukee; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz.: All that part east of Lake Michigan; all Illinois north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark; all Indiana north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio.

District No. 8.

St. Louis—Capital, \$6,219,323, with 434 National banks, etc. Territory, Arkansas, all Missouri east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, La Fayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry; all Illinois not included in District No. 7; all Indiana not in District No. 7; all Kentucky not in District No. 4; all Tennessee not in District No. 6, and all Mississippi not in District No. 6.

District No. 9.

Minneapolis—Capital, \$4,702,864, with 687 National banks, etc. Territory, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, all Wisconsin, and all Michigan not in District No. 7.

District No. 10.

Kansas City—Capital, \$5,594,916, with 835 National banks, etc. Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, all Missouri not in District No. 8, all Oklahoma north of a line forming the southern boundary

of the following counties: Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee and Sequoyah; all New Mexico north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union.

District No. 11.

Dallas—Capital, \$5,634,091, with 726 National banks, etc. Territory, Texas, all New Mexico and Oklahoma not in District No. 10, all Louisiana not in District No. 6, and the following counties in Arizona: Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz.

District No. 12.

San Francisco—Capital, \$8,115,524, with 514 National banks, etc. Territory, California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, and all Arizona not included in District No. 11.

**Mexico and the United States.**

Torreon was taken by General Villa on the night of the second, after eight days of desperate fighting, in which the losses on both sides were very heavy. General Velasco made a good defense, and when overcome, retreated with his broken army eastward toward Monterey or Saltillo. It is thought that General Velasco has not more than 2,500 men with him, and as Villa's pursuing troops number only 2,000 a general engagement has not been fought. But General Villa is determined that the Federals shall not join the Saltillo or Monterey garrisons, and is bringing up his own exhausted forces as rapidly as possible. George C. Carothers, special representative of the United States, who was with Villa during the Torreon campaign, says the Constitutionalist loss was 600 killed, and 1,400 wounded. The Federal loss, he says, is not known accurately beyond the 805 wounded found in the hospitals. The dead has been estimated at 2,000, and more; but no detailed reports have been received. General Villa continues his policy of deporting Spaniards. One of his earliest orders upon taking possession of Torreon was to order 600 Spaniards sent to the United States as soon as transportation could be furnished. Such as are afterwards found to have been neutral will be allowed to return, but all are to be excluded during hostilities. It is the intention of General Villa to move against Saltillo and Monterey as soon as his troops have recovered from their Torreon campaign. Should General Velasco succeed in joining the remnants of his forces to the garrisons of Saltillo and Monterey he may have as many men as he commanded at Torreon. But if Villa strikes them separately their resistance is not likely to be serious. [See current volume, page 323.]



The Constitutionalist campaign against the important port and oil center, Tampico, which has continued intermittently for months, is now being

pressed with vigor. A severe engagement was fought on the fifth and sixth, but details have not been given. The Constitutionalist are reported to have taken Escuela Monte and Dona Cecilia, about two miles from Tampico; and to have mounted two heavy guns commanding the harbor.



The habeas corpus proceedings brought in behalf of the 3,600 Mexicans who surrendered to the United States soldiers at Presidio, Texas, after General Villa had driven them out of Ojinaga, and who have since been confined at Ft. Bliss, Texas, have been decided adversely by United States Judge Meek.



John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, left Vera Cruz on the 6th for Washington. His visit is announced as a vacation for rest and health, with no political significance. He will return to his post.



Congress convened in Mexico City on the 1st. In his message President Huerta commented with bitterness on the difficulties his government had had in obtaining money, owing to "the influence exercised by the strange attitude of a certain power toward Mexico." President Huerta denies that Torreon has fallen, and maintains the strictest censorship on all news. Apparently, no military preparations are under way in the capital to counteract the Constitutionalist success.



Protest Against War.

According to the Cleveland Press of March 30 the following address to President Wilson is being circulated and has received many signatures:

To His Excellency, the President of the United States:

The women of this country want to congratulate you upon the stand you have taken in this trying Mexican situation.

We want you to stand firm in your decision to bend every effort to prevent this threatened conflict. As mothers, wives and sweethearts of the boys who will have to offer up their lives if war is declared, we petition you to do this.

It is not honor that backs the demand for war—it is greed. Moneyed men and corporations would barter the lives of thousands of American soldiers to increase the value of Mexican investments. The women of the United States call on you to help us save our husbands from this danger, our sons from this peril, our sweethearts from this conspiracy. Prevent war with Mexico at any cost.



Direct Legislation in Mississippi.

The legislature of Mississippi at its regular session which closed March 28 passed an Initia-

tive and Referendum Amendment to the State Constitution, which will be voted upon by the people at the general election November 3, 1914. The amendment is entirely free from "jokers" and is declared to be one of the best yet produced. It is an improved form of the Oregon plan. The direct form of the Initiative is used, and Initiative petitions for either statute laws or Constitutional Amendments must be signed by 7,500 qualified voters; Referendum petitions by 6,000 voters. The emergency clause is carefully guarded, measures are to be adopted or rejected by a majority of the vote cast thereon, and legal proceedings against petitions and court action thereon well defined. The amendment was introduced and championed by Representative N. A. Mott of Yazoo City. In drafting the measure and in the legislative campaign for its submission he had the active assistance of Judson King, executive secretary of the National Popular Government League, of Washington, D. C., who spent three weeks in the work at the special request of the Farmer's Union members of the House and Senate.



The Mississippi method of amending the State Constitution is extremely difficult. A proposed amendment must be passed by a two-thirds vote on each of three separate legislative days in each house. To be adopted it must get a majority of all votes cast for candidates in a regular election. It then requires an act of the succeeding legislature to insert it in the Constitution.



Before leaving Jackson, Mr. King assisted in organizing the People's Rule League of Mississippi, with Mr. Mott as executive secretary, which will undertake the difficult task of securing the enormous majority required for the adoption of the Amendment. The State league has affiliated with the National Popular Government League, which will aid in the campaign. The State league declared also for the Presidential primary urged by President Wilson, and for the "Gateway Amendment" to the Federal Constitution.



The Labor War.

At a district meeting of the Western Federation of Miners at Calumet, Michigan, on April 1, it was decided to continue the copper strike indefinitely. [See current volume, page 301.]



Nearly every coal mine in Ohio closed down on March 31, throwing about 50,000 miners out of employment. The cause is a law passed at the recent session of the Ohio legislature providing for