

Mexico and the United States.

President Wilson on the 3rd lifted the embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico that had been in force since March 14, 1912. Heretofore the Huerta government, which controlled the coast cities, could buy arms wherever it wished; but the Constitutionals, lacking a seaport, had to depend upon what arms they could capture from the Federals, and such as could be smuggled across the border. Now that the embargo has been removed, large quantities of arms and ammunition that had been intercepted by the American authorities, or that were held subject to this act, are being rushed forward. General Carranza and General Villa have issued statements expressing gratitude to the Government at Washington, and promising that the war shall now be brought to a speedy end. General Huerta also issued a statement, declaring that his army would immediately be increased to 189,000 men, and that he would drive the rebels from the field. Meantime he stays close within the City of Mexico. Constitutionalist activities about Tampico and the oil fields have limited the supply of fuel oil for the railroads to a degree that permits of only a limited service on the line between Vera Cruz and the capital. The Federal forces at Torreon are given as 6,000 men, at Monterey 4,000, and at Tampico 2,000. Huerta says he will raise the force at Torreon to 10,000. [See current volume, page 133.]

Mazatlan, an important Pacific seaport of Sinaloa, is reported to have been taken by the Constitutionals. Should this be true it will give them their first seaport. For months they have battled for Guaymas—which at one time was reported captured—but have been unable to take the city.

Maximo Castillo, formerly chief of Madero's bodyguard, but of late operating in Northern Mexico as a bandit, undertook to destroy the Great Cumbre tunnel on the Mexican Northwestern railroad by firing cars loaded with lumber, and running them into the wood-sheathed bore. A train bearing six Americans and about fifty Mexicans was wrecked in the tunnel, and all perished. General Villa has dispatched a large force in pursuit of Castillo, with orders to execute him when caught.

Haiti Has New President.

General Oreste Zamor, formerly governor of the northern department, entered the revolutionary melee with an uprising in the City of Gonaives in January, defeated the forces of Senator Theodore on the 3rd, and led his victorious troops to Port au Prince on the 8th. Congress met at 2 o'clock

on the same day and elected General Zamor president by a vote of 93 out of 105 ballots cast. The troops under President Zamor occupy all the military stations. Announcement was made that after the election the troops from the foreign ships that had been guarding the city, would return to their ships. General Theodore has returned to Cape Haitien, where he has set up a provisional government. [See current volume, page 134.]

Revolution in Peru.

Lima, Peru, astonished the world by launching a complete revolution without preliminary announcement. President Guillermo Billinghurst, who assumed office in the fall of 1912, was taken prisoner on the 4th by military revolutionists, and removed to Callao, from which port he will be sent into exile. The revolutionists attacked the presidential palace at 4:30 in the morning, under the leadership of Colonel Benavides. General Enrique Varela, premier and minister of war, was killed in the fight. Dr. August Durand, a former revolutionary leader, is in command of the palace, and it is expected that he will organize a new government. So unexpected was the uprising that the United States had no vessel south of the Equator. The cause of President Billinghurst's overthrow is attributed to his unpopularity in antagonizing French, English and American interests by refusing to comply with the terms of railroad and irrigation concessions and loan contracts made by his predecessor, Leguia. The Administration at Washington does not look for further disorder. An extraordinary session of the Peruvian congress has been called to meet March 1.

English Affairs.

The opening of Parliament on the 10th for the 1914 session was accompanied by intense feeling regarding the immediate future of British politics. The Liberal party must now pass for the third and final time its Irish Home Rule Bill, thereby eliminating the House of Lords as a veto power; or, failing in this, it must yield to the Conservatives, and see the Lords restored to their old place. There seems to be no reason why the Liberal program should not succeed. The only serious rift in their ranks is the growing naval expenditures, and that rift seems to be smaller than a few days ago. The Conservatives, however, are at cross purposes on many points, including the Ulster question, and tariff reform. [See current volume, page 132.]

Lloyd George's land reform program continues to hold attention for constructive legislation. His promise to deal with the question of taxing land