

of an American ensign, was ordered deported on July 10 by a military commission. Boalt declares that his authority for the story is Ensign William Richardson of the battleship *Arkansas*. The story as sent by Boalt and published on June 18 in the *Cleveland Press* is as follows:

When the Americans took Vera Cruz, an ensign, in his student days perhaps the best full-back Annapolis ever had, had command of a squad of men who took many prisoners.

These prisoners were corralled in a room. At a word from the ensign they were released and told to scurry for the next corner. Those who reached it safely, in the opinion of the ensign, deserved to live. But very few did.

The ensign applied the "ley de fuga"—the law of flight.

A resolution of inquiry into the deportation order and of the facts regarding Boalt's story was introduced in the House on July 11 by Representative Falconer of Washington. [See current volume, page 456.]



Mexico and the United States.

Constitutionalist military operations resulted in the capture of Guadalajara on the 8th by General Alvaro Obregon. Guadalajara has a population of 120,000, and is in direct communication with Mexico City, 275 miles to the southeast. It was garrisoned with 12,000 Federal troops. General Obregon's force numbered 10,000 men. The engagement lasted three days, over a wide front, and resulted in the complete routing of the Federals. Five thousand prisoners were taken, together with artillery, ammunition and ten troop trains. It is expected that General Obregon's army will be swelled to 15,000 men by recruits from the Federals. The victory opens the way to Mexico City from the west coast. And it is announced that three armies, General Villa's from the North, General Gonzales' from the Northeast and General Obregon's from the Northwest, are now ready to move on the Capital. [See current volume, page 662.]



General Carranza has indirectly rejected the invitation of the Mediators to appoint delegates to meet the Huerta delegates, by declaring his intention to follow the Guadalupe plan. The original covenant of the Constitutionlists stipulated that General Carranza was to serve as first chief until the country had been pacified and an election held. The strained relations between General Carranza and General Villa resulted in the naming of a joint commission that not only adjusted the relations of these leaders, but modified the Guadalupe plan. Under the amended plan General Carranza, on assuming control of the government in Mexico City, will call a congress of his military leaders and representatives of the rank and file, and this

body will adopt a plan for holding elections, and a program of policies to be put into effect by the functionaries who may be elected. All delegates agreed to present a list of names from which could be chosen a "directing committee" of government. They were Oglecias Calderon, Luis Caberera, Antonio I. Villareal, Miguel Silva, Manuel Bonilla, Alberto Pani, Eduardo F. Hay, Ignacio L. Posqueira, Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Jose Vasconcelos, Miguel Alessio Robles and Frederico Gonzales Garza. Resolutions were adopted to push the revolution until the "last vestage of the ex-Federal army shall disappear."



Rumors persist that General Huerta is on the point of turning over the government to his newly appointed foreign minister, Francisco Carbajal. General Carranza announces that he will have nothing to do with Carbajal or any one else whom General Huerta may appoint as his successor. The Constitutionlists are now so confident of success that nothing short of unconditional surrender will satisfy them.



Bomb Victims Honored.

A meeting in memory of Arthur Caron, Charles Berg and Carl Hanson, killed on July 4 by a bomb, was held at Union Square, New York City, on July 11. Alexander Berkman delivered the principal address. He declared that the men were either murdered by agents of capital, or were killed while engaged in the manufacture of a bomb. Other speakers were Leonard Abbott, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Rebecca Edelson and Carlo Tresca. Newspapers in their headlines have generally described the speeches as urging of bloody war, but there is little in any of the statements actually reported that will reasonably bear such construction. Mayor Mitchel had forbidden a parade or the bringing to the meeting of the urn containing the ashes of the dead. These orders were obeyed. Later the urn was placed in state in the office of Mother Earth, the periodical published by Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, and crowds marched through until late at night to pay respect. On July 12 the urn was taken to Berkman's residence at 74 West 119th street and a similar tribute of respect was there paid by a throng estimated at 2,000. [See current volume, page 662.]



Blackwells Island Prisoners Rebel.

A rebellion of the prisoners at Blackwells Island, New York, resulted in setting fire to several places within the prison, belts were cut and the machinery stopped. The mutiny was suppressed and the fires extinguished before much damage was done. Six prisoners charged with being leaders have been placed in solitary confinement on short rations, and 500 others have been placed on