

touches on the domain of morality, righteousness, justice or human brotherhood and equality. They have the fullest sympathy with the classes who are suffering from our present ill-regulated social system. They recognize that in our present social system there are many things requiring correction, elimination and supplementation. They are eager to align themselves with all movements that promise betterment and progress. But they wisely refuse to commit themselves and their constituencies to any ill-digested philosophy or hasty recommendations on the subject.

On the question of Singletax many of the rabbis are evidently with you—possibly the majority of them are. But even this majority do not think it right as yet to force the minority to an acquiescence on this subject.

MOSES P. JACOBSON.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, July 21, 1914.

Mexico and the United States.

General Victoriano Huerta appeared before the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, the afternoon of the 15th, and presented his resignation in the following words:

Deputies and Senators: Public necessity admitted by the chamber of deputies, by the senate and the supreme court, called me to the supreme magistracy of the republic. Later, when in this same hall I had the honor of addressing you in compliance with the Constitutional precept, I promised at all costs to bring about peace.

Seventeen months have passed, and in that brief period of time I have formed an army with which to carry out that solemn promise.

You all know the immense difficulties which my government has encountered owing to a scarcity of funds, as well as to the manifest and decided protection which a great power of this continent has afforded to the rebels—so much so that when the revolution had been broken up, seeing that its chief leaders were and continued to be divided, the power in question sought a pretext to intervene directly in the conflict, and the result of this was the outrage committed at Vera Cruz by the American fleet.

Success was had, as you know, in adjusting honorably, through our delegates at Niagara Falls, the petty Tampico incident, but the revolution continued with the support of whom we all know.

Yet, after the highly patriotic work achieved by our delegates at Niagara Falls, there are still some who say that I, come what may, seek my personal interest and not that of the republic. And as I need to refute this allegation with facts, I tender my formal resignation of the presidency of the republic.

The national congress must know that the republic, through its government, has labored in entire good faith and with the fullest energy, having suc-

ceeded in doing away with the party which in the United States called itself Democratic, and having shown how the right should be defended.

To be more explicit, I will say that the action of the government of the republic during its short life has dealt death blows to an unjust Power. Later on, stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end that Power, which has done so much harm and committed so many outrages on this continent.

In conclusion, I will say that I abandon the presidency of the republic, carrying with me the highest sum of human wealth, for I declare that I have arraigned at the bar of Universal Conscience the honor of a puritan, whom I, as a gentleman, challenge to wrest from me that possession.

May God bless you and me.

[See current volume, page 685.]

Congress accepted the resignation, and called Licentiate Francisco Carbajal, Minister of Foreign Relations, to the Presidency. General Aureliano Blanquet, Minister of War, and General Huerta's strong man in the cabinet, together with other generals and cabinet officers, offered their resignations and left the capital. Generals Huerta and Blanquet proceeded to Puerto Mexico, where they were joined by families and friends, and sailed on the German cruiser *Dresden* on the 20th for Jamaica. No violence or unusual disturbance marked the transfer of power. General Huerta took the oath of office as provisional president February 19, 1913, after the uprising that overthrew the administration of President Francisco I. Madero, Jr. Civil war broke out at once. General Zapata, with an irregular force, operated in the territory south of Mexico City, but never was strong enough to meet the Federal troops in a pitched battle. General Carranza denounced the Huerta government, and raised the standard of revolt in the north, with General Villa as his chief military officer. Under the name of Constitution- alists General Carranza and General Villa prosecuted a vigorous campaign for the restoration of constitutional government in Mexico. President Wilson refused to recognize the Huerta government because of the murder of President Madero, and lent the moral support of the American government to the Constitutionalist cause. The military campaign was pushed with vigor, and marked by many bloody battles, as the Constitutionalist forces converged upon Mexico City. General Huerta resigned when it became evident that the Capital could no longer be defended against his opponents. The chief cause of his downfall was the passive resistance of the American government, whose refusal of recognition prevented his raising money abroad, and whose occupation of Vera Cruz helped to destroy his prestige at home.

Francisco Carbajal announced upon taking the oath of office that his sole purpose was to restore

peace, and immediately appointed a commission to confer with General Carranza on the transfer of the government to the Constitutionalists. His demands of General Carranza were a general amnesty, and a recognition of the acts of the Huerta government. These were met by the demand for unconditional surrender. Large bodies of Constitutionalist troops are within striking distance of the City of Mexico, and as nearly all the Federal troops have withdrawn, there is little doubt that General Carranza will have his way. Hostilities have practically ceased upon all hands, and an armistice is in process of negotiation.



The policy of the Washington administration, unofficially outlined, embraces a recognition of the Constitutionalist government as soon as set up in Mexico City; assistance in raising funds; insistence that the new government create a commission to arbitrate all foreign claims; requirement that the new government protect foreign life and property; refusal on the part of the United States to recognize the validity of the concessions granted by the Huerta government; waiving of claims of indemnity for cost or army and naval operations by United States; withdrawal from Vera Cruz when the permanency of the new government is established; and restoration to the agents of the new government of the customs house at Vera Cruz.



Woman Suffrage Declarations.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, issued on July 16 a formal statement declaring himself for woman suffrage. The statement began as follows:

The voters of Nebraska will at the election next November adopt or reject a proposed amendment extending suffrage to women on equal terms with men. As a citizen of that State it will be my duty to participate in the decision to be rendered at the polls. I have delayed expressing an opinion on this subject, partly because I have been seeking information and partly because my time has been occupied with national questions upon which the entire country was acting; but now that the issue is presented in my State I take my position. I shall support the amendment. I shall ask no political rights for myself that I am not willing to grant to my wife. As man and woman are co-tenants of the earth and must work out their destiny together, the presumption is on the side of equality of treatment in all that pertains to their joint life and its opportunities. The burden of proof is on those who claim for one an advantage over the other in determining the conditions under which both shall live. This claim has not been established in the matter of suffrage. On the contrary, the objections raised to woman suffrage appear to me to be invalid, while the arguments advanced in support of the proposition are, in my judgment, convincing.

Several objections to equal suffrage were analyzed and answered by Mr. Bryan, and the right of the

mother to the vote in the care of her children was emphasized:

The mother can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards, and the ballot will put within her reach all the instrumentalities of government, including the police power. If she is a widow there is no one who is in a position to speak for her in this matter of supreme importance; if her husband is living she can supplement this influence if they agree as to what is best for those under their joint care; if they do not agree, who will say that only the father should be consulted?

For a time I was impressed by the suggestion that the question should be left to the women to decide—a majority to determine whether the franchise should be extended to women; but I find myself less and less disposed to indorse this test. Samuel Johnson coined an epigram which is in point here, namely, that "No man's conscience can tell him the right of another man." Responsibility for the child's welfare rests primarily upon the parent; the parent receives in largest measure the blessings that flow from the child's life, if that life is nobly employed, and upon the parent falls the blow with severest force if the child's life is misspent. Why should any mother, therefore, be denied the use of the franchise to safeguard the welfare of her child merely because another mother may not view her duty in the same light?

[See current volume, pages 327, 658, 682.]



One June 27, the day when in his home State of Missouri petitions for submission at the November election of a woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution were filed, Mr. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, declared himself in favor of the enfranchisement of women to a delegation from the National Woman Suffrage Association and the Washington Suffrage Council which waited upon him, according to press reports, "to urge his support for Federal legislation insuring to women equal political rights with men" and for the "most feasible and practical" action by Congress. "The only question for you to consider," Mr. Clark is reported to have said, "is how you can expeditiously get what you want, because I think you are going to get it. My own judgment is that you can get it quicker through the States than through Congress. At the rate you are going now, it looks to me as if you might get in three or four or five years. My own position, and I might as well make that clear now, because I have got to do it some time, is that I think women should vote. Whenever it is submitted in Missouri I am going to vote for it."

[See current volume, page 613.]



Doings in Congress.

The Senate judiciary committee finally agreed on July 20 on all changes in the Clayton anti-trust