

6th, in the Sistine Chapel. Immediately after his election the Pope, in commenting upon his accession, at a time when almost all the countries of Europe were drenched in blood, said:

The war has armed faithful against faithful, priest against priest, while the bishops of each country offer prayers for the success of the army of their own nations. But victory for one side means slaughter to the other, the destruction of children equally dear to the heart of the pontiff.

[See current volume, page 853.]



Mexico and the United States.

The dispute between General Carranza and General Villa regarding the policy and procedure of the new government seem to be the chief topic for discussion. The plan of Guadalupe, strengthened by the Torreon pact, seems now to be in the way of General Carranza and his friends. Hence, they seek to evade it, while General Villa insists upon its observance. This plan calls for a meeting of the generals of the armies and representatives of the men to choose a provisional president who shall not be a candidate to succeed himself. General Carranza assumes as first chief to be provisional president, and at the same time he intends to become a candidate in the election that has been called for October 1. General Villa remains at Chihuahua City awaiting the calling of the convention of chiefs, and the carrying out of the agrarian reforms throughout the country. The reports from Washington indicate that the Administration is disposed to hold General Carranza in some degree at least to the Constitutionalist covenant that was made at the beginning of the war. [See current volume, page 853.]



The Panama Treaty.

A treaty was signed at Panama on the 2d, by the American Minister, William Jennings Price, and the Panama Secretary of Foreign Relations, Ernesto T. Leferve, that gives this country important privileges. This treaty takes the place of the Davis agreement of June 15, 1904, which tentatively fixed the boundaries of the Canal Zone. The United States acquires absolute control over all the waters of Colon and Ancon harbors, and in addition, two small islands lying in Ancon harbor, which are to be used for observation and light stations by the coast artillery. [See vol. xvi, page 970.]



Congressional News.

The Clayton bill, regulating the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes and amending the anti-trust act, passed the Senate on September 2 by a vote of 46 to 16. The House provision forbidding enjoining of picketing had been removed by the

Committee on Judiciary. But before passing the measure the Senate restored this prohibition on motion of Senator Cummins. As finally adopted, the provision relating to injunctions is as follows:

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from peacefully persuading any person to work, or to abstain from working; or from withholding their patronage from any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from attending from any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining and communicating information, or from paying or giving to or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling in any lawful manner or for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the facts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violation of any law of the United States.

The provision exempting labor unions from anti-trust prosecution is as follows:

The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.

[See current volume, page 560.]



President Wilson on September 4 appeared before Congress and addressed it regarding the deficit in revenue caused by the European war as follows:

I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear, and, therefore, I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government.

Delay in such a matter and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and deplorable sort, for which I, for one, would not care to be responsible.

It would be very dangerous in the present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States, its ability to assist, to steady, and to sustain the financial operations of the country's business. If the treasury is known or even thought to be weak, where will be our peace of mind? The whole industrial