

South Africa.

General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, announces that the rebellion is practically at an end. His forces have captured 700 rebels and 200 have surrendered. Since December 4 five more rebel leaders and their commandoes have laid down their arms.

**Mexico.**

Naco, Arizona, furnishes the chief center of American interest. General Hill, a Carranza adherent, holds Naco, Sonora, just across the line from the Arizona town, and Governor Maytorena, in command of the Villa or Gutierrez troops, is trying to capture it. Bullets and shrapnel from the belligerents have hit at various times fifty-two persons on the American side of the line. The Administration has warned both General Carranza and General Gutierrez that if firing across the boundary does not cease, the United States will take action. Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss has taken charge, and the troops have been reinforced by three batteries of field artillery. Provisional President Gutierrez, in an interview given to the Associated Press, expressed regret that Americans had been killed and injured by stray bullets, and said he had ordered the absolute cessation of hostilities in the neighborhood of Naco. General Carranza is reported to have said in an interview that interference by American troops would be considered as an unfriendly act. [See current volume, page 1189.]



Little has been reported from Mexico City or Vera Cruz. Provisional President Gutierrez is in charge of affairs at the capital, while General Carranza remains at Vera Cruz. General Villa and General Zapata are prosecuting military campaigns with a view to establishing the authority of the new Provisional President.



The spirit of the revolution, as viewed by the Villa-Zapata-Gutierrez faction, is well expressed in the manifesto to the Mexicans issued by General Zapata and thirty-five officers, August, 1914, and translated by Wm. C. Owen:

The revolutionary movement has attained its zenith and it is, therefore, time for the country to know the truth. . . . The peasant was hungry, was enduring misery, was suffering from exploitation, and if he rose in arms it was to obtain the bread which the greed of the rich denied him; to make himself master of the land which the egotistic landed proprietor kept for himself; to vindicate the dignity which the slave-driver trampled on daily. He threw himself into revolt, not to conquer illusory political rights, which do not feed him, but to procure for himself the piece of land which must supply him with food and liberty, a happy fireside and a future

of independence and growth. . . . The first task, that of making it impossible for the reactionaries to be any longer a danger, is carried out by two different methods: by the exemplary punishment of the chiefs, of the great criminals, of the intellectual directors and active elements of the conservative faction, and by attacking the pecuniary resources they employ to work up intrigues and provoke revolutions; that is to say, by the subdivision of the properties of the hacienda owners and politicians who have put themselves at the front of the organized resistance to the popular movement which began in 1910. . . . The second task, that of creating powerful interests akin to the Revolution and in solidarity with it, will be brought to a happy conclusion when the natives, individually and in their communities, receive back the innumerable tracts of which they have been despoiled by the great landowners; and this great act of justice receives its complement, out of consideration for those who have nothing and have had nothing, in the proportional repartition of the lands given to the dictatorship's accomplices or expropriated from idle proprietors who do not choose to cultivate their heritages. Thus there will be satisfied both the human demand for land and that appetite for liberty which is making itself felt throughout the Republic as the formidable reply to that savagery of the hacienda owners which has maintained, even in the twentieth century and in the heart of free America, a system which the most unfortunate serfs of the Middle Ages in Europe would hardly have endured.

The Plan of Ayala, which translates and incarnates the peasants' ideals, satisfies both terms of the problem, for, while it treats the sworn enemies of the people as they deserve to be treated, reducing them by expropriation to impotence and innocuousness, it establishes, in articles 6 and 7, the two great principles of the return of stolen lands (an act of imperious justice and the splitting-up of the expropriated cultivatable lands (an act required alike by justice and expediency). . . . The country will not be contented with the mere abolition of pluck-me stores, if exploitation and fraud are to exist under other forms; it will not be satisfied with municipal liberties, exceedingly problematical as they are, while the basis of economic independence is still lacking; and still less will it be possible to wheedle it with a petty program of reforms in the laws dealing with land taxes, when what it is urged is the radical solution of the problem relating to the cultivation of the lands. . . . The country people wish to live the life of civilization; to breathe the air of economic liberty, which as yet they have not known; and this they never can do while there still remains afoot the traditional lord of the scaffold and the knife, who disposes at whim of the persons of his laborers; an extorter of wages who annihilates them with excessive tasks, brutalizes them by misery and ill treatment, and dwarfs and exhausts his race by the slow agony of slavery and the enforced withering of human beings whose stomachs are ever hungry. . . . The Agrarian Revolution, calumniated by the enemy's press, unrecognized by Europe, understood with sufficient exactitude by the diplomacy of North America and viewed with little interest by its sister nations of South America,

lifts on high the banner of its ideals, that those who have been deceived may see it, and that it may be contemplated by the egotists and the perverse, by those who deafen their ears to the lamentations of the suffering people, to the cries of mothers who have lost their sons and to the enraged shouts of the strugglers—the strugglers who do not wish to see, and who will not see, the destruction of their aspirations for liberty and their glorious dreams of redemption for their people.

NEWS NOTES

—An arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Portugal to endure for five years, has been signed in London.

—Charles O'Connor Henessey was chosen as leader of the Democratic minority of the New Jersey State senate on December 12. [See Vol. XVI, page 1113.]

—Ella Flagg Young was re-elected superintendent of the Chicago schools on December 9. No opposition was openly expressed, but five of the 21 members of the Board of Education refused to vote, and one member left the room. [See current volume, pages 468, 662, 903.]

—Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, has requested that two destroyers be sent him to be used in preventing violation of neutrality at the radio stations. It is supposed that this request is connected with the rumors of the coaling of foreign warships in Panama waters. [See current volume, page 111.]

—A call for a meeting to be held in New York on December 18 to protest against agitation for increased armament, was issued on December 9 by a committee headed by David H. Greer, Episcopal bishop of New York, Oswald Garrison Villard and Nicholas Murray Butler. A national anti-armament association is to be organized.

—Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, died on December 10 at Independence, Mo., aged 82. He was a son of Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, and was head of that sect of his followers with headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa, which repudiates polygamy. His son, Frederick M. Smith, succeeds him.

—The New Zealand election resulted in forty-one seats for the government, and thirty-nine for the opposition. The vote on national prohibition resulted in 246,000 votes against, and 240,000 for. The affirmative vote must be three-fifths in order to carry. Two years ago the prohibition measure received 56 per cent of the vote, this year the vote was a little less than 50 per cent. The national vote does not affect the local prohibition districts. [See vol. xiv., p. 1294, vol. xv., p. 84.]

—At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Single-tax Club, held December 3rd, in New York, the following officers were elected for the year 1915: President, James R. Brown; Vice President, August Weymann; Treasurer, Ellen G. Lloyd; General Secretary, Geo. W. Everett; Financial Secretary, E. H. Underhill; Recording Secretary, Edith Toole; Directors were re-elected as follows: Harry Maguire,

M. W. Norwalk, Amy Mali Hicks, Elma Darr, Weinberger, E. H. Underhill. [See current volume, page 106.]

—Suit was brought in New York on December 12 to break the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie leaving \$1,000,000 to the woman suffrage cause. The suits were brought by Florence L. Weissbrod and Loretta L. Hollanders, granddaughters of Frank Leslie. Their claim is that Mrs. Leslie was only entitled to one-third of the estate of which she disposed by will. [See current volume, page 996.]

—Twenty American nations expressed disapproval of the operations of European belligerents in American waters, and appointed a commission of nine members on the 8th to formulate practical methods for a more vigorous assertion of the rights of neutrals. The commission consists of the Secretary of State of the United States, the ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and the ministers from Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras and Cuba.

—The eighth annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held in Philadelphia at the Hotel Walton on December 28 and 29. At the same time will be held the second national conference on unemployment. Among speakers who are announced are Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Congressman Meyer London, Maurice Fels, James H. Maurer, Charles R. Crane, and Professor Henry R. Seager. [See current volume, pages 196, 244.]

—Complete income tax returns as shown by a report of the Treasury Department of December 11, show incomes as follows:

Net income.	No. returns.
\$1,000,000 and over.....	44
500,000 to \$1,000,000.....	91
400,000 to 500,000.....	44
300,000 to 400,000.....	84
250,000 to 300,000.....	94
200,000 to 250,000.....	145
150,000 to 200,000.....	311
100,000 to 150,000.....	785
75,000 to 100,000.....	999
50,000 to 75,000.....	2,618
40,000 to 50,000.....	2,427
30,000 to 40,000.....	4,553
25,000 to 30,000.....	4,164
20,000 to 25,000.....	6,817
15,000 to 20,000.....	11,977
10,000 to 15,000.....	26,818
5,000 to 10,000.....	101,718
3,333 to 5,000.....	114,481
2,500 to 3,333.....	79,426

[See current volume, page 1069.]

PRESS OPINIONS

Better Ways to Stop Riots.

William Allen White in (Los Angeles), California Outlook, Dec. 5.—Former President Taft is quoted as demanding a large standing army to suppress riots and insurrections. That a large standing army can suppress riots and insurrection is doubtless true. But is there not another way around? Human nature is more good than bad. The average man, the average rioter and insurrectionist would prefer not