

First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that, in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.



Mexican Affairs.

The Constitutionalist General Alvaro Obregon with about 10,000 men entered and took possession of Mexico City on August 15 in the name of General Carranza. This was in fulfillment of an agreement entered into between Carranza and Governor Turbide of the federal district of Mexico City. Provisional President Carvajal had evacuated the city on August 13. Before leaving he issued a manifesto stating that his peaceful overtures had been met by Carranza with uncompromising demands for unconditional surrender. Thus being forced to choose between fighting and yielding, he chose the latter and said further:

The whole responsibility for the future rests with the revolution, and if we should behold with affliction a repetition of the situation which I am trying to put to an end, the truth will be manifested once more that by violence society cannot be reconstructed.

[See current volume, page 781.]



General Carranza is due to enter Mexico City on August 18 and begin arrangements for establishment of a permanent government.



United States and the European War.

Treasury experts completed a statement on August 12 indicating shortage of revenue through falling off of imports from the war zone. The normal revenue on imports from the countries affected approximates \$116,000,000.



An inquiry was made at the State Department on August 13 by J. P. Morgan and Co. concerning legality of a war loan to France. An answer was given on August 15 by Secretary Bryan as follows:

Inquiry having been made as to the attitude of this government in case American bankers are asked to make a loan to foreign governments during the war in Europe, the following statement is made:

There is no reason why loans should not be made

to the governments of neutral nations, but in the judgment of this government loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality.

Morgan and Co. accordingly announced that the loan would not be made.



That persons of foreign birth within the United States, whether naturalized or not, can not be compelled to return for military duty to their native lands was announced in a statement by Secretary Bryan on August 15.

"The United States," the statement declares, "holds that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held to account for military liability to his native land accruing subsequent to emigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which this country has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The United States has concluded treaties of naturalization with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden."



The President has still under consideration the question of cable censorship. Protests lodged by representatives of Great Britain and Russia have caused a call for legal opinions on the attorneys for the Department of State and also on the Department of Justice. The matter is held up pending receipt of these legal opinions. The German Ambassador has protested against the censorship of wireless stations and this protest will also be passed upon by the Department attorneys. [See current volume page 781.]



Congressional News.

The conference report on the Ship Registry bill was vigorously opposed in the Senate. The opposition objected to the provision which allowed foreign vessels admitted to registry to at once engage in the coastwise trade. The conference bill was forced to a vote on August 17 and defeated by 40 to 20. Twenty Democrats and twenty Republicans voted nay and seventeen Democrats, two Republicans and one Progressive, aye. On motion of Senator O'Gorman the original House bill was then brought up and passed by 40 to 20. It once more passed the House on August 18. The bill, as adopted, removes restrictions against admission to American registry of all foreign built ships and allows the President to suspend laws requiring watch officers of American vessels engaged in foreign trade to be American citizens. [See current volume, page 783.]



The Senate on August 13 ratified eighteen of the twenty peace treaties with foreign nations providing for commissions of inquiry before resort to