

vanced in 25 out of 27 cities, and bituminous in 17 out of 32. [See vol. xiii, pp. 1, 15, 82, 108, 121, 132, 139, 147, 155, 296, 325, 350, vol. xiv, p. 1031.]



### The Labor War.

During the past week the conspicuous battle points in the Labor war in the United States have been in Utah, Colorado, Minnesota and West Virginia. [See current volume, pages 433, 439, 465, 487, 512, 538, 562, 564, 582, 756.]



In Utah, deputy sheriffs were fired on at Bingham on the 18th by miners who are striking for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages from the Utah Copper Mining Company. No one was injured. The sheriff applied to the Governor for troops.



At Lafayette, Colorado, where a coal miners' strike has been on for two years, 500 shots were exchanged on the 18th between non-union miners within a company's stockade and a party of unknown men who attacked the stockade. The men within the stockade were having a dance at the time of the attack.



Martial law in the coal regions of West Virginia was extended territorially by Governor Glasscock on the 18th so as to include Fayette county where disturbances had been reported. The mining companies have rejected Governor Glasscock's overtures, agreed to by the striking miners, for an arbitration.



In connection with a street car strike at Superior and Duluth, which the company refuses to arbitrate, news dispatches published on the 20th reported that on the 19th at Superior "a mob of 5,000 strike sympathizers destroyed thousands of dollars of street railway property and seriously injured many non-union street car employees."



### Direct Legislation in Colorado.

A judicial attack upon the Initiative and Referendum amendment to the Constitution of Colorado has fallen through. The amendment was questioned by the political and corporate interests that center at Denver. In the lower court their assault upon the amendment as having been unconstitutionally adopted for lack of certain technicalities, was sustained, though with a strong dissenting opinion by the minority member of the court. Having then been carried to the Supreme Court of the State, that body decided on the 23rd

that the Initiative and Referendum amendment was properly adopted and is a valid part of the State Constitution. [See vol. xiii, p. 1213; vol. xiv, pp. 39, 265, 771.]



### Mexican Revolutionists in the United States.

The Mexican revolution has spilled over into the United States, and various insurrecto officers have been captured by United States troops in Texas, among them Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., father of the general of the same name who heads the revolutionists in the northern Mexican States. Colonel Orozco and five other officers were tried on the 30th before Commissioner Griffin at Marfa, Tex., for violation of the neutrality laws, and were found not guilty. Colonel Orozco and Jose Cordova were immediately rearrested at the request of the Mexican consul at El Paso. An effort will be made to obtain their extradition to Mexico on a charge of murder. [See current volume, page 898.]



### A Central American Policy for the United States.

The American Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Weitzel, has received instructions from Washington embodied in a note which he was ordered to present officially to the Nicaraguan government, and unofficially to the revolutionists. According to the Washington dispatches of the Chicago Inter Ocean, the American purpose is to foster true constitutional government and free elections, and to this end strong moral support will be given to established governments against revolutions based upon the selfish designs of would-be despots and not upon any principle or popular demand. Force will be used if necessary in maintaining free communications with and to protect American ministries and legations. This policy is declared to have been adopted in San Domingo, Panama and Honduras. The instructions denounce the revolutionary General Mena as one who would restore the methods of former President Zelaya, adding—

In discountenancing Zelaya, whose regime of barbarity and corruption was ended by the Nicaraguan nation after a bloody war, the government of the United States opposed not only the individual but the system, and this government could not countenance any movement to restore the same destructive regime.

The policy of the United States in the present disturbance is declared to be "to take the necessary measures for adequate legation guard at Managua, to keep open communications and to protect American life and property." The moral position of the United States is thus stated:

Under the Washington conventions the United States has a moral mandate to exert its influence for the preservation of the general peace of Central America, which is seriously menaced by the present uprising, and to this end in the strict enforcement

of the Washington conventions and loyal support of their aims and purposes all the Central American republics will find means of valuable co-operation.

[See current volume, page 900.]



### The Partition of Persia.

Persia's sad effort to preserve her independence, with Russian and English "spheres of influence" hovering over her like two grim shades face to face waiting for spoil, came to a practical end when last winter the useful and successful American Treasurer-General, Mr. Morgan Shuster, was driven forth by Russian influence, backed by cosacks, against the courageous and heart-broken protests of the Persian Assembly, while England watched in silence. [See current volume, pages 37, 62, 83, 109, 206.]



During the present week Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign minister, has been in London in conference with Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign affairs, with the future of Persia as chief topic of discussion. The Associated Press dispatches assert that the practical division of Persia between Great Britain and Russia appears almost assured. The necessity of preserving order in the interests of trade is the principal reason advanced. The Manchester Guardian, in opposing the project, says: "The Foreign office, although not ordinarily oversolicitous about trade interests, knows well how to quote them for its own ends." The dispatches of the Associated Press continue:

Since the signing of the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 for the maintenance of Persia's independence and integrity, and incidentally for the division of the country into British and Russian spheres of influence, there has been a steady growth of this influence and a corresponding shrinkage of independence in Persia. The exact division of territory will not be easy. The Russian papers claim Teheran. If the Emperor gets the capital Great Britain's share will be decidedly the smaller value. Some of the Liberal papers bewail the disappearance of Persia as the "buffer" state and foresee a great increase in the British military establishment when the British-Russian boundary is drawn across the middle of what is now Persia.



### China.

In spite of the "Six-Power" disapproval of the \$50,000,000 loan from a union of London bankers to the Chinese government, a portion of the loan has already been paid over, namely, \$2,500,000. It was stated from London on the 20th that the remainder of \$25,000,000 would be paid this year, and the second half of the loan in 1913. [See current volume, page 899.]



The China Society of America, of which Louis

Livingston Seaman is President, Andrew D. White, honorary President, and President Yuan Shi Kai of China one of the honorary Vice-Presidents, on the 22nd addressed an open letter to President Taft, appealing for prompt recognition of the new Republic of China on the part of the United States. The letter says in part:

The China Society of America, impatient of your protracted delay in formally recognizing the Republic of China—a delay that not only prevents the prosperity and development of the country but that menaces its very life by threatening the maintenance of the integrity of its territory—now appeals to you again promptly to grant the recognition its people have so honorably won. Months ago Congress passed a joint resolution without a single dissenting voice, urgently recommending the immediate recognition of the Republic. If it is not granted the friends of China must appeal to public opinion.



The Dalai Lama, the antiquated priest-ruler of Tibet, who left Lhasa after the desecration of that sacred city by British invasion in 1904, and wandered helplessly in China, finally taking refuge in Darjeeling in British India, has recently returned to Lhasa. The British government is now protesting against China's supposed intention of incorporating Tibet as a province of the Republic, on the basis of the suzerainty exercised over Tibet by the former Chinese Empire. The British government recommends that China should limit herself to advising the Tibetan government upon foreign policy through her representative at Lhasa, and British recognition of the Republic is refused until a new agreement upon the subject of Tibet shall have been drawn up between China and Great Britain. [See vol. xiii, p. 232.]

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## NEWS NOTES

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—The 19th universal Peace Congress opened at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 23d.

—The 15th international Congress on Hygiene and Demography opened at Washington on the 23d.

—The fourth National Conservation Congress is called for October 1, 2, 3, and 4 at Indianapolis. [See vol. xiv, p. 1031.]

—Hernando DeSoto Money, United States Senator from Mississippi since 1899, died at Biloxi, Miss., on the 18th at the age of 74.

—Governor Deneen of Illinois has issued a proclamation calling for the general observance of Oct. 9th as "Fire Prevention Day."

—The National Conference of Catholic Charities, in biennial session at Washington, resolved itself into sections on the 23d, to discuss charitable work and organization.

—At the municipal election in Fairhope, Alabama, on the 16th, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, J. F. Johnson, was elected with 23 votes, the Singletax can-