

In Nevada Governor Oddie proclaimed martial law on the 17th over the sphere of influence of the Consolidated Mining Company against which a strike, not for better conditions but for rights of organization, is in progress. Two strikers had been killed at the Steptoe smelter by company guards. The explanation of the company is that they were killed by the guards in an attack by strikers upon non-union employes. This event was the occasion for proclaiming martial law.



The center of the New York disturbance is at Little Falls. A knitting mill strike being in progress there, and Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and other Socialists, including Mrs. Lunn, undertaking to address a political meeting in the open air in front of a knitting mill on the 17th, the sheriff had the riot act read and ordered the meeting to disperse. He admitted afterwards that there was no riot. As the Socialist speakers and their audience refused to disperse, the sheriff arrested Mayor Lunn and six others. The prisoners refused to give bail and were put in jail at Herkimer. There they were held until the 19th, when the charges against them were reduced from felony to misdemeanor and the judge paroled them preliminary to their hearing. Meanwhile, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey of Rochester, famous for his expulsion from the Episcopal priesthood a few years ago for ecclesiastical heresy, undertook to address the strikers on the "Sermon on the Mount." He was arrested but was immediately discharged, and made his speech in another part of Little Falls. The Attorney General of New York issued a statement on the 19th on the Little Falls situation to the effect that the Constitution guarantees the right of free speech and that this right "is too valuable to be left with police officers to enforce or restrain"; and on the 20th Governor Dix sent a message to the sheriff at Herkimer, and the mayor of Little Falls, saying:

Your attention is invited to the fact that the Constitution of the State of New York guarantees the right of free speech and the right of people peacefully to assemble and discuss public questions. The people of the State of New York look to you to see that these rights are not unnecessarily curtailed, but are respected in spirit as well as in letter within your jurisdiction.

In behalf of the local authorities it is stated that Socialist speakers have always been allowed to address street meetings at Main and Second streets, and that the present trouble is over official efforts to prevent street meetings in sympathy with the striking mill-workers. Upon receiving Governor Dix's admonition the local authorities on the 21st withdrew their opposition to these meetings.

### Is Santo Domingo Being Annexed?

According to the press service of the Chicago Record-Herald and Inter Ocean, the recent action of the United States government in sending a force of marines to protect the custom houses in Santo Domingo, which have been in the custody of the United States, is the beginning of the end of Santo Domingo's independence. [See current volume, page 949.]



According to the dispatch—

The present trouble in Santo Domingo is but part of a scheme of political influences in Santo Domingo dissatisfied with the present fiscal arrangements, to get more money. This element, it is asserted, was not receiving enough of the revenues set aside from the Dominican government by the American supervisor of customs; so started the revolution.

For several years, since 1907, the property owners and concession holders in Santo Domingo, and these are the chief factors in the life of the Republic, have been urging the United States to at least exercise a general protectorate over the Republic. The moneyed interests of Domingo were not satisfied with only the supervision of customs the United States has had since 1905. They wanted the same kind of a government as Cuba enjoyed during the occupation of that Republic by the American army from 1906 to 1909.

Several weeks prior to the sending of the marines to Santo Domingo, Mr. Knox and his assistants worked out a scheme for doing just what the moneyed interests of Santo Domingo desired.

The matter will have to be put up to Congress, and if the latter does not balk, authority will be procured for continuing the influence so recently established. This influence is much the same as England in the beginning exercised in Egypt. It is the expectation of the Administration that the influence of the American government will grow in Santo Domingo as has the English influence in Egypt.



### A New Revolution in Mexico.

With the Orozco revolution on the wane and the Zapata guerilla warfare in the south still an embarrassment, President Madero is faced by a new opponent, strong with the prestige of a name of import. General Felix Diaz, nephew of Madero's predecessor, Porfirio Diaz, who fled before the Madero revolution, entered the seaport city of Vera Cruz with 500 men, on the 16th, seized the arsenal and garrison, and took possession of two gunboats in the harbor. President Madero immediately ordered the Federal troops of the north and of the south to proceed against the new uprising. General Diaz has disclaimed any especial personal ambitions. Among the planks in his platform are the following:

Sanction of "squatter rights" of the people on all government and state lands.

The establishment of a forest reserve.

Civil service examinations for all public offices.  
Recognition and assistance to labor unions.  
Modernization of all laws and of the judicial system.

Abolition of the "incommunicado" detention of prisoners.

The right of "habeas corpus."

Public ownership of railways and all other public utilities.

Free coinage of silver and gold to assist the mining industry and at the same time to make money more plentiful.

Ex-President Diaz, now resident in Paris, expresses great interest in his nephew's enterprise, but disclaims knowledge of his plans. Mutinies in favor of the new revolution among Federal troops in many places, were reported on the 19th, and other troops were being rushed to Mexico City on that date to protect the Administration from rebellious soldiery from without and within. Arrests of prominent persons suspected of being engaged in conspiracies occur daily in Mexico City. [See current volume, page 999.]



Vera Cruz, being in danger of becoming the battleground for the opposing forces, the French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and British consuls have cabled their respective governments to send protecting gunboats, and Americans welcomed the arrival of the cruiser Des Moines on the 20th. A German liner is in port. The Federal troops gathered outside the city by the 20th were under command of Generals Beltran and Valdez. General Valdez informed the consuls that he would notify them if conditions warranted a hasty departure of all foreigners. General Diaz has promised that any fighting that occurs shall take place outside of the city limits. Firing between Mexican gunboats and rebels in the fortress of the harbor on the 21st endangered the city. Americans and other foreigners may find difficulty in leaving the city if they have need of doing so, as the Federal officer of the port has declared Vera Cruz a closed port, and has already refused to permit a merchant steamship to discharge her cargo or take on passengers.



#### Socialism in Germany.

An Associated Press dispatch of the 19th from Berlin reports that—

the result of the Socialist convention at Chemnitz gave a rude awakening to German Conservatives who had maintained that the Socialist Party was not dangerous in spite of its great numbers because it was and would remain a minority in the German nation. The convention not only did much to unify the party, but also, by failing to condemn the alliance with the Radical Party for the reballotings in the recent elections, left open the door for co-operation with nonsocialist parties in coming elections. Socialists with progressive allies may become strong enough to control the German Parliament, though

they themselves may never emerge from the minority. A break with the old autocratic system of party control, under which the party affairs were in the hands of a committee of nine men, was made when the convention decided to elect an advisory committee of 36 members—one from each of the districts into which the Socialists divide the Empire for administrative purposes.

[See current volume, page 228.]



#### Conservation in Germany.

A commission composed almost exclusively of representatives of big land monopolists, which is revising the law of water rights in Prussia, was reported by the Associated Press from Berlin on the 19th as having given the revision a form that excites earnest protest. Declaring the most important Prussian streams to be State property the commission proposes an exaction of fixed charges for all water taken from them by factories and cities, but no charge for farms. This plan, which would yield an annual State revenue of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 from municipalities and manufacturing industries, would not only yield nothing from farms but would add greatly to farm values, which in Prussia as elsewhere tend to enrich not the users but the monopolists of farming land.



#### Peace Treaty between Italy and Turkey Signed.

The final draft of the treaty of peace between Italy and Turkey was signed at Ouchy, Switzerland, on the 18th, to become effective upon signature. By the treaty, according to the Associated Press dispatches, Turkey is to remove all her troops and civil functionaries from Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which comprise the territory Italy has been fighting to acquire; and Italy is to remove her troops and functionaries from the islands in the Aegean Sea which she has seized during the war. Full amnesty for the people of both localities is provided for. Italy engages to pay annually to the Turkish public debt a sum equal to the average revenue for three years preceding the war, received by the public debt from Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Such a sum, it is provided, shall not be less than 2,000,000 lire (\$400,000). Either party shall have the right to demand a commutation of this annuity by capitalizing the amount at 4 per cent. The two Powers will name the commissioners to agree upon the amount of the annuity, and in case of disagreement between the commissioners provision is made for arriving at this sum by arbitration. [See current volume, page 997.]



#### War in the Balkans.

War between the independent states of the Balkan peninsula lying north of European Turkey