

Pina Suarez have been elected as peace commissioners by the revolutionary party, Dr. Gomez to have plenary powers if Justice Carabajal has been accorded them. In the meantime fighting between the two parties continues outside of the zone of the armistice. It is reported that the Mexican Chamber of Deputies has adopted that portion of the Bulnes anti-re-election bill which prohibits the re-election of the President. [See current volume, p. 397.]

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The British Lords' Veto.

When the Tories proposed in the House of Commons on the 26th, as an amendment to the measure abolishing the Lords' veto, that upon the rejection three times by the House of Lords of a measure adopted three times by the Commons, it should be submitted to the people on referendum, the proposal was discussed at length and the amendment rejected by 286 to 184. [See current volume, p. 395.]

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Home rule predictions are taking on more definite form. An idea heretofore strongly entertained was cabled as follows on the 30th, from London to the New York Herald: "A prominent knight says that in political circles there is a belief that an understanding has been reached between the leaders of the Unionist and Liberal parties to present a scheme of Colonial representation in Parliament with home rule all around—for Scotland, Ireland and Wales, before the coronation. The motive, it is claimed, is to demonstrate the Empire's solidarity at coronation time."

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Constitutional Referendum in Australia.

At the election in the Commonwealth of Australia on the 26th the two Constitutional amendments described in The Public of April 14th, at page 342, were defeated. One of them gave the Commonwealth Parliament full authority not only over inter-State and foreign commerce, as now, but also over trade and commerce exclusively within the States, and over all questions arising between employers and workmen. The other amendment empowered the Commonwealth Parliament to declare any industry a monopoly and to conduct it as a public utility. The adverse majorities, reported as large, are a defeat for the socialistic element of the Labor party, the party now in power.

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Anti-Dynastic Revolt in China.

Canton, lying in South China at the mouth of the Canton river opposite the English island and city of Hongkong, is the center of a suddenly exploded revolt against the rule of the Manchu

dynasty over China. Fighting began on Thursday of last week with an attack upon the Viceroy's palace. On Saturday it was reported that Li, the Taotai (official head of a circuit of prefectures) of Canton, had been assassinated, that Brigadier General Chung had been killed, and that hundreds of revolutionists had been killed or wounded in the fighting. On Monday it was reported that rebellion was rife through the western half of Kwang Tung province—the province of which Canton is the commercial center—but that Canton was quieter. Information as to the strength of the movement is meager. Wu Sum, a Chinaman educated in Japan, and who has adopted Western dress, is spoken of in the dispatches as a leader. Brigandage is added to revolt, and the dispatches tell of another leader, Luk, who is chief of a band of brigands who are taking advantage of the opportunity for pillage. That the movement is not without formal plan seems evident from a proclamation which purports to be issued from the foreign office of a provisional revolutionary government, and to have been sent by cable on the 28th from Hongkong to the San Francisco, Chicago and New York branches of the Chinese Revolutionary Society. The proclamation announces that if the movement against the reigning dynasty shall be successful, foreign treaties and other foreign relations shall remain undisturbed; and describes the power back of the proclamation as—

we, the citizens of all China, now waging war against the Manchu government for the purpose of shaking off the yoke of the Tartar conqueror by overthrowing the present corrupt state of autocracy and establishing a republic in its place, and at the same time intending to enter upon a more close relation with all friendly nations for the sake of maintaining the peace of the world and of promoting the happiness of mankind.

[See current volume, pp. 342, 363.]

NEWS NOTES

—Charles Frederick Adams remains at Calgary, Alberta from the 7th to the 16th of May, inclusive, and speaks at Strathcona, Alberta, on the 17th.

—Congressman Sabath (Democrat of Illinois) introduced in Congress on the 27th a resolution for the independence of the Philippines under international neutralization.

—The use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar in food was forbidden by the Secretary of Agriculture on the 1st. under the pure food law, the prohibition to take effect July 1st.

—The Constitutional amendment for popular election of United States senators was reported upon favorably on the 1st by the judiciary committee of the Senate. [See current volume, page 394.]

—The Japanese expedition to the Antarctic, with the South Pole as its goal, has been abandoned on account of the difficulties encountered with the ice