

the approval of Parliament, the government may not act upon the budget of the previous year nor may items of expenditure not provided for in the budget be appended thereto. The government shall not adopt extraordinary financial measures outside the budget.

15. Parliament shall fix the expenses of the Imperial household and any increase or decrease therein.

16. Regulations in connection with the Imperial family must not conflict with the Constitution.

17. The two houses shall establish the machinery for the administration of the court.

18. The Emperor shall promulgate the decisions of Parliament.

19. The National Assembly shall act upon articles 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18 until the opening of Parliament.



It seems probable from dispatches received in Peking that the revolutionists of mid and south China will not be satisfied with anything less than the complete expulsion of the Manchus, a step which the proposed Constitution does not contemplate. The Moderates of the north are or assume to be more indifferent on the Manchu question, but to be strenuous for the establishment of full constitutional government. It was reported on the 4th that many of the Provincial Assemblies have objected to a provisional body's assuming the authority to draft a Constitution, which should be the work of a duly elected parliament. Upon receiving these protests by telegram the National Assembly considered the propriety of resigning in a body, but finally concluded not to do so. Yuan Shi Kai, who is claimed by various groups, holds off from undertaking the position of Premier while the situation remains so violently unsettled. A dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean includes the following analysis of the situation: "It is now evident that all elements—the Throne, Yuan Shi Kai's party, the National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies, the southern rebels and the northern army—have, up to the present, no connection whatever. The whole movement is a spontaneous uprising against old and corrupt methods, and the fact that foreigners have not been attacked indicates that the desire for genuine reform is sincere."



Italian Reverses in Tripoli.

Under new and more efficient leadership the Turkish troops in Tripoli are driving the Italians back. The city of Tripoli, the especially glorious first prize of the Italian raid, is closely hemmed in by the Turks. One of the English correspondents has thus described the present situation at the city of Tripoli: "Now, 35,000 soldiers find themselves with their backs to the sea, cramped and confined, with an active enemy within a few yards of them and with cholera raging among them, for despite

official efforts to conceal the truth there have been many cases among the troops and the civil population is suffering so much that whole streets in Tripoli have been closed by armed sentries. The Turks and Arabs hold the oasis [where the massacres of the Arabs mostly occurred, just before the Italians had to retreat within the inner defenses], which is fifteen miles long and from two to five miles deep, where they can subsist on dates and olives until April 1, meantime harassing the Italians by nightly raids. Every yard of the oasis forms a natural defense, which must be fought for." [See current volume, page 1121.]



The correspondents who were at the seat of war seem united on the subject of the massacring of non-combatant Arabs by the Italian soldiers, briefly reported last week. In order to furnish uncensored news reports of what they describe as atrocious violation of the rules of civilized warfare, several English correspondents and one German (Gottberg of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger) surrendered their passports and went to Malta, from whence they sent on detailed accounts, with photographs, of the massacres of the Arabs. Francis McCullagh of the London Chronicle, in a vivid and circumstantial account of the atrocities, asserts that about 4,000 men and about 400 women and children had been shot down or otherwise murdered, without any pretence of justice. He regarded the cruelty of the Italian soldiers as being the result of a paralysis of fear. The Premier of Italy, Mr. Giolitti, on the 1st denied all the reports of cruelty on the part of the Italian troops in Tripoli. Mr. McCullagh's dispatch, confirmed by other correspondents, created a great sensation in England, and on the 6th furnished matter for an interrogation in the House of Commons, of the Government, by a Liberal member, MacCallum Scott. The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, stayed away, and Mr. Scott was forced to ask his questions of the under secretary, Mr. Acland, who disclaimed for the Government any direct knowledge of the reported atrocities. Then Mr. Scott asked the Prime Minister if, in view of the fact that the Italians are conducting the war in Tripoli by barbarous methods, it was not contrary to the principle of law of all nations, but the Speaker, interrupting, said: "I do not think a question of that sort ought to be put in reference to a country with which we are friendly." On the 5th the Turkish Government, through its ambassador at Washington, formally requested the United States to intervene in Tripoli. The ambassador's note asserts as to principle and fact:

The right of all able bodied citizens to fight for the supreme defense of their invaded home is undeniable. It confers on the said citizens the character of belligerents and obliges the enemy to re-

spect the lives of those amongst them who fall into their hands.

But the Italians are violating not only the sacred principle of modern law of nations, but also the most elementary rules of civilization and humanity, in shooting down the natives who have properly enlisted, and even the innocent women and children, on mere suspicion—not to mention those deported by thousands.

On the 5th King Victor Emmanuel of Italy signed a decree declaring Tripoli and Cyrenaica "placed under the full and entire sovereignty of Italy." The decree adds that a law will be framed making definite regulations for their administration, and declares that until the law is formally promulgated the affairs will be carried on with royal decrees.

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Germany and France Come to an Agreement Over Morocco.

An agreement between Germany and France over the question of a French protectorate of Morocco was made public on the 3rd. The Chicago Record-Herald thus summarizes the "accord": "Germany recognizes the right of France to establish a protectorate in Morocco, while both nations engage to obtain the adhesion to this accord of the other signatories to the Algeiras agreement. France, as compensation for German recognition of her protectorate in Morocco, cedes to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns. The territory ceded is inhabited by about 1,000,000 Negroes, and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually. The new German frontier starts at Monda Bay and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeko and thence through the Congo, finally attaining Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Leogone rivers. France retains the right to run railroad lines across Germany territory to connect the different parts of French Central Africa." The French press is reported to be pleased at the result. While the loss of so much of the French Congo region is deplored, the creation of a great French empire in North Africa, consisting of Tunis, Algeria and Morocco, is hailed with satisfaction. [See current volume, page 855.]

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Francisco I. Madero Inaugurated President of Mexico.

Amid public rejoicings Francisco I. Madero took the oath of office as President of Mexico before the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th. He begins his administration with the following cabinet: Manuel Calero, minister of foreign affairs; Abram Gonzales, minister of the interior; Manuel Vasquez Tagle, minister of justice; Miguel Diaz Lombardo, minister of education; Manuel Bonilla, minister of communications; Ernest Madero,

minister of finance; General Jose Gonzales Salas, minister of war, and Raphael Hernandez, fomento. [See current volume, page 1078.]

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Tuesday's Elections.

Important elections were held in the United States on the 10th. Socialists were predicting a municipal victory in Columbus (Ohio) and Reading (Pa.). The Grand Junction plan of city government was before the people of Cambridge, Mass. Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo was before the people of that city for re-election, and Newton D. Baker came forward in Cleveland for Mayor to pursue the Tom L. Johnson policies. Throughout Ohio a contest for delegates to the Constitutional convention turned on the question of the Initiative and Referendum for which Herbert S. Bigelow and his coadjutors have been making a strenuous campaign, opposed by certain business interests. In Massachusetts Governor Foss is up for re-election. In Philadelphia, the Keystone Party is fighting the Republican "machine." New Mexico holds her first election under Statehood. Other elections have been looked forward to as indicative of general political sentiment.

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No reports from these elections are at hand as we go to press except the following: Eugene X. Foss was re-elected Governor of Massachusetts by a greatly decreased plurality. Newton D. Baker was elected Mayor of Cleveland by about 18,000 majority. Henry T. Hunt, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor of Cincinnati; and Brand Whitlock was re-elected Mayor of Toledo by a close vote. A Socialist, Dr. Lunn, was elected Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., by a heavy majority; and Socialist Mayors were elected in eight Ohio cities—Lorain, St. Mary's, Martin's Ferry, Fostoria, Mt. Vernon, Barberton, Salem and Cuyahoga Falls. Herbert S. Bigelow was elected a delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

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Socialist Nomination in Los Angeles.

An election surprise awoke the people of Los Angeles on the 31st when the returns came in from the municipal primaries held in that city on that day. Under the municipal primary law of Los Angeles the primary vote finally elects all *majority* candidates. Such a primary-vote election occurred recently in San Francisco, where the like system prevails, as reported at page 1031 of this volume of *The Public*, one of the candidates for Mayor having a majority over all. In Los Angeles, however, there was no majority candidate at the primaries, and consequently the two highest for each office will be voted for at the municipal election in December. What surprised some Los Angelesians on the 31st was the nomination of the Socialist Party candidate for Mayor at the head of the poll.