

Vasquez Gomez was formally proclaimed provisional President of Mexico on the 4th, by an insurrecto group. Gomez has established his capital at Juarez. Orozco on the 7th repudiated the Gomez government. The insurrectos have sent a junta to Washington to represent their movements, and to procure, if possible, belligerent rights. The leader of the junta, Dr. Policarpe Rueda, issued the following statement on the 5th:

The revolution is being conducted by two military leaders—Pasqual Orozco in the north and Emiliano Zapata in the south. Another military commander will be appointed in a few days to conduct the campaign in the western portion of the Republic. These leaders are all working harmoniously under the direction of President Gomez. I have letters from Generals Orozco and Zapata pledging themselves to support President Gomez and co-operate with each other for the success of the revolutionary movement.

The new Mexican ambassador to the United States, Mr. Manuel Calero, presented the Federal point of view in an interview at Chicago on the 1st. We quote from the Inter Ocean's report:

Senor Calero said that Mexico is harassed by two broils, one on the southern border, in the state of Morrelo, which was nothing more than uncurbed brigandage of dissatisfied Indians, and another on her northern border, in the state of Chihuahua, which, although not serious, was hard to handle. Americans are interested only in the trouble on the northern border, he said, as there were few Americans in Morrelo.

"The revolutionists are a band of men formerly adherents of General Reyes, who have taken sides with Orozco. They are backed by the wealthy land owners of the northern part of the country, who want a dictatorship. These men number about 6,000 and are led by Orozco, who is utterly unfit for leadership. He was a mule driver before his advent into war. The Government sent a column numbering about 5,000 or 6,000 men against them the other day. I expect a decisive conflict momentarily. The revolutionists are mountaineers and used to mountains, and for that reason they are hard to dislodge. However, I think that it will be only a question of time."

Discussing the shipment of 1,000 rifles from this country into Mexico for use by the Americans, confiscated by the Mexican government, the Ambassador said he thought it was due to a misunderstanding and that the matter would be rectified in a short time. He said the Americans wanted the rifles only for protection and had secured the permission of the Mexican government beforehand. The note sent by the Mexican government in answer to a note from this country regarding the protection of American interests in Mexico, Ambassador Calero said was not intended as an insult. "It was just stating the international law," said the Ambassador, "that is, that Mexico would be responsible for the destruction of American property to the full extent of the international law."

[See current volume, page 422.]

Light has been thrown on the alarming rumors\* of danger to Americans resident in Mexico, by Dolores Butterfield, whose graphic letter on the Mexican situation in The Public of April 12 will be remembered. Miss Butterfield makes in the San Francisco Star of the 27th the following illuminative statement in regard to the program of the "cientificos," as the intelligent, plutocratic reactionaries are called:

All of the papers owned and controlled by científico money (which are all the newspapers in Mexico except a counted few) have done their full share toward insidiously fomenting the Reaction; have spared no opportunity to misrepresent the Administration, and spread discontent against it, at a time so critical for Mexico that violence against the constituted government does not merely mean a rebellion against an Administration—in itself utterly unfair, since the Administration has not had a fair trial—but, jeopardizing the political independence of the country, amounts to treason against the Republic itself.

They have systematically exaggerated every report they could of danger to Americans, in a deliberate effort to provoke intervention, and, failing to rouse the United States, have made a point of printing stories (so far proved upon investigation to be utterly false) of atrocities perpetrated against other foreigners, in the hope that Europe would force the United States to intervene or stand aside.

These papers also make a practice of stirring up anti-Americanism, periodically breaking forth in a perfect frenzy of patriotism, calling upon all Mexicans to make war to the death upon the arrogant invaders from the North, etc.; assuring the ignorant—for of course the educated know all too well what the truth would be—that the United States could not be the victor in a war with Mexico, and trying to rouse the lower class Mexicans themselves to make some move which would precipitate intervention.



#### Italo-Turkish War.

The first successful use of the dirigible as a weapon of offensive warfare took place at Aziziah in Tripoli on the 2nd, when, according to press dispatches received from Italian sources, two of the new dirigibles sailed over the camp and dropped thirty bombs, practically destroying the enemy's position. The official dispatches speak of the maneuver as resulting in heavy loss of life. This is the first instance in the history of the world where airships have been used extensively as war machines, and kept at the task until an entire camp was wiped out. The Turks tried to utilize their field pieces to destroy the dirigibles with shrapnel, but they could not fire at a sufficient elevation, and the explosives fell far short.



The Italian fleet on the 4th seized the Turkish island of Rhodes in the Aegean Sea.

A small steamship called the Texas, owned by the Archipelago American Steamship Company, and engaged in carrying passengers and mails from Constantinople to Levant ports under a Turkish captain, was blown up at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna on the 29th, and about 140 persons on board of her are unaccounted for. The first dispatches laid her loss to Turkish mines planted as protection against Italian warships. Later reports have laid the disaster to a shell fired from the fort. The Turks claim that the only shots fired were blank cartridges, intended to warn the vessel that it was out of its course and in danger. [See current volume, page 278.]

## NEWS NOTES

—Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, died at New York on the 2nd at the age of 44.

—A British official inquiry into the loss of the Titanic was opened in London on the 2d. [See current volume, page 420.]

—The twenty-fifth quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Minneapolis on the 1st.

—Archbishop Giovanni Bonzano, the new papal apostolic delegate to the United States, arrived on the 4th at New York. [See current volume, page 132.]

—A 3-cent piece and a ½-cent piece were provided for in a bill passed by the House of Representatives at Washington on the 6th. [See current volume, page 398.]

—A parade of 20,000 men and women favoring votes for women took place in New York on the 4th, with 150,000 applauding spectators along the line of march, from 8th St. to 57th St.

—Leaders of both the Liberal and Conservative parties in Panama have requested the United States to intervene in the approaching elections to the extent of seeing that they are fairly conducted. [See vol. xiv, p. 805; current volume, page 361.]

—Rains in the South have again forced up the waters of the lower Mississippi, and the highest previous records in Louisiana have been surpassed. Vast regions have been flooded through the breaking of levees, and New Orleans and Baton Rouge have been threatened. [See current volume, page 398.]

—The Stockbridge and Munsee Indians of Wisconsin, descendants of Indians of New York and New England, have at last adopted civilization, and are going to found in Shawano county the first Indian township in the United States. The officers of the new town of Stockbridge will all be full-blood Indians.

—That women have no right to serve on trial juries is the official opinion of the Attorney General of California. He holds that the amendment to the State Constitution granting the elective franchise to women deals with political rights and duties alone, and his ruling was given on the 4th in answer to a request of the Board of Supervisors of Sacra-

mento who wanted to place women on the panel of trial jurors.

—The first trial by jury recorded in China opened in Shanghai on March 23, according to the London Daily News. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest decorum. Three Chinese judges sat, of whom two are members of the English bar. The prisoner was a Japanese ex-official. [See current volume, page 422.]

—Dispatches of the 8th indicate that at the Maryland Presidential preference primaries on the 6th ex-President Roosevelt came out slightly ahead of President Taft on the Republican side, and that Speaker Clark was far ahead of Governor Wilson on the Democratic side, with Governor Harmon a weak third. [See current volume, page 323.]

—The monthly statement of the United States Treasury Department for April, 1912, shows the following thus far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 [See current volume, page 371]:

Gold reserve fund .....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash .....	125,613,947.76

Total .....	\$275,613,947.76
On hand at close of last fiscal year June 30, 1911 .....	288,200,599.23

Decrease .....	\$ 12,586,651.47
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—The land reform movement in Germany has grown to such an extent as to drive its opponents to pay it the compliment of organizing to combat it, an Anti-Land Reform League having been founded under the name of an "Association for Protection of Land Ownership and Credit." This new association with a long list of important names and considerable money at its disposal, is put together out of the remains of several real estate associations with a considerable admixture of persons connected with the land mortgage banks.

—The monthly Treasury report of receipts and disbursements of the Federal government for April, 1912, shows the following thus far for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 [See current volume, page 372]:

Receipts .....	\$548,013,205.58
Disbursements .....	561,539,199.81

	\$ 13,525,994.23
Repayment of unexpended balances.....	945,559.21

Ordinary deficit .....	\$ 12,580,435.02
Panama Canal (surplus from bonds).....	3,715,778.18

	\$ 8,864,656.84
Public debt deficit.....	5,698,321.53

Grand deficit .....	\$ 14,562,978.37
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## PRESS OPINIONS

**Labor Side of the Labor War in Chicago.**

The Chicago Daily Socialist (Soc.), May 4.—The working class of Chicago has united, and it is that power the great Beast desires to crush. Call it a Beast. Call it a monster. Call it anything that is vile; that is expressive of danger to the people; that