
NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, May 30, 1911.

President Diaz of Mexico Resigns His Office.

A new cabinet for the incoming temporary government of Mexico was officially announced on the 23d, for all positions except that of minister of justice, as follows: Finance, Ernesto Madero; Interior, Emilio Vasquez Gomez; Instructions, Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez; Fomento, Manuel Calero; War, Gen. Eugenio Rascon; Communications, Manuel Bonilla; Foreign Relations, Bartolome Carbajal y Rosas.

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Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico since 1876, and at last in his eighth term, has resigned the Presidency in the following letter which was read to the Chamber of Deputies on the afternoon of the 25th, by the President of the Chamber:

Sir: The Mexican people, who generously have covered me with honors, who proclaimed me as their leader during the international war, who patriotically assisted me in all works undertaken to develop industry and the commerce of the republic, establish its credit, gain for it the respect of the world and obtain for it an honorable position in the concert of nations; that same people, sir, has revolted in armed military bands, stating that my presence in the exercise of the supreme executive power is the cause of this insurrection.

I do not know of any fact imputable to me which could have caused this social phenomena; but, permitting, though not admitting, that I may be unwittingly culpable, such a possibility makes me the least able to reason out and decide my own culpability. Therefore, respecting, as I have always respected, the will of the people, and in accordance with article 82 of the Federal Constitution, I come before the supreme representatives of the nation in order to resign, unreservedly, the office of constitutional President of the Republic, with which the national vote honored me, which I do with all the more reason since, in order to continue in office, it would be necessary to shed Mexican blood, endangering the credit of the country, dissipating its wealth, exhausting its resources and exposing its policy to international complications.

I hope, gentlemen, that when the passions which are inherent to all revolutions have been calmed, a more conscientious and just study will bring out in the national mind a correct judgment, which when I die I may carry engraven on my soul as a just estimate of the life which I have devoted and will devote to my countrymen.

With all respect,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The reading of the letter was followed by a dead

silence, instead of the expected tumult. On motion to accept the resignation 167 deputies voted aye, while two—Benito Juarez, a descendant of President Juarez, and Concepcion del Valle—did not express themselves. The resignation of Vice-President Ramon Corral, dated Paris, May 4, was also accepted by the Chamber. Francisco Leon de la Barra, late Ambassador to the United States, was then chosen Provisional President. Madero's personal representative at the City of Mexico, Alfredo Robles Dominguez, duly accredited to Mr. de la Barra last week, received assurances that the Federal garrison was under orders to make no move without his approval. Mr. Dominguez stated that he could bring 5,000 organized insurrecto troops into the city within three hours, but that they would not be brought unless needed. The news of the resignation was received with wild shouting by the enormous crowds which blocked the streets in the vicinity of the Chamber of Deputies, but few disorders resulted, though the excited mobs had been parading the streets for twenty-four hours. At two o'clock in the morning following his resignation, the late President left the palace with great secrecy and took train for Vera Cruz, where the next afternoon he boarded a steamer of the Hamburg-American line.

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On the same day, the 26th, with simple ceremony, Mr. de la Barra was inaugurated as Provisional President, and Francisco I. Madero, Jr., resigned his still more tentative provisional presidency, calling upon all Mexicans to support Mr. de la Barra. The new Provisional President has announced that under no circumstances will he accept the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency at the coming elections to be arranged for. September 24 has been suggested for the primary elections, October 8 for election day, and November 2 or 3 as the date for the new President to take office. President de la Barra proposes to dissolve at once the revolutionary forces, using a portion of them to augment the ranks of the rurales, that picturesque body of troops organized by President Diaz many years ago out of the country's bandits. The remainder will be given every assistance to get employment or to return to their homes in the various States, and will be paid off as though having been mustered out of the regular army.

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Dissolution of the Tobacco Trust.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided on the 29th, unanimously, that the American Tobacco Company is an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law, and—overruling the lower court in this—that all its associates, corporate and