

Every county and practically every city and town has voted for the Initiated primary bill. The majority in favor was more than 44,000, and the Yes vote on that question was the highest on the ballot.

CHRISTOPHER M. GALLUP.

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THE GLORIOUS OCTOBER.

(From a Private Letter.)

Northern California.

It's absolutely perfect weather; I wish I could mail you a slice. It smells good and tastes good, and is fine to look at, and vitality runs out of it, and you laugh out, and quaff of the cup of life, and feel as if you saw the high gods passing on their errands and smiling as they go!

C. H. S.

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, October 17, 1911.

Revolution in China.

The Chinese anti-dynastic revolt at Canton in south China last May, and the uprising in south-west China around and in the city of Cheng-Tu last month, were noted as being apparently signs of impending revolution. Each disturbance was at least temporarily suppressed, but a great evolutionary movement for all China has evidently been in long and intelligent preparation. [See current volume, pages 61, 272, 295, 318, 342, 418, 443, 979, 1004.]

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On the 11th came news of the capture by revolutionists of the large city of Wu-Chang, and by the next day the adjoining cities of Hankow and Han-Yang were also in their hands. These three lie together in a group, in mid China, at the juncture of the Han with the Yangtse. Wu-Chang and Hankow together have a population of 1,500,000. Hankow is described in the Chicago Inter Ocean's dispatches as "the great trading center for all central China, but Wu-Chang takes precedence over in its political importance. As the capital of the province and the seat of government of the viceroy, it has a great population of officials, including all the high provincial mandarins. Wu-Chang and Hankow, as great trade centers and ports for ocean steamers, have both felt to a considerable extent the influence of Western civilization. Both towns possess electric lighting systems, cotton mills, silk factories, and schools. Wu-Chang is the seat of a normal school for women. Within the last five or six years both cities have thrown their idols into the streets or into the river,

clearing many of their temples of priests and all emblems of worship to make room for public schools." Hankow suffered from incendiary fires after its capture by the insurgents, and several hundred "Manchus" were killed. A revolutionary committee appeared and gave strict orders, under a death penalty, that citizens of other countries should not be harmed, and so far no foreigners have been molested. From the three cities the insurrection has spread like wildfire until now revolution is recognized as existing in every province of China. Thousands of Imperial soldiers have joined the insurgents at Wu-Chang, who are under the command of Li Yuan Hung, called Lieutenant Commander of the Imperial New Army. Imperial troops are being rushed from Peking toward the three cities, but further desertions are feared. By the 17th the advance guard of an army of 40,000 men had arrived before Hankow.

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The purpose of this general uprising in the vast and ancient Empire of the East, with its more than four hundred million souls, is everywhere recognized as being twofold: first, the overthrow of the alien Manchu or Tartar dynasty which has governed China since 1644; and second, the establishment of a Republic for China. It is understood that the plans which have been so long quietly brewing, are all carefully worked out to these ends, and that even the first president of the new Republic has been selected in the person of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is now in the United States. In the meantime, the dispatches state, General Li Yuan Hung has been proclaimed provisional President. The insurgents themselves are said to disclaim a revolutionary purpose. They call themselves the "Constitutional Party," contending that the Constitution granted by the late Emperor has been violated under the existing regime. The following manifesto, prepared in the United States by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, was made public in New York on the 14th:

To all friendly nations, greeting:

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, in order to make our action clearly understood, hereby declare:

1. All treaties concluded between the Manchu government and any nation before this date will be continually effective up to the time of their termination.
2. Any foreign loan or indemnity incurred by the Manchu government before this date will be acknowledged without any alteration of terms and will be paid by the maritime customs as before.
3. All concessions granted by the Manchu govern-

ment to any foreign nation before this date will be respected.

4. All persons and property of any foreign nations in the territory occupied by the citizens' army will be fully protected.

5. All treaties, concessions, loans and indemnities concluded between the Manchu government and any foreign nations after this date will be repudiated.

6. All persons of any nationalities who take the part of the Manchu government or act against the citizen army of China will be treated as enemies.

7. All kinds of war materials supplied by any foreign nations to the Manchu government will be confiscated when captured.

In San Francisco on the 16th a proclamation to similar effect, signed by General Li Yuan Hung, was given out. The Young China associations in the United States, and the Chinese Free Mason organization in the United States, which is said to be affiliated with the revolutionary party, are reported as preparing to petition the American government to instruct all American officials in China to see that missionaries and other Americans there maintain absolute neutrality. Without such neutrality it is feared that it will be difficult to prevent what is now civil war from becoming also an anti-foreign war.

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Woman Suffrage in California.

At first the election news from California indicated loss on the 10th of the equal suffrage amendment. The dispatches stated that a two-thirds vote was necessary, and that the heavy adverse majority in San Francisco meant defeat. It appeared, however, that the only basis for the "two-thirds" theory was the fact that this proportion in the legislature is necessary for submission of an amendment. The popular vote needed is only a majority. As the returns come in from communities outside of San Francisco that majority began to appear, and although the result is close it is positively favorable. All returns are not yet in, but the few voting districts still to be heard from cannot affect the result already reported nor very much alter the figures. On the 12th the returns from 2,877 districts out of a total of 3,121 were as follows:

For the equal suffrage amendment.....119,836
Against the amendment.....117,779

Majority for woman suffrage..... 2,051

Consequently women now have the full voting right in California. They had it already in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Washington. [See current volume, page 1,055.]

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Direct Legislation and the Recall in California.

At the California referendum elections on the 10th the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall

amendments to the State Constitution were carried by an overwhelming majority. Both the majority and the vote for the Recall (including judges) were largest of all. Following are the returns as unofficially reported on the 12th:

For the Initiative and Referendum.....138,181
Against the Initiative and Referendum..... 44,850

Majority for the Initiative and Referendum 94,331

For the Recall (including judges).....148,572
Against Recall (including judges)..... 46,290

Majority for the Recall.....102,282

[See current volume, page 1,055.]

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Trial of the McNamaras.

Separate trials were demanded by the McNamara brothers, indicted at Los Angeles as labor leaders responsible criminally for the explosion of the building of the Los Angeles Times (a bitter anti-union paper) about a year ago. As this demand was matter of right under the California statutes, the prosecuting attorney thereupon announced his selection of James B. McNamara, the younger brother, for the first trial. Judge Bordwell had overruled the motion to have the case sent to another judge, he being charged with bias, and on the 11th the trial began with proceedings for impaneling a jury. [See current volume, page 1,056.]

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A divorce suit bearing on the case was brought in Chicago on the 14th. The wife of the informer witness, Ortie E. McManigal, charges her husband with cruelty and infidelity as the basis for divorce, and alleges among other things that he entered into an agreement with W. J. Burns of the W. J. Burns Detective agency whereby he was to receive immunity and a large share of the reward upon conviction of the McNamara brothers. She alleges also that W. J. Burns and his operatives promised Mrs. McManigal that if she would go to California they would secure a home for her and release her husband immediately, also agreeing to pay all expenses of transportation. Another of her allegations is that she refused to testify before the grand jury at Los Angeles, and because of this the District Attorney forced her into a small side room, telling her she would be kept there until the proper papers were made out to send her to jail; that she was then confronted by a detective, her husband, and another man, and when she refused to answer questions was threatened with physical violence and was told if she did not verify the statements of her husband she would be sent to State prison. Mrs. McManigal is represented in her divorce suit by Clarence S. Darrow and John F. Tyrrell, Mr. Darrow being chief counsel for the McNamara brothers.