Civil service examinations for all public offices.

Recognition and assistance to labor unions.

Modernization of all laws and of the judicial system.

Abolition of the "incommunicado" detention of prisoners.

The right of "habeas corpus."

Public ownership of railways and all other public utilities.

Free coinage of silver and gold to assist the mining industry and at the same time to make money more plentiful.

Ex-President Diaz, now resident in Paris, expresses great interest in his nephew's enterprise, but disclaims knowledge of his plans. Mutinies in favor of the new revolution among Federal troops in many places, were reported on the 19th, and other troops were being rushed to Mexico City on that date to protect the Administration from rebellious soldiery from without and within. Arrests of prominent persons suspected of bein engaged in conspiracies occur daily in Mexico City. [See current volume, page 999.]

Vera Cruz, being in danger of becoming the battleground for the opposing forces, the French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and British consuls have cabled their respective governments to send protecting gunboats, and Americans welcomed the arrival of the cruiser Des Moines on the 20th. A German liner is in port. The Federal troops gathered outside the city by the 20th were under command of Generals Beltran and Valdez. General Valdez informed the consuls that he would notify them if conditions warranted a hasty departure of all foreigners. General Diaz has promised that any fighting that occurs shall take place outside of the city limits. Firing between Mexican gunboats and rebels in the fortress of the harbor on the 21st endangered the city. Americans and other foreigners may find difficulty in leaving the city if they have need of doing so, as the Federal officer of the port has declared Vera Cruz a closed port, and has already refused to permit a merchant steamship to discharge her cargo or take on passengers.

Socialism in Germany.

An Associated Press dispatch of the 19th from Berlin reports that—

the result of the Socialist convention at Chemnitz gave a rude awakening to German Conservatives who had maintained that the Socialist Party was not dangerous in spite of its great numbers because it was and would remain a minority in the German nation. The convention not only did much to unify the party, but also, by failing to condemn the alliance with the Radical Party for the reballotings in the recent elections, left open the door for co-operation with nonsocialist parties in coming elections. Socialists with progressive allies may become strong enough to control the German Parliament, though they themselves may never emerge from the minority. A break with the old autocratic system of party control, under which the party affairs were in the hands of a committee of nine men, was made when the convention decided to elect an advisory committee of 36 members—one from each of the districts into which the Socialists divide the Empire for administrative purposes.

[See current volume, page 228.]

Conservation in Germany.

A commission composed almost exclusively of representatives of big land monopolists, which is revising the law of water rights in Prussia, was reported by the Associated Press from Berlin on the 19th as having given the revision a form that excites earnest protest. Declaring the most important Prussian streams to be State property the commission proposes an exaction of fixed charges for all water taken from them by factories and cities, but no charge for farms. This plan, which would yield an annual State revenue of from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 from municipalities and manufacturing industries, would not only yield nothing from farms but would add greatly to farm values, which in Prussia as elsewhere tend to enrich not the users but the monopolists of farming land.

Peace Treaty between Italy and Turkey Signed.

The final draft of the treaty of peace between Italy and Turkey was signed at Ouchy, Switzerland, on the 18th, to become effective upon signature. By the treaty, according to the Associated Press dispatches, Turkey is to remove all her troops and civil functionaries from Tripoli and Cyrenaica, which comprise the territory Italy has been fighting to acquire; and Italy is to remove her troops and functionaries from the islands in the Aegean Sea which she has seized during the war. Full amnesty for the people of both localities is provided for. Italy engages to pay annually to the Turkish public debt a sum equal to the average revenue for three years preceding the war, received by the public debt from Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Such a sum, it is provided, shall not be less than 2,000,000 lire ($400,000). Either party shall have the right to demand a commutation of this annuity by capitalizing the amount at 4 per cent. The two Powers will name the commissioners to agree upon the amount of the annuity, and in case of disagreement between the commissioners provision is made for arriving at this sum by arbitration. [See current volume, page 997.]

War in the Balkans.

War between the independent states of the Balkan peninsula lying north of European Turkey

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