vanced in 25 out of 27 cities, and bituminous in 17 out of 32. [See vol. xiii, pp. 1, 15, 82, 108, 121, 132, 139, 147, 155, 296, 325, 350, vol. xiv, p. 1031.]

❁ ❁

The Labor War.

During the past week the conspicuous battle points in the Labor war in the United States have been in Utah, Colorado, Minnesota and West Virginia. [See current volume, pages 433, 439, 465, 487, 512, 538, 562, 564, 582, 756.]

❁

In Utah, deputy sheriffs were fired on at Bingham on the 18th by miners who are striking for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages from the Utah Copper Mining Company. No one was injured. The sheriff applied to the Governor for troops.

❁

At Lafayette, Colorado, where a coal miners' strike has been on for two years, 500 shots were exchanged on the 18th between non-union miners within a company's stockade and a party of unknown men who attacked the stockade. The men within the stockade were having a dance at the time of the attack.

❁

Martial law in the coal regions of West Virginia was extended territorially by Governor Glasscock on the 18th so as to include Fayette county where disturbances had been reported. The mining companies have rejected Governor Glasscock's overtures, agreed to by the striking miners, for an arbitration.

❁

In connection with a street car strike at Superior and Duluth, which the company refuses to arbitrate, news dispatches published on the 20th reported that on the 19th at Superior "a mob of 5,000 strike sympathizers destroyed thousands of dollars of street railway property and seriously injured many non-union street car employes."

❁ ❁

Direct Legislation in Colorado.

A judicial attack upon the Initiative and Referendum amendment to the Constitution of Colorado has fallen through. The amendment was questioned by the political and corporate interests that center at Denver. In the lower court their assault upon the amendment as having been unconstitutionally adopted for lack of certain technicalities, was sustained, though with a strong dissenting opinion by the minority member of the court. Having then been carried to the Supreme Court of the State, that body decided on the 23rd that the Initiative and Referendum amendment was properly adopted and is a valid part of the State Constitution. [See vol. xiii, p. 1213; vol. xiv, pp. 39, 265, 771.]

❁ ❁

Mexican Revolutionists in the United States.

The Mexican revolution has spilled over into the United States, and various insurrecto officers have been captured by United States troops in Texas, among them Colonel Pascual Orozco, Sr., father of the general of the same name who heads the revolutionists in the northern Mexican States. Colonel Orozco and five other officers were tried on the 30th before Commissioner Griffin at Marfa, Tex., for violation of the neutrality laws, and were found not guilty. Colonel Orozco and Jose Cordeva were immediately rearrested at the request of the Mexican consul at El Paso. An effort will be made to obtain their extradition to Mexico on a charge of murder. [See current volume, page 898.]

❁ ❁

A Central American Policy for the United States.

The American Minister to Nicaragua, Mr. Weitzel, has received instructions from Washington embodied in a note which he was ordered to present officially to the Nicaraguan government, and unofficially to the revolutionists. According to the Washington dispatches of the Chicago Inter Ocean, the American purpose is to foster true constitutional government and free elections, and to this end strong moral support will be given to established governments against revolutions based upon the selfish designs of would-be despots and not upon any principle or popular demand. Force will be used if necessary in maintaining free communications with and to protect American ministries and legations. This policy is declared to have been adopted in San Domingo, Panama and Honduras. The instructions denounce the revolutionary General Mena as one who would restore the methods of former President Zelaya, adding—

In discountenancing Zelaya, whose regime of barbarity and corruption was ended by the Nicaraguan nation after a bloody war, the government of the United States opposed not only the individual but the system, and this government could not countenance any movement to restore the same destructive regime.

The policy of the United States in the present disturbance is declared to be "to take the necessary measures for adequate legation guard at Managua, to keep open communications and to protect American life and property." The moral position of the United States is thus stated:

Under the Washington conventions the United States has a moral mandate to exert its influence for the preservation of the general peace of Central America, which is seriously menaced by the present uprising, and to this end in the strict enforcement

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