

should be moved on. On the 13th, however, it was stated that the warships had been recalled from patrolling Mexican waters.

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#### The Mexican Insurrection.

That the Diaz government would wage a war of extermination against the insurrectos was announced on the 11th from Mexico City, and a bill providing for the resurrection of a provision of the Mexican Constitution not used for fifteen years, by which the government should set aside for six months certain personal guarantees, was sent to the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress. Under such a suspension of guarantees, those detected in the act of highway robbery, of raiding a village or farm, or train wrecking, or cutting telegraph or telephone wires, or even removing a spike from a railroad track or throwing a stone at the train, will be summarily shot by those making the arrest. On the 13th the Congressional Committee approved the bill as drafted, and it proceeded to second reading. It is expected to become law this week.

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Of the status of the insurrection itself it is difficult to obtain news. Battles are reported won by both parties. On the 14th the insurrection was reported to have spread from its long-held center in the State of Chihuahua to the States of Coahuila and Morelo. A newspaper man who has been in he field with the insurrectos, writes thus from Maria, Texas:

To secure the facts from the insurgent viewpoints I joined the revolutionists in the field and was an eyewitness of one of the most determined battles of the war.

From my observations in the field I have concluded that the trouble in Mexico is a real uprising of the people against the federal government, that the sympathy of the great majority of the people is with the Liberals, and that men with brains and money are organizing and leading the fight with a determination to win.

Americans and other foreigners have been treated with exaggerated consideration and their property respected by the insurrectos. It seems to be the policy of the revolutionists to fight with bullets and kindness—bullets for the soldiers of Diaz and religious respect for the political and property rights of noncombatants.

Everywhere I went I found the people wildly enthusiastic for the new order and eager to volunteer. Every gun that has been carried into Old Mexico has found a dozen volunteers ready to use it against the army of Diaz.

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#### Peace Sentiment in the British Parliament.

When the increased naval appropriations of the 1911 budget came before the British House of Commons on the 13th, J. A. Murray Macdonald,

a Liberal member of the House and a leading free trader, made a motion to the effect that the House viewed with alarm the increased expenditure on the army and navy, and that it ought to be diminished. In behalf of the Ministry, Sir Edward Gray, in charge of this feature of the budget as foreign secretary, replied to Mr. Macdonald's motion, formally opposing it but favorably emphasizing its spirit. In his reply he said, as reported, that—

it was not to be inferred by the increase in the present estimates that Great Britain's foreign relations had become strained. He could say the high water mark of naval expansion had been reached, provided the building programs of other powers so far as known to the government were followed out. They were doing their utmost to promote good will on every hand. Sir Edward said it was a paradox that armaments were increasing while the nations were seeking good relations, but it was a greater paradox that the growth of the enormous burdens of armaments coincided with the growth of civilization. "If this tremendous expenditure and rivalry continue," he declared, "it must in the long run break down civilization. You are having this great burden piled up in times of peace and if it goes on increasing by leaps and bounds as it has done in the last generation it will become intolerable. There are those who think it will lead to war. I think it is much more likely to be dissipated by internal revolution—by a revolt of the masses of men against taxation." Sir Edward believed, however, that rivalry would not be stopped merely by one nation dropping out of the race. On the contrary, such a step might give impetus to expenditures by some other nations. He did not believe Great Britain was feeling most the burden of armaments because in this country taxation was so arranged that it was not as heavily felt by those to whom existence must always be a struggle. When they began to create hunger by taxation, as sooner or later every country would if military expenditures went on increasing, they would be within a measurable distance of stopping the evil. "What may be impossible to one generation may be possible to another. The great nations of the earth are in bondage—increasing bondage—to army and navy expenditure and it is not impossible that in some future years they will discover, as individuals have discovered, that law is a better remedy than force and that in all the time they have been in bondage the prison door has been locked on the inside." "Arbitration," Sir Edward went on, "has been increasing, but you must take a long step forward before the increase in arbitration will have an effect upon expenditures for armaments. I should perhaps have thought it unprofitable to mention arbitration had it not been that twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States has sketched out a step in advance more momentous than any one thing any statesman in his position has ventured to say before. His words are pregnant with far reaching consequences. Mr. Taft recently said he did not see any reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration. He has said that if the United States