

frage (pp. 206,252) when about to pass the Illinois Senate on the 16th, was recalled for second reading, on motion of Senator Beall, in order to attach to it a referendum amendment. Following is the amendment attached:

This act shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality or other political division of the State, as the case may be, in which an election is to be had for the offices as set forth in sections 1 and 2 of this act, and if consented to by a majority of the voters voting on the question then the same shall thereupon take effect.

+ +

The Chicago Mayoralty.

An addition of 77,054 names was made on the 14th to the registered voters eligible for voting at the Chicago mayoralty election (p. 253), making at an unrevised total of 450,623, which a revision on the 20th leaves at 423,529.

+

Among the labor leaders who supported Dunne at the primaries and have now declared for Merriam are John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Edward Nockels (the secretary), and John A. Metz (president of the Carpenters' District Council). Clarence S. Darrow is also announced as a supporter of Merriam.

+

The Democratic organization for the support of Merriam organized formally on the 14th as the Progressive Democratic Club, with the following officers:

Chairman, J. J. Conroy, president Twenty-ninth Ward Dunne club; vice chairman, Thomas Anderson; secretary, Richard T. Knight, president Thirty-second Ward Dunne club; treasurer, Philip Angsten, former member Board of Education; executive committee: Raymond Robins, George C. Sikes, Dr. John Guerin, Joseph M. Kurtz, David Rosenheim, D. B. Pittsford, Dr. R. E. Graves and Jacob W. Richards, president of the Third Ward Dunne club.

+

A challenge of the 16th by Harold Ickes, the Merriam campaign manager, to Mr. Harrison, was rejected on the 17th by Mr. Harrison's manager, Peter Reinberg. It is as follows:

In the belief that the voters of Chicago are entitled to the fullest possible information with reference to the contribution and expenditure of money for campaign purposes, I propose, at the suggestion of Ald. Charles E. Merriam, the Republican nominee for mayor, that you and he agree to submit to the auditing committee, heretofore selected by certain candidates for the Republican and Democratic nominations for mayor, all books, vouchers, and accounts bearing upon the matter of campaign contributions, expenditures, and obligations.

Mr. Ickes proposes that publication of the findings of the committee be made on the Sunday preceding election and that a further and final publica-

tion be made as soon after election as is practicable. Mr. Harrison refuses to arrange for any verified disclosure of his collections or expenditures.

+ +

Chicago Harbor.

At a conference on the 15th between representatives of the Chicago City Council, of the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Sanitary District, an agreement was reached for a bill to construct and operate Chicago harbors (p. 206). The city is to have power to finance, construct and operate; and if this work is not begun within a year the Sanitary District is to take it up. The following features are to be incorporated:

That the municipal operation of the harbor facilities to be constructed shall be limited to enterprises that shall not compete with legitimate private and corporate interests.

That all leases of harbor facilities for a period longer than five years shall be subject to a public referendum if 20,000 voters in the sanitary district so request.

That there shall be constant regulation of rates by the trustees of the sanitary district whether the harbor facilities are operated by the district or by a lessee corporation.

That the location of the outer harbor, with its docks and accessories, shall be subject to public referendum, and no ordinance fixing its location can become operative for ninety days after passage. During this interval if 20,000 voters of the district file a petition the question of location shall be submitted at the next election for public approval.

That the City of Chicago within one year from date may undertake to build a harbor for itself, and, in this event, by the passage of an ordinance to that effect, the sanitary district will be denied authority to proceed with its harbor plans for six months after the City Council acts.

+ +

The Mexican Revolution.

The Mexican minister of finance, José Yves Limantour, who had been in New York in conference with Mr. de la Barra, Mexican ambassador to the United States, with Mr. Dickinson, United States minister of war, and with representatives of the revolutionary Junta, left New York on the 15th for the City of Mexico, bearing, it has been assumed, propositions for peace and a program of reforms. He reached his destination on the 20th, and entered immediately into conference with President Diaz. In the meantime a report from the City of Mexico, of the 15th, had stated that—

The application of Finance Minister Limantour's suggestion for a division and sale of large estates for the benefit of the people is hinted at in a reply made by President Diaz to a committee from Metz-titan, in the State of Hidalgo, who protested that their property had been seized by an irrigation company. President Diaz is said to have given assurance that after the cessation of the revolution the government had planned to purchase and parcel

among the people at a low price the big estates throughout the Republic.

The *insurrectos* in the field, according to a dispatch of the 16th from El Paso, assert that before any proposals for a termination of the Mexican insurrection will be entered into by the *insurrectos*, Diaz must agree to declare null his election of 1910, and must agree to submit to a new election under the terms for a free ballot allowed by the Constitution of 1857. He must agree to grant all the political reforms demanded. The *insurrectos* must not be required to surrender their arms until peace is assured. Francisco I. Madero, as provisional President of the revolutionary government, and Abraham Gonzales as provisional secretary of state, have issued a decree through their confidential agency at Washington guaranteeing protection to the lives and interests of all foreigners now resident in Mexico.

+

The fighting of battles and the beleaguering of cities has continued during the week.

+ +

An Appeal From the Mexican Liberals.

An open letter to Samuel Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, was given out on the 11th from the headquarters of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal party at Los Angeles, in which the party, appealing in behalf of "a cause as just and holy as ever history recorded," says:

It is time that the workingmen of the United States speak out, and it is for you to give the word, promptly and decisively. The slavery against which we are fighting is the slavery your American Federation of Labor was organized to fight. The chains that the money power has fastened on us are the chains against which you fret. Our cause is your cause, but yours in its extremest, most pitiable and, therefore, most irresistible form.

We are in revolt against unspeakably atrocious slavery, forced on us and supported by the American money power. The Standard Oil Co., the Guggenheims, the Southern Pacific Railway, the Sugar Trust—all that Wall Street autocracy against which you and the great masses of your nation are making such vigorous protest—are the powers against which we of Mexico are in revolt. They have dispossessed us of our lands and rendered us homeless by the hundreds of thousands; they have left us the choice of exile or imprisonment in such hells as the Valle Nacional. To support this Wall Street Inferno American soldiers are being called to arms. Already by the tens of thousands they are being sent to our borders, that they may aid in stamping out the last spark of that freedom which is supposed to be the basis of your Republic.

It is time for effective protest, and it is you who can make it most effectively. The issue is clear, unmistakable, beyond evasion. We repeat that our cause is your cause, and we call on you to give it voice—promptly, clearly and decisively.

The appeal is signed in behalf of the Junta by Richard Flores Magon.

+ +

The British Move for Peace.

At a meeting of the progressive members of the British House of Commons, irrespective of party, held on the 15th, resolutions approving Sir Edward Grey's plea for the abolition of war (p. 250) were adopted.

+ +

Russia and China.

Professor Paul Milukoff (vol. x, p. 1091), leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian Douma (vol. xiii, p. 1189), in a brilliant speech in the Douma on the 15th, attacked the ministry for their lack of diplomacy and stability in the management of the foreign relations of Russia. He criticized especially the "jumps" of Russia's attitude toward China (p. 251). The government, he declared, should have avoided the sudden, excessive and insistent demand. China was no longer a mere ethnographic mass, and the Russian attitude toward the new China should be marked with good will and not by haughtiness.

+

China's reply to the Russian ultimatum dealing with the treaty of 1881, reported last week (p. 251), was received at St. Petersburg on the 20th. The dispatches state that the reply complies with the demands for the opening of consulates and the establishment of free trade in certain districts, but leaves the limitation of monopolies as a subject for future negotiations. The response is said to be considered on the whole as satisfactory to Russia.

+ +

Russia Changes Her Premier.

Peter A. Stolypin (vol. ix, p. 511; vol. xiii, p. 445), Premier of Russia and minister of the interior, resigned on the 20th. His action is reported as being due to the rejection by the Council of the Empire (the upper house of the Russian parliament) of the Zemstvo bill for self-government in the nine western provinces of Russia. V. N. Kokovsoff, minister of finance in Mr. Stolypin's cabinet, is to be the new Premier.

+ +

College Debates on the Single Tax.

Details of the annual triangular debates (p. 255) between Brown University at Providence (R. I.) and Williams and Dartmouth Colleges at Williamstown (Mass.) and Hanover (N. H.), respectively, which came off on the 2nd and had the single tax for the subject of debate, are now available. The subject was formulated as follows:

Resolved, that in American municipalities a tax on the rental value of land (exclusive of improve-