

taken up in the Pennsylvania legislature two months ago, there was no hope of any favorable action; but the progressives, under the leadership of State Grange officers and leaders of the Keystone party, worked vigorously for adoption of the resolution; and the National Progressive Republican League sent Senator Clapp, one of its members, to address the judiciary committees, while the Democratic Federation sent Senator Owen for similar service. Largely through the efforts of these two men, much of the opposition was overcome and the favorable report secured. [See current volume, page 318.]

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In the Florida legislature now in session, the Initiative and Referendum is one of the principal issues.

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Progressives in both Houses of Congress are reported by the National Progressive Republican League as confident of favorable action on the admission of Arizona as a State, notwithstanding the People's Power features of its proposed Constitution. Most of the opposition, except that which is directed against the provision for the recall of judges, has subsided. Even this opposition has been materially weakened by an endorsement of the Oregon system signed by four of the five Supreme Court judges of that State. The Oregon recall applies to judges as well as to other officers, and no complaint has ever been made that it has exerted an improper influence upon the judiciary. [See current volume, page 269.]

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The Anti-Imperialist League Honors David Stroud Burson.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League held in Boston, May 4, the following vote was passed, to be placed upon the records of the Committee and communicated to the family of Mr. Burson:

The Executive Committee records with deep regret the death of their venerable associate, Mr. David Stroud Burson of Richmond, Ind., probably the oldest member of the League, of which he has been long a Vice President. Age, however, had not chilled his enthusiasm for the right nor his hatred for wrong-doing. In former years an active propagandist of the cause of Philippine independence, to the last he was ready to champion it with an eager and pungent pen. Mr. Burson was a man of rare type, inasmuch as he united high scholarly attainment with the ardent spirit of the reformer. His services, as they were therefore unusually effective, will be grievously missed by the League.

The Committee desires to extend its sincere condolence and sympathy to the family and friends of Mr. Burson.

MOORFIELD STOREY, President.

ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary.

The Button Workers of Muscatine.

The button workers' lockout in Muscatine, Iowa, has been ended by an agreement between the manufacturers and the employes. It provides that there shall be no union nor non-union discrimination as to employment, that both men and women employes shall be permitted to witness the weighing and counting of blanks and buttons, and that wages shall be the same as before the lockout. Encouraged by the success of their fellow workers at Muscatine, workers at La Crosse, Wis., are also organizing. [See current volume, p. 371.]

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The Mexican Revolution.

Formal peace negotiations were opened at El Paso, Texas, on the 3rd between Francisco I. Madero, leader of the revolution, and Judge Francisco Carbajal, official peace commissioner from the Mexican government. General Madero made on the 4th the following proposition:

In order to assure the immediate pacification of Mexico and to furnish to the world an example which will increase the prestige of our country, both contending leaders, General Porfirio Diaz, as well as myself as provisional president, and the vice-president of the republic, Ramon Corral, shall resign, and in the interim the minister of foreign relations, Senor Francisco de la Barra, shall be president, calling a general election according to the constitution.

Judge Carbajal, after communicating by wire with Mexico City, notified the revolutionist commissioners on the 6th that it was impossible for him to continue the peace negotiations on the basis tendered. This declaration closed the operation of the armistice. In spite of his refusal to continue negotiations on the basis of his resignation, President Diaz on the 7th issued a manifesto declaring his intention of resigning the presidency as soon as peace is restored, reserving the right to be himself the judge of the restoration of peace, saying that it will be "when according to the dictates of my conscience, I am sure that my resignation will not be followed by anarchy." On learning of this announcement General Madero, who had started at the head of his army for Mexico City, halted, and declared himself in favor of a renewal of the armistice and the peace negotiations. In spite of his attitude in the matter, however, and contrary to his orders, revolutionary troops in the neighborhood of the city of Juarez, just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, made a fierce attack upon the former city on the 8th, and continued the battle on the 9th, with large slaughter. On the 8th five persons on the American side of the international line were killed by flying bullets from the battle, and about sixteen were wounded during the two days.