

2,000 Americans in the camp and about 20,000 Mexicans, and it was reported that some 45, mostly Americans, had been killed. Martial law was promptly proclaimed, and Mexican troops came upon the scene. The Governor of Sonora brought American volunteers over the line, and American Federal troops were assembled at the line. From later reports it appeared that the killed were 19 and that of these 16 were Mexicans, from which it was inferred in Mexican dispatches that the Americans were the aggressors. The American volunteers returned on the 4th.

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An official dispatch from the American ambassador, given out at Washington on the 4th, stated that the outbreak was regarded by the Mexican authorities as a political demonstration against President Diaz, which had been fomented at St. Louis. Newspaper dispatches of the 5th from St. Louis tended to confirm this statement. As published in the *Chicago Examiner* of the 6th they told of an organization at St. Louis representing the Liberal party in Mexico, and gave an interview with its secretary, Antonio I. Villareal, who said:

Mexico is dominated by a small ring of politicians of which Diaz is the head. Diaz dictates the election of governors and representatives. Officials have grown fat at the public crib. The governors have been made rich with their families and particular friends, while the poor peasants have been compelled to work for a beggary pittance and remain in ignorance. The Liberal party movement is trying to teach our people what they should do. We are trying to teach them that they should assert themselves and demand fair treatment from their employers. The treatment accorded the Mexican laborers in the mines of Cananea has been unjust, and the Mexican officials, not Colonel Greene, are responsible. Greene was willing to pay the Mexican laborers wages as good as those paid Americans, but the Mexican governor and his clique saw the danger in this. It would mean that the Mexican peasant would leave the farm where the Mexican employer pays 25 to 50 cents a day, and seek employment in the mines, where he could get two or three times as much.

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#### Coal Mine Riot in Ohio.

A conflict between striking coal miners (p. 129) and private troops or guards of the United States Coal company is reported to have occurred at Dillonvale, near Steubenville, Ohio, on the 4th. No one was killed, although two on each side were wounded and several of the guards deserted. A detachment of State troops arrived on the 5th, and the private troops or guards were dismissed.

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#### Woman's Single Tax League.

The sixth annual convention of the Woman's National Single Tax League was in session at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 29th, 30th and 31st. The opening address was by the president, Mrs. Crosby, and the welcoming addresses by Mrs. Minnie R. Ryan, president of the local club, and Bird S. Coler, president of the Borough of Brooklyn. Mrs. Florence A. Burrell of Philadelphia responded. Papers were read by Eva J. Turner on "One Kitchen for the Whole Block," and Mrs. Isabelle Schindler on Fairhope. John Z. White of Chicago spoke on "The Single Tax." On Memorial Day, at the graves of Henry George and Edward McGlynn, addresses were made

by Sylvester Malone, Alfred J. Boulton and John Z. White. After a banquet at which speeches were made by many representative single taxers, new officers were chosen, Mrs. Minnie R. Ryan being elected president; and East Orange, N. J., was named as the place and May 27, 28 and 29 as the dates for the convention of 1907.

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Prior to adjourning, the convention adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to tax franchises in the District of Columbia; expressing sympathy with the efforts that are being made to illustrate as far as possible the operation of the single tax in the colony of Fairhope, Ala.; rejoicing in the active agitation for municipal ownership; welcoming the political campaign for equal taxation and limited franchises now going on in New Jersey; recognizing in the matter of separation of improvement values and land values a distinct gain in the direction of just taxation; expressing confidence in good results to come from the governmental inquiries into insurance frauds, railroad irregularities and the adulteration of foods, including the revelations concerning the beef trust; noting the agitation and progress of the single tax cause in other countries; endorsing the claim of women to the ballot, and approving the initiative and referendum.

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#### Reform Club Banquet.

A significant political dinner was given at New York on the 2d under the auspices of the tariff committee of the Reform Club. Henry B. B. Stapler presided and the speakers were ex-Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts, Congressman John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale, Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois and ex-Congressman John Dewitt Warner of New York, president of the American Free Trade League. All the speakers were against protection, but Mr. Warner was bolder than the others. Speaking on "tariff for revenue only" he said:

Protection is a respectable form of brigandage, and tariff for revenue only is a tariff so adjusted as to give incidental protection to our manufacturers by duties so balanced against their greed that the government shares with them the taxes their fellow-citizens pay. In fixing such a tariff there is the same temptation to lie, the same motive for bribery, the same premium on trickery, as in the case of a tariff solely for protection.

Letters were read from Grover Cleveland, Alton B. Parker, and Henry Watterson. All were conservative, though in opposition to protection.

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#### Pennsylvania Politics.

The breach in the Republican party in Philadelphia (vol. viii, p. 855) has extended to the politics of the whole State (p. 204), through the nomination at Philadelphia on the 31st of a full State ticket by the Lincoln party, its candidate for governor being Lewis Emery, Jr. The platform advocates new laws for the control of railroads and suggests as a means to this end the appointment of a State commission with powers similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It demands "the election of legislators and executive officers who will pass just laws and