

men lynched was charged with rape. In Houston, Mississippi, where a woman had been killed early in February, the mob first hanged an innocent negro and afterwards burned to death the confessed murderer. The mob of a thousand persons included the sheriff and his posse.—In January an important case affecting the "**Jim Crow**" law of Mississippi was docketed in the Supreme Court, appeal having been taken from the decision of the highest state court under which a white woman was awarded \$2000 damages because separate sleeping-cars had not been provided for negroes.

THE DEPENDENCIES.—On December 6 President Taft sent a message to Congress, condemning the principle of the Jones Bill, which would grant independence to the **Philippines** in 1921 (see RECORD of June, 1912, p. 367), and predicting that it would retard the progress of the islands by producing dissension and disorder. In a public utterance late in January he made this position still more emphatic. He insisted that, besides working injury to the Filipinos themselves, independence would involve the United States in international complications and damage her prestige so as to force an eventual resumption of control. The bill failed in the House of Representatives, where not only the Republicans but some leading Democrats opposed it. On April 9 the commissioners from the Philippines made representations to President Wilson favorable to independence.—In January sharp fighting between Moros and the constabulary occurred near the city of Jolo, one American being killed and six wounded in one engagement.—On March 25 a Filipino, charged with stealing military plans of the Corregidor fortifications, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Two blueprints of the plans had already been conveyed to Japan.

III. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—The successful repression of the Diaz revolt in October (see last RECORD, p. 752) and the defeat of the rebel Zapatistas in the south on November 8 filled the Madero government with a false sense of security which allowed it to suspend the death sentence on General Diaz. The confidence of the government was rudely shocked when, on February 9, a portion of the federal army in Mexico City liberated Generals Diaz and Reyes from prison and declared a **revolt**. In the street fighting that followed, General Reyes was killed and many civilians were injured. General Diaz, who now declared himself president, seized the arsenal and opened fire on the government troops in the national palace. On February 16 a twenty-four hour truce enabled foreign residents to take refuge in their legations. On the 18th President Madero's commander-in-chief, General Huerta, went over to the rebels and arrested Madero. On the following day Huerta, assuming the title of **provisional president**, called a session of the Chamber for April and, two days later, formed a cabinet, with Señor de la Barra as minister of foreign affairs, Señor Granados as

minister of the interior, Señor Rodolfo Reyes as minister of Justice, Señor V. Estanol as minister of education, Señor Alberto Gil as minister of industry, Señor T. Obregon as minister of finance and Señor de la Fuente as minister of public works. In order to secure the position of the new government, many Maderistas, including the ex-president and ex-vice-president, were either executed or "accidentally shot." The rebel generals Orozco and Vasquez Gomez submitted to the new government, but serious armed opposition was encountered in the northern states. Colonel Carranza, governor of Coahuila, proclaimed himself provisional president. The state troops of Sonora remained hostile to Huerta and, after subduing General Ojeda's Federalist troops in the border town of Naco in April, attacked a body of 600 Federals in Guaymas. Serious financial difficulties and fresh outbreaks of Zapatista activity added to the insecurity of Huerta. Nevertheless, in opening the **Chamber**, he unfolded optimistic plans for the creation of a standing army of 80,000 men, with which to restore order, and expressed his willingness to turn the presidential office over to the successful contestant in the coming elections. The withdrawal on April 24 of the candidacy of General Diaz for the presidency was calculated to unify the Diaz-Huerta party in support of Huerta.

CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—The complete returns from the elections in **Cuba** indicated a clean sweep for the Conservatives, with General Menocal as president, Señor Varona as vice-president, five Conservative provincial governors, a Conservative majority of two in the Senate and of five in the lower house. Disquieting rumors of Zayista plots were not completely quieted until the Congress in joint session on April 21 formally proclaimed Menocal president. An amnesty bill objected to by the United States (see *supra*, p. 354) was passed on April 25 in a modified and inoffensive form. The new president, who for years had been interested in the sugar industry, promised a policy of agricultural and commercial development in harmony with the interests of the United States. —The Republic of **Santo Domingo** found it difficult to keep its presidential chair filled. On December 2, the Congress elected Archbishop Noval provisional president for two years, to take office at once. His resignation was followed on April 13 by the election of José Borda Valdez.

SOUTH AMERICA.—An uprising in the state of Trujillo of **Venezuela** was led by Juan Aranja as a protest against the reported desire of President Juan Vincente Gomez for reelection. —After a vote of censure in the senate, the prime minister of **Peru**, Dr. Elias Malpartida, tendered his resignation. —In November violent outbreaks against the factories of ex-President Accroly were reported in the **Brazilian** province of Ceara. On February 1, the minister of agriculture concluded with the Society for Trade, Industry and Agriculture a contract which provided for the importation and settlement of 10,000 European emigrant families. —President Schaerer of **Paraguay** gave evidence of his desire to conciliate the Colorado (Republican) party by the appointment of Mayor Garay as minister to

Bolivia and of Dr. Moreno to Peru and Chile. The formation of a Patriotic Union for National Defence was regarded as another effort to strengthen the position of the administration.—An interesting movement for constitutional revision was on foot in **Uruguay**. It was proposed to vest legislative-veto and appointive power in an executive committee of nine, elected in rotation, each for nine years. In place of the president, there would be a chairman elected by the committee and subject to recall.—With the prospect of increased industrial activity following the opening of the Panama Canal, the **Chilean** government contemplated raising \$25,000,000 on an internal loan in order to improve the state railways. In January a new Chilean ministry was formed, in which Señor Barros retained the portfolio of the interior, Señor Enrique Villegas assumed that of foreign affairs, Señor Anibal Letelier justice, Señor Manuel Revas finance, Señor Jorge Matte war and Señor Oscar Viel industry.

IV. THE BRITISH EMPIRE

IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.—The decision of English Unionists to abandon the idea of promoting imperial unity by establishing **preferential customs duties** on food in Great Britain provoked general criticism in the dominions. Nevertheless, Canada extended her preferential agreements to include all British dependencies.—Although the total amount of **emigration** from Great Britain in 1912 had increased, the number of British immigrants to Canada and to South Africa decreased, while Australia and New Zealand attracted more settlers than previously.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Despite some dissension on the woman-suffrage issue and on the details of several pending bills, the Liberal-Labor Nationalist coalition continued to support the Asquith ministry. The presence of the prime minister and of Mr. John Redmond on the same platform at Nottingham in November was interpreted as a sign of particular harmony between Liberals and Nationalists. On the other hand, the Unionist opposition to the government seemed to be, at least temporarily, on the wane. The physicians who had refused to serve at the low rates provided by the Insurance Act were won over through a compromise offered by Mr. Lloyd George. Effective Unionist action was seriously impeded by irreconcilable differences on the fundamental question of a tariff on food stuffs. Mr. Bonar Law, the Conservative leader, outlined on January 24 a new policy of "no new duties on food," which was speedily condemned at the annual London conference of the Tariff Reform League. Reports that Mr. Lloyd George, Postmaster-General Sir Godfrey Isaacs and Attorney-General Sir Rufus Isaacs had speculated in stocks of the Marconi Wireless Company, which had made bids for the erection of governmental wireless stations, led to a protracted investigation, but the inquiry failed to disclose any corrupt practices. An inquiry into Sir Stuart Samuel's connection with the governmental purchase of Indian silver ended in the same way; by the Commons' rules, however, Sir Stuart's seat was