

the president's policy.—On November 27 Dean C. Worcester, formerly secretary of the interior and member of the commission, severely criticized the policy of the administration, condemning particularly the rapid replacement of American officials by Filipinos of little knowledge and no experience. Very much the same ground was taken by ex-President Taft in a public address several days later.—Resolutions asking for independence under the protection of the United States were adopted by the Progressive party at Manila on February 13; a resolution of the same effect was adopted by the Philippine Assembly on March 1.—The foreign trade of the Philippines for the past fiscal year reached \$110,000,000, an increase of some \$5,000,000 over the previous year. Over forty-five per cent of the import trade and over thirty-seven per cent of the export trade was with the United States.—Arthur Yager was inaugurated as governor of Porto Rico on November 20.—Under the provision of a bill now before Congress a larger responsibility for local administration would be conceded to Porto Ricans, and also American citizenship.—The secretary of war, in his annual report, urged the granting of citizenship on individual application. He deprecated the demand for independence, believing that "it is idle to consider or discuss any future for the people of Porto Rico as separated from the United States."—The foreign trade of Porto Rico for the past fiscal year amounted to \$86,000,000, of which eighty-six per cent was with the United States.

III. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—As had been expected, the new Chamber of Deputies, elected in October (see last RECORD, p. 729), upon its first session in December, declared the **presidential election** invalid because of the insufficient number of votes cast, and authorized General Huerta to continue as provisional president until the next elections in July.—Meanwhile, the **Constitutionalists** in the northern states, under the command of Pancho Villa, acting ostensibly as a subordinate of General Carranza (see RECORD for March, 1913, p. 371), continued to gain possession of the important railway and strategic centers between the northeastern border and the capital. Their loss of Torreon early in November was soon retrieved by their capture, in November-January, of Culiacan, Tuxpan, with its valuable oil tanks, Juarez and Ojinaga. The invitation by Villa to all bandits to join his forces brought him valuable accessions, while the removal by President Wilson, on February 3 of the embargo on the importation of arms from the United States, was also of great service. On March 31, after a week of bloody fighting, Villa recaptured Torreon, where he rested while preparing for further advance. The financial means for these operations were obtained chiefly by methods of confiscation and ransom drastically applied to the wealthy.—A renewal of hostilities to the south of the capital by the Zapatists, a revolt of the Serrano Indians, and mutinous outbreaks among Huerta's own garrisons combined to make still more difficult his work of pacification.—Most serious of all, however, were the **financial difficulties**,

in which Huerta found himself. On November 5, he issued a decree making bank paper legal tender. This step, combined with the disastrous effects of the policy of financial boycott, now tacitly assumed by the powers upon the request of the United States, so weakened commercial and financial confidence that Huerta was obliged to order a bank holiday of ten days. A heavy increase in the rates of stamp duties brought little relief, and the suspension of payment of the soldiers was followed, on January 12, by a failure to pay the interest on the national debt, and a few days later, by a refusal even to cash money orders. The occupation on April 21 by an American force of the custom-house at Vera Cruz, the chief Atlantic seaport (see p. 353 *supra*), cut off an important portion of Huerta's revenues, though not so large a portion as had been hoped by the Washington administration, since sixty per cent of all future customs receipts at Vera Cruz had already been hypothecated by Huerta to pay interest on loans.

CARRIBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.—At the January elections in **Colombia**, the Liberal party withdrew its candidate for the presidency, thus permitting the unopposed election of Dr. José Concha.—In **Costa Rica**, at the presidential election of December, no candidate received a sufficient number of votes to secure election.—The disturbances anticipated for the opening of the Congress of **Cuba** on November 3 (see last RECORD, p. 730) were averted by the decision of the Liberal minority to attend the sessions; but the administration was called upon to suppress an uprising in the province of Santa Clara, said to have been fomented by the Cuban Ports Company, after the courts had sustained the cancellation of its ports concession previously granted. The administration's plan for a \$10,000,000 loan was enacted, and the loan was floated through J. P. Morgan and Company. A modification if not a suppression of the government lottery, in connection with which enormous frauds had recently been exposed, was urged by President Menocal in a message to Congress.—In an election held on December 15 under the "observation" of American representatives (see *supra*, p. 354), the tangled question of the presidency of **San Domingo** was settled by the choice of the provisional president, José Bordas Valdez.—In the same month an insurrection broke out in **Haiti**, under the leadership of Senator Davilemar Theodore. For a few weeks the rebels were everywhere successful, occupying Trou, Cape Haytien, and Gonaivies, and menacing Port-au-Prince, the capital, so that President Orestes fled the country. With the arrival of American and German blue-jackets at Port-au-Prince, however, the government forces under General Zamor soon reoccupied most of the territory captured by the rebels. On February 3, Zamor proclaimed himself president and on March 1 was recognized by the United States.—The alleged discovery in **Nicaragua** of a revolutionary plot resulted in the imprisonment of a number of prominent Liberals. In spite of the American loan negotiated by the government (see last RECORD, p. 714) it was unable to meet the demand of the foreign ministers on January 16 for the payment of \$1,000,000 due to foreigners.

—In **Panama** the refusal of the Chinese to comply with the registration and poll-tax laws, even in their amended form, threatened serious disturbance, but eventually compliance was made.

SOUTH AMERICA.—In **Brazil**, a few days before the federal election of March 17, an uprising in which the prime movers were apparently army officers, threatened the government's authority in the entire state of Ceara, on the northern seacoast, and found support even in the vicinity of the capital. Martial law was immediately extended over the whole seacoast north of the capital, the publication of opposition newspapers was suppressed, and the elections were successfully conducted, W. P. B. Gomez being elected president over the administration candidate.—President Plaza of **Ecuador** had hardly completed the arrangements for a \$33,000,000 foreign loan, to be used in the cleaning of Guayaquil (see *supra*, p. 354), and in the construction of railroads, before he was compelled to take the field against rebels who had captured Esmeraldas. He re-took the town, and suppressed the outbreak.—In **Peru** also, foreign financial relations were an incident to, if not the cause of, a revolt against the government. President Billinghurst, who had insisted upon a foreign loan, but who was averse to concessions to certain American capitalists, was captured, deposed and exiled by a military force under Colonel Benavides, who set up a provisional executive government, which, to the general surprise, received almost immediately the recognition of the United States. The Congress, which was controlled by the revolutionaries, ordered an election for May.

IV. THE BRITISH EMPIRE

IMPERIAL RELATIONS.—The question of the propriety of **imperial interposition** in domestic concerns of the colonies to protect personal rights was forcefully presented by the action of the South African government in illegally expelling from the country the leaders of a strike (see p. 376, *infra*) and also by the policy of that government, as well as that of the Canadian government, toward Hindus (see pp. 375 and 373 *infra*). In neither case, however, did the imperial government intervene, though urged to do so in the first case by the Labor party and in the second by Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India. Its inaction on the Hindu question was, however, undoubtedly the only course open to it, General Botha, Premier of South Africa, having emphatically asserted the full rights of the South African government in the matter, and a conference of Canadian premiers having voted down a proposal for a Dominions Conference on the Asiatic immigration question.—The growing importance of the **imperial judicial control** was emphasized by the reference of several important cases from the colonies to the judicial committee of the Privy Council (see pp. 373, 374, *infra*), and by a speech by Lord Chancellor Haldane on the possibility of a still further extension of the imperial judicial functions of that body, in which he suggested that it might be organized into several divisions, some of which might sit, when occasion required, in the Dominions.—At the same time