

in favor of German warships in the Pacific by means of wireless and supply stations, were made the subject of representations by Great Britain and France, and of investigation by the countries involved. In every case, apparently, substantial basis for the charges was found, and measures were taken against future violations of neutrality.—The sinking, by a British warship, of the German commerce raider *Dresden*, in Chilean waters, evoked from Germany a demand upon Chile for reparation. The apology and explanations of the British government were, however, accepted as satisfactory by the government of Chile, and Berlin was so informed.—The decision of Chief Justice White in the **Panama-Costa-Rican boundary dispute** was not satisfactory to the Panama government, and on January 6 it was officially announced that Panama had notified Costa Rica that it would ignore the award.—Despite the well-known desire of the American government to establish a fiscal protectorate over **Haiti**, similar to that obtaining in San Domingo, and its consequent delay in recognizing the new Guillaume government, the French, Italian and German governments, early in April, announced their recognition of the new president and a French loan of \$1,000,000 was promised.

## II. THE UNITED STATES.

**THE ADMINISTRATION.**—Speaking at Indianapolis on Jackson Day, January 8, President Wilson took up a position of aggressive partisanship which his speeches had not hitherto displayed. He condemned the Republican party as not having had a new idea for thirty years or known how to do anything but “sit on the lid.” He spoke warmly in favor of the pending ship-purchase bill (see *infra*, p. 355) and justified his Mexican policy. Regarding Mexico he said: “The time may come when the American people will be called upon to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not.” This was generally taken to refer to the campaign of 1916.—Addressing the American Electric Railroad Association in Washington on January 29, he predicted that “we are upon the eve of a new era of enterprise and prosperity.” The main purport of the speech was that suspicion in the business world had been cleared away and that “big business,” so long as it obeyed the rules of the game, had nothing to fear simply because it was big.—Before the United States Chamber of Commerce on February 3 he suggested amendments to the anti-trust laws which would permit American business men to combine for the promotion of foreign trade.—The President also spoke before the Associated Press on April 20 and laid great emphasis upon the importance of maintaining strict neutrality, not for selfish reasons, but to qualify for the tasks which would confront the nation at the close of the European war.—The annual report of the **postmaster general** contained three important recommendations: first, the national ownership of telegraph and telephone lines (including those in Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii); second, the payment of the railroads for the transportation of the mails by space instead of by weight; and finally

proclaimed himself still president and began operations, on an insignificant scale, against both Villa and Carranza forces.—Immediately upon the evacuation of **Vera Cruz** (see *supra*, p. 353) by the United States troops on November 24 the city was occupied by a Carranza force. A threatened attack by Villa upon this force was not delivered.—A series of attacks by Villista forces upon places in **northern Mexico** held by the Carranzistas, particularly Tampico, Guadalajara and Monterey, and of counter attacks by the Carranzistas, was now begun, with varying success. A crushing defeat was administered to Villa by Obregon at Celaya on April 2, and, as a consequence, Villa's prestige among his troops was reported to have been greatly damaged; but at the end of April neither side could yet claim the control of northern Mexico.—In the south, similarly, desultory combats between Zapatistas and Carranzistas, particularly in **Yucatan**, yielded no decisive result; while extensive revolts among the Yaqui Indians there aggravated the disorder.—A decree issued in January by Carranza, ordering the virtual confiscation of large estates, was followed, it was reported, by the actual **distribution of land** in the provinces of Vera Cruz, Pueblo and Morelos, particularly to Zapatistas, in consideration of their laying down their arms. In March was announced also a Carranza decree, effective April 1, ordering all textile factories to increase the wages of employees 35 per cent.

**CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.**—Charges of misappropriation of funds in connection with the recent \$10,000,000 loan were made against Secretary of the Treasury Cancio of **Cuba**.—The triumph of General Zamor of **Haiti** over the Theodor rebels (see last RECORD, p. 747) proved to be short-lived. Early in November, Theodor, who had been falsely reported by the Zamor government to have been killed, succeeded in routing the Zamor forces and in securing his election as president by the congress. In January, however, the Zamorists, under General Vilbrun Guillaume, again rose against Theodor, and by February 23 had compelled his abdication and flight. On March 1, General Guillaume was proclaimed provisional president by the congress. In April a new insurrectionary force, headed by General Bobo, occupied Cape Haytien and Port Liberte without resistance. On January 2 friction between the government and the National Bank (see last RECORD, p. 747) due to contested claims by the government to certain of the bank's funds culminated in the closing of the bank by order of the government. In February the government resorted to a large issue of paper money.—In December President Baez of **San Domingo** was succeeded by Juan Jimenez.—The financial difficulties of the government of **Nicaragua** compelled the enactment, with the consent of the foreign bondholders, of a law postponing the interest and amortization payments on the bond issue of 1909, due October 1, 1914, and January 1, 1915, for four months and one year respectively. An uprising in April, led by Dr. Salvador Castrillo, formerly minister to Washington, was readily suppressed.—In **Colombia** the falling-off of customs receipts due to the European war

resulted in the doubling of many of the internal revenue taxes and the imposition of export taxes on gold and woods.—A revolutionary plot in **Costa Rica** was discovered by the police, resulting in the deportation of several prominent residents.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—**Economic depression** resulting from the cessation of commerce with Germany was general over South America, and reports of projected loans by various governments, particularly those of Brazil and Uruguay, were current.—A conspiracy against the governor of the state of Rio Janeiro, **Brazil**, originating among the sailors of the same battleships whose crews revolted in 1910, was frustrated. Revolutionary conspiracies in other parts of the country, particularly in the state of Parana, were also reported.—In **Paraguay** an uprising in January against President Scherer, led by Col. Escobar, former minister of war, was promptly suppressed.—On March 1 Dr. Feliciano Viera was elected President of **Uruguay**.—The final collapse of the rebellion against the government of **Ecuador** (see last RECORD, p. 747) was seen in the capture and imprisonment of Col. Carlos Concha, the leader of the insurgents.

#### IV. THE BRITISH EMPIRE

**IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.**—In November, the imperial government, with a view to avoiding the disadvantages incident to the separate flotation by each Dominion of the loans required to meet the heavy expenditures entailed by the war, made arrangements with Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, for **loans by the imperial government** totaling approximately \$210,000,000. The money was to be loaned at the rate of interest at which the imperial government had itself borrowed, and was not in any case to take the form of a cash remittance, but was to be used to meet the obligations of the Dominions in Great Britain.—The increase by 5 per cent, in March, of the duties on all British imports into Canada was attacked by the opposition in the Dominion Parliament as a blow at **imperial trade**, but was defended by the Dominion government as in fact increasing the British preference, since duties on all other imports were simultaneously raised 7½ per cent.—On March 16 the House of Lords, by virtue of its power under the India Council Act of 1909, estopped the creation by the government of India of an executive council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the proposal for which had been approved by the Viceroy's Executive Council in March, 1914, by a majority of one. Commenting on this action in a speech to the Legislative Council of India, Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, stated that the curtailment of the power of the House of Lords in **imperial legislation** regarding India was "absolutely essential."—On November 4, the British government declared the Turkish sovereignty over **Cyprus** at an end, and proclaimed the island a crown colony. On December 17, similarly, the British government announced the abrogation of the Turkish sovereignty over **Egypt** and its creation as a British protectorate.

**UNITED KINGDOM.**—Parliament convened on November 11. On the 16th, it voted a war tax of \$1,125,000,000, the largest tax in history. It also authorized a loan of \$1,750,000,000, which was heavily over-subscribed in a short time. The increase of the army up to 1,000,000, and, a few days later, up to 2,000,000 men was authorized. After a session of sixteen days Parliament adjourned till March.—At the first session of Parliament for the new year, on February 4, the government secured the unanimous adoption of a resolution, for which there was no precedent, devoting the session exclusively to government bills.—On March 1, the House of Commons unanimously voted an **appropriation for war expense** of \$1,435,000,000, the largest grant ever voted by Parliament. Of this sum, \$185,000,000 was expected to suffice for the month of March, and the remainder was to be expended at the rate of about \$8,500,000 per day, beginning April 1. The army supply bill for the fiscal year beginning April 1 was voted in blank, the government being thus given a free hand in determining the purposes for which the appropriations voted should be expended.—The government continued to withhold exact information as to the progress of **recruiting**, announcing however in February that such progress was satisfactory and that no measures of conscription were in contemplation. After the German naval raid upon the Eastern Coast, (see *supra*, p. 347) recruiting was reported to have increased greatly.—On March 9 the House of Commons unanimously passed an amendment to the Defense of the Realm Act (which had been enacted at the opening of the war) extending the provision of that act which empowered the government to take over **munitions factories** to all factories which were capable of being used for making munitions. A week later it was announced that the government would take over the control, but not the ownership, of all munitions factories. The announced aim of such control was the increase and economy of production, through the limitation of profits and the prevention of any stoppage of work because of labor disputes. Arrangements for the settlement of any such dispute in the industries affected were concluded on March 19 at a conference between representatives of the government and of thirty-five labor organizations embracing virtually all the trades affected. The arrangements provided that in no case should any stoppage of work result from a dispute, but that conciliation or, if that failed, arbitration, either by representatives of both parties or by government representatives, should be invoked.—The **arbitration agreement** thus reached was immediately applied with success to several important disputes including that in the Clyde district shipbuilding and engineering industries which had been hanging fire for some weeks. A strike of Liverpool dockers and coalheavers was however terminated only after threats of military measures by the government and threats of suspension by the general executive of the union.—On February 15 was announced an agreement providing for substantial increases in the wages of **railway employees** on the English and some minor Scottish roads. The absence of any prolonged and public controversy in connection with this agreement

gave rise to the belief that it had been consummated chiefly by the intervention of the government, and it was reported, without official confirmation, that the government had undertaken to assume a share of the resulting burden.—In February was announced a plan for government aid in the development of the **dye industry**, through the formation of a company in which the government would subscribe to a large portion of the stock, and through purchase by the government of the greater part of the supply of natural indigo.—The rapid rise in **prices of foodstuffs** and of coal was made the subject of strong representations to the government, particularly by the Labor party, and in March a Board of Trade inquiry into the subject, looking to possible measures against speculation in these commodities, was announced.—The utilization of **trade union funds** for the purchase of stock in a newspaper was held unauthorized and illegal by the Chancery Court on February 2.—In connection with the attempt of the government to increase production in the munitions and naval construction industries, the deleterious effects of the drink habit among workmen upon production in those and other industries was widely discussed. Proposals for total **prohibition**, suggested, but not officially advocated, by Lloyd George, were opposed not only by the brewing interests but also by many labor leaders, some of whom were inclined to resent the Chancellor's strictures as insulting to the working class. Minor restrictive regulations were however enacted, and a powerful movement for voluntary abstinence was launched by the King, Earl Kitchener and other notables.—Late in April it was announced that during the eight weeks which had elapsed since the establishment of the German "war zone" (see *supra*, p. 346) the **shipping** to and from the British Isles had been greater than in the previous equal period. The arrivals and departures totaled 11,635 ships, as against sixty vessels sunk.—In December, the journal *Irish Freedom* of Dublin, which urged Irishmen not to enlist, was suspended by the police, while the paper *Sinn Fein*, on being ordered to cease printing treasonable matter, likewise suspended.—The Independent Labor party, in convention in February, declared by a large majority that the war was due to secret diplomacy, and called upon the government to make peace at the earliest possible moment.—In March the government, yielding to an insistent demand that no attempt should be made to put contentious legislation in operation during the war, introduced an amendment to the **Welsh Disestablishment Act** (see last RECORD, p. 750), postponing its going into effect until six months after the war. It was agreed by the opposition, in consideration of this amendment, that no other amendment to, or repeal of, the act should be proposed, before the date of Disestablishment, without the consent of both parties. The bill was strongly opposed however by the Welsh section of the Liberal party itself, on the ground that it was a covert attempt to kill the original act.

**CANADA.**—In December the Minister of Finance announced that the **war expenditures** could be met only by a loan, and that \$100,000,000 per year must be borrowed while the war lasted. In March this amount was

voted. Simultaneously, measures were also enacted for raising additional revenue, through an increase in customs duties (see *supra*, p. 366), and through special internal taxes, including a stamp tax.—The effect of the war upon the money markets having made impossible the continuance of **railway construction** by the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific roads, the government in November advanced to them \$10,000,000 and \$6,000,000 respectively, accepting their bonds as security. This action, which was made possible only by the issue by the government of treasury notes to the amounts named, in excess of specific statutory authorizations, was explained by the government as having furnished the only means of preventing the disastrous effects upon the trade of the whole country which would have resulted from the cessation of railway construction. The action of the government was ratified by Parliament in March without opposition.—Rumors of a threatened German raid on the Pacific coast towns created considerable alarm early in November, and navigation in portions of the waters about Vancouver was temporarily suspended.—In January an agreement was concluded between the Dominion government and the Province of Ontario for the settlement of the long-disputed question of the jurisdiction of the **islands in Georgian Bay**.—Several **newspapers** in the West were warned against printing pro-German matter, and later the importation of German newspapers from the United States was forbidden.

**INDIA**.—Despite a rigorous censorship, indications of a condition of unrest among the native population transpired, such as the approval by the Viceroy's Council of a bill giving the military authorities special powers to act in emergencies to suppress disorder. In March an uprising of Zadrau tribesmen, near Tochi, on the northwestern frontier, and its speedy suppression by government troops, was announced by the government. Unrest and insurrection among the natives in other places were also rumored, and a mutiny of 500 Bengalese troops at Singapore was suppressed only with difficulty and after several civilians, as well as a number of the mutineers, had been shot. By some these outbreaks were taken as evidence that the proclamation of the Holy War (see *supra*, p. 346) was beginning to show results.—In order to conserve the wheat supply it was ordered on December 30 that exports of wheat be restricted to British possessions.

**AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**.—Early in November the **exportation** of wheat, coal and wool from Australia, except to Great Britain, was prohibited. Subsequently the prohibition on the exportation of wool was remitted with respect to shipments to Canada, Japan and the United States. The shortage in the wheat crop, due to drouth, resulted in the removal of the import duty on wheat, in active measures by the government for the extension of wheat cultivation, and in proposals for the nationalization of the flour and bread industries.—In February, in response, it was understood, to a request of the British government, the Commonwealth Parliament enacted measures for the taking-over by the government of all supplies of meat available for export, to be devoted to the use of the British

and allied armies.—In **South Australia** the ministry headed by Mr. Peake resigned in March, and a Labor ministry, with Mr. Crawford Vaughan as premier, was chosen.—In **New Zealand**, too, the exportation of wool, except to Great Britain and her allies, was forbidden in November. The general elections, held in December, resulted in the retention of the government in power, and in the defeat of the national referendum proposing total **prohibition** of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages.

**OTHER POSSESSIONS.**—The pro-German revolt in **South Africa**, led by Generals DeWet and Beyers (see last RECORD, p. 753), was suppressed in December, General DeWet being captured and General Beyers killed. Reports that Colonel Maritz, who had escaped to German Southwest Africa, was planning an invasion, led to an official announcement that a conscription order would be issued; but by the end of April this measure had not been taken.—Upon the annexation of **Cyprus** as a crown colony (see *supra*, p. 366), a memorial was presented to the governor, purporting to represent the sentiments of the Greek population, urging that the assumption of control by Great Britain be considered as but preliminary to the restoration of the island to Greece. A memorial of representatives of the Moslem population, however, vigorously opposed this suggestion.—Revolts of natives in **Somaliland** and **Nyasaland** were readily suppressed.

#### V. CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

**FRANCE.**—On December 6 the French government began its **return to Paris**, a step which was taken as indicating a complete confidence on the part of the Allies that the capital was safe from the danger of another German forward movement in the near future. The Parliament opened its sessions at Paris on December 22. Following the announcement by Premier Viviani of the government's intention to pursue the war to the end, a **budget** of \$1,700,000,000 was voted. To meet its current expenditure, the government secured in the first three months of the new year the extension of the limit upon the issue of defensive bonds to \$900,000,000, and the authorization of an additional loan of \$200,000,000. By a decree appropriating \$60,000,000 for **indemnity** to individuals for damage to property caused by the German occupation, the French government apparently committed itself to the policy of public responsibility for losses of this character.—A bill prohibiting the sale of **absinthe**, enacted in January, was followed in February by the adoption of more stringent regulation governing the sale of all alcoholic liquors.

**RUSSIA.**—A temporary order, issued in September, for the **prohibition** of the sale of vodka, was on November 15 enacted as a permanent decree and extended to cover all alcoholic beverages.—An **internal loan** of \$250,000,000, ordered in November, was floated without difficulty. On February 11, only one day after its assembly for the first time since August, when it had ratified the action of the government in entering the war, the Duma enacted the **budget**, calling for the expenditure of over \$1,500,000,

ooo. Of this sum less than \$75,000,000 was to be met by loans. The decrease in revenue from the government monopoly of alcoholic products (a decrease, it was estimated, from over 25 per cent to less than 5 per cent of the total ordinary revenue) was to be met chiefly by increases in all forms of indirect tax. Reports, emanating chiefly from Austro-German publications, but supported, apparently, by portions of the Russian press itself, described the **economic situation**, resulting largely from the stoppage of indispensable German imports, as acute. Strikes in Petrograd, Moscow and Odessa, extending even to the Putiloff armament works, and the widespread employment of military terrorism, were reported.—The closing of the Dardanelles, moreover, made impossible the exportation of the major part of the spring **wheat crop**. The resulting derangement of Russian economic life was alleged to have caused the Allies to attempt the forcing of the Dardanelles, (see *supra*, p. 346) earlier than they might otherwise have done.—In March was reported, with apparent authenticity, the suspension of all special rights of local self-government in **Finland**. The dispatches hinted at the probability of the imposition upon Finland of the Russian conscription law, from which she had hitherto been exempt. Almost simultaneously was reported the promulgation by the Czar of a decree conferring upon **Poland** local self-government, on the limited scale obtaining in Russia, and permitting the use of the Polish language in the local zemstvos thus established. The material situation however of virtually all that part of Poland which had been the scene of operations, i. e., the area west of Warsaw, was reported to be one of almost complete ruin, and it was alleged that the Jewish population particularly had suffered fully as much from the passage of the Russian as from the invasion of the German forces. In January the government decided to widen the gauge of the **Archangel railway** and to change its route to bring it across to the eastern shore of the Dwina somewhat nearer the port, and also to construct new lines from Archangel to Kotlas and Ukta.

**GERMANY.**—At the opening of the second war session of the Reichstag on December 2, a **war credit** of \$1,250,000,000 was voted, Karl Liebknecht, a leading Social-Democrat, alone voting against it. **Budget** estimates adopted in February by the Bundesrath called for the expenditure during 1915-16 of over \$800,000,000 for ordinary expenditures and over \$2,500,000,000 for war expenditures, the latter to be raised entirely by war loans. On March 20 the budget was adopted and a further war credit of \$2,500,000,000 authorized, Liebknecht again alone dissenting. The subscriptions to the war loan, authorized in December, were said to have totaled \$2,500,000,000, double the amount asked for.—Preliminary measures for the **conservation of the food supply**, prescribing maximum prices on potatoes and other products, and making mandatory the use of rye and potato flour in the baking of all bread, were followed by a decree of the Bundesrath, on February 1, declaring all private stocks of corn, wheat and flour confiscated at a fixed price, and ordering all municipalities

to lay up stores of preserved meats. A limited bread ration, applicable to the entire population of the empire, was also fixed. Simultaneously all stocks of copper, tin, aluminum, lead, antimony and nickel were ordered reserved for military use. On April 1, regulations designed to prohibit any further rise in the price of fodder were promulgated. The conservation of the supply of petroleum was also provided for.—The continued support of the government by the great majority of the **Social-Democrats** was evidenced by the abstention of only 14 of the 110 Social-Democratic members of the Reichstag from the vote on the war credits on December 2, and the public opposition of only one member, Liebknecht. The resignation in February, however, of the prominent Berlin deputy, Ledebour, from the executive committee of the party, and the heavy vote polled by the anti-government candidate for the Social-Democratic nomination in a Social-Democratic constituency in Hamburg, were pointed to as evidence that the opposition in the party was growing; while several of the leading party papers grew increasingly hostile in tone.—In Berlin, the city government decided upon the **municipal ownership** and operation of the electric power plant.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**—Peculiar interest attached to the progress of the **internal loan** of \$670,000,000, opened for subscription in November, both because of the extraordinary measures which were alleged to have been taken by the government to ensure its success, and because of the persistent reports of popular disaffection. The official announcement, in January, that the entire loan had been subscribed, seemed, when compared with the heavy over-subscription of the far greater loans of Germany and Great Britain, to give support to unfavorable inferences.—On January 13 Foreign Minister von Berchtold resigned and was immediately succeeded by Baron Stephen Burian, a Hungarian. Despite the official announcement that the change was due merely to personal reasons of Count von Berchtold, opinion was general that it represented an attempt on the part of the Emperor to appease **Hungarian dissatisfaction** with the conduct of the war.—Reports of **anti-war demonstrations** in Hungary were frequent, especially during December and January, during the first Russian advances in forces upon Hungarian borders (see *supra*, p. 345). There were reports also of friction between the Austrian and Hungarian governments regarding the participation of Austria in the use of the Hungarian grain crops.—Following the promulgation of a new mobilization order, late in January, outbreaks were reported in several parts of the empire, but particularly among the Slavs in the south.—It was announced in March that reservists between the ages of 28 and 42, who had been rejected as unfit, would be summoned to the colors and reexamined.—The steady rise in the **price of foodstuffs**, due in large measure to the stoppage of imports, compelled the government to follow the course previously adopted by Germany. On February 26, the seizure of all grain and flour in the empire was decreed, and in March a system of per-capita distribution was inaugurated in large cities.

**ITALY.**—Following an overwhelming vote of confidence passed by the Chamber upon its convocation in December, the government continued to push its military preparations with the greatest vigor. A loan of \$200,000,000 for military expenses was authorized and was promptly subscribed.—The garrisons on the **Ægean Islands** held by Italy were heavily reinforced and it was reported that the islands were being fortified. The **mobilization** order, on January 28, was extended to include even the so-called "third category," consisting of men exempt from service in times of peace, but now summoned for training as a territorial-defense force. It was reported in February, though apparently with some exaggeration, that the men under arms and in training numbered 2,000,000. At a brief session in March, the Parliament enacted drastic "**defense measures**," which, among other things, gave to the government the right to appropriate for military purposes **inventions** made by Italians, and forbade newspaper publishers, under severe penalties, from publishing any information relative to military preparations.—Upon the resignation of Finance Minister Rubini because of his opposition to the cabinet's policy of meeting the expenditures for military preparation by loans rather than by taxation, his portfolio was assumed, on November 5, by Paolo Carcano. At the same time the foreign portfolio, left vacant by the death of Marquis di San Giuliano, was given to Baron Sidney Sonnino, an ardent advocate of territorial expansion.—Despite the continuance of mobilization, and the transference of the volunteer army to Tripoli, **unemployment** continued to be severe and occasioned numerous demonstrations in December. The return to Italy of enormous numbers of Italians formerly employed in the belligerent countries, and the stoppage of the normal influx of tourists were believed to be the important causes of unemployment. Moreover, despite the prohibition of the export of major foodstuffs, the abolition of grain duties and the reduction of freight rates on foodstuffs on the state railroads and the subsidized steamship lines, the **cost of foodstuffs** remained abnormally high, and bread riots were reported from several cities in the winter.—On January 13 and 14 in the whole of central Italy, and particularly in the region about Avezzano, there were violent **earthquakes**, resulting in the loss of almost 30,000 lives and \$60,000,000 worth of property, 16 towns being completely destroyed. The government appropriated \$1,000,000 for relief work and announced that the help of other nations would not be accepted.—Early in November attacks were made by Bedouin tribesmen, alleged to have been acting under Turkish influence, upon Italian settlements in the Cyrenaica region of **Tripoli**. Energetic military measures taken by the government at Rome resulted in the speedy suppression of their outbreaks.

**BALKAN STATES.**—Shortly after the abdication of Mpret William of **Albania** (see last RECORD, p. 757), Essad Pasha, the exiled war minister, set himself up as provisional president, with headquarters at Tirana, and for some weeks maintained his authority over the interior of northern Albania. Disaffection among the Moslem tribes, however, said to have been incited

by Austro-Turkish emissaries with a view to using the Albanian population to harass the Serbian and Montenegrin frontiers, set in late in December and great disorder again prevailed, culminating in an attack in force on Durazzo on March 25, which was repulsed with great difficulty. The disordered state of the country occasioned the complete military occupation of Avlona, and the landing of forces at Durazzo, by Italy (see *supra*, p. 350). The re-occupation of Epirus by Greek forces, at about the same time, though declared by the Greek government to be merely for the purpose of restoring order, was generally regarded as permanent. A great scarcity of food, owing partly to internal disorders and partly to the isolation of the country by the war in neighboring countries, intensified the misery of the situation.—On March 6 Prime Minister Venezelos of Greece announced the resignation of himself and his cabinet because of the disapproval by the king of their foreign policy, which strongly favored the immediate entrance of Greece into the war on the side of the Allies. A new cabinet was formed by Demetrios Ghounaris. The resignation of the Venezelos cabinet was variously interpreted as a weakening of the war party due to the repulse of the Allied fleet at the Dardanelles (see *supra* p. 346), and as a clever device for delaying Greece's entry into the war until Bulgaria's intentions should become more clear. Inasmuch as the Venezelos cabinet still retained the support of the Chamber, the King on March 11 prorogued Parliament until after the general elections. The support of great numbers of Greek refugees from Thrace and Asia Minor imposed a burden upon the national treasury.—An epidemic of typhus and typhoid, extending over the whole of Serbia, was reported during February and March. No accurate information regarding the number of deaths resulting was obtainable, but conditions were described as extremely desperate.—In Rumania mobilization continued without interruption, and in February the Parliament empowered the government to declare, at any time it considered desirable, a stage of siege.

**OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.**—The resources of the government of Holland were heavily strained to meet the cost not merely of the continued mobilization, but of supporting the enormous number of Belgian refugees. In December, accordingly, a loan of \$110,000,000 was authorized. The government announced that if the loan were not promptly taken up, a forced loan, on much less advantageous terms, would be resorted to. The loan was successfully floated, however, without apparent difficulty. In order to stimulate the fishing industry the government in February opened a number of fish shops in Amsterdam.—Because of the continued rise in the price of wheat, the government of Denmark, in January, took over all flour then in the country, thus in effect prohibiting its further export. As had been anticipated (see last RECORD, p. 758) the new Danish Diet approved, in April, the constitutional amendments proposed by the government, conferring upon women the right of suffrage and of sitting in the Diet, and abolishing the special property qualifications for membership in

the Landsting. In order to become effective, however, these amendments must be approved also by the next Diet.—In November a loan of \$4,000,000, made necessary by the extraordinary military expenses, was authorized by the government of **Norway**, and was promptly taken up by a banking syndicate. In January, by an authorization for the expenditure of \$12,000,000, the government embarked upon the policy of developing, under state ownership and operation, the principal water powers of the country, for the purpose chiefly of generating electricity for the state railroads. Simultaneously, the electrification of the Drammen-Christiana road was begun.—On November 24 the Parliament of **Portugal** voted to enter the war on the side of the Allies whenever the government should so decide. On December 5 the cabinet resigned in a body. A Democratic cabinet, formed by Victor Couthino, failed to receive the confidence of either house, being attacked as too partisan to serve in the war crisis, and in January a cabinet under General Pimento Castro was formed. Though the new government was, apparently, sufficiently strong to maintain its authority in the capital, there was much disaffection among the radical elements in the provinces. Finally, in March, at a congress of Democrats held at Lamego, a revolutionary government, to be known as the "Republic of Northern Portugal," was proclaimed, with General Antonio Barreto as president. Apparently no measures were taken by the Lisbon government against this insurrection. Charging that the government at Lisbon had become virtually a military dictatorship in the hands of Premier Castro, the minister to France, Joas Chagas resigned his post.

#### VI. ASIA AND AFRICA

**CHINA.**—A general **amnesty** to the leaders of the revolutionary propaganda, and an invitation to them to coöperate with the government, was made public on February 11.—In January the **foreign portfolio**, until then filled by President Yuan, was accepted by Lu Cheng Siang, a statesman and diplomat of long experience.—The landing of Japanese troops at Shanghai occasioned serious **anti-Japanese** riots there.

**JAPAN.**—The Diet convened on December 15, only to be dissolved when it rejected, by a large majority, the quarter-billion-dollar **budget** proposed by the government, calling for great enlargement of the military and naval establishments. At the **elections** held in March the factions supporting the government were returned with greatly increased strength, the Doshi-Kai or Constitutionalist party returning 150 members. The total government strength was estimated at 281 as against 145 for the opposition.—The electoral campaign was noteworthy not merely for the popular interest manifested, but also for the **participation of women** in the campaign for the first time in Japanese history.—In January Viscount Kanetake Oura relieved Premier Okuma of the Interior portfolio.

**EGYPT.**—Martial law was declared by Great Britain on November 3, and shortly afterward the British military forces were greatly strengthened