

that one-third of the land of Ireland is subject to changed economic conditions, to which it has not yet adapted its political views."

Mr. Hands then proceeds to bring in politics by declaring that "the Nationalist cause is weakening and the Nationalist party is disintegrating" as a result of the improved conditions, a statement that would no doubt be just as stoutly denied by equally well-informed observers of opposite political views.

## SPAIN BECOMING PROSPEROUS

SINCE the surgical operation of 1898, when Spain was relieved of the colonies that were draining her financial and military strength, reports from time to time have told of increasing prosperity. We now are informed by Francisco Espinosa G. y Perez in the *España Moderna* (Madrid) that Spain is on the highroad to wealth, altho not traveling with all the rapidity, perhaps, that her statesmen would wish. In an elaborate article he tells us he has



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THE CROWN PRINCE OF SPAIN SALUTES HIS KING.

taken his figures from the official statistics, and in the light of these documents he notes an improving condition in population, agriculture, cattle-raising, mining, and general commerce. Of population he writes:

"It is to-day accepted as a scientific fact that the source of all wealth in a country is labor, much more than what are styled its natural resources. Man is indeed the center in which converge all economic questions—man the consumer and man the producer."

Hence he is gratified in furnishing tables which show that since 1857 Spain has increased her population by more than 3,000,000. In 1857 the figures were 15,464,340. The last published census was that of 1900 when the returns showed 18,618,086. Of this number 4,617,000 are employed in agriculture and cattle-raising; 921,435 in the arts and trades; 98,680 in mining, and 135,972 in commerce. This writer dwells upon the diminution of the importation of wheat and flour into Spain as evidences of increased and successful agricultural activity, and remarks:

"For a long time we suffered from a gradual diminution in the

production of cereals which compelled us to import large quantities of wheat and flour. At the present time, altho the consumption of this grain is on the increase, owing to the growth of the population and of the class who eat white bread, the crops are found almost sufficient for our needs, as will be seen from the following table:

YEAR	IMPORTATIONS	
	WHEAT	FLOUR
1906.....	\$23,126,994	\$92,041
1907.....	4,904,468	3,231
1908.....	3,339,381	942

The total value of agricultural production in Spain, according to the last census, amounted to \$744,545,033. This does not include cattle-raising, which, this writer admits, is in "a condition of lamentable decadence in Spain." The mining is flourishing, however, and shows a gradual increase in production for the seven years between 1900 and 1907 from \$68,667,731 to \$103,150,367.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## BRUTALITY OF THE BERLIN POLICE

THE recent furious assault by the Berlin police on the Socialists who were engaged in an orderly parade in the great Treptow park of 230 acres at Berlin has called out bitter comments in the German press, and, according to the *Volkszeitung* (Berlin), the incident "is likely to increase the Socialist agitation." Women as well as men were attacked, and the "Cossack methods" of the Government "have roused popular indignation" in favor of the Socialists. Repressive measures are being taken all over the country, and to quote the words of the *Volkszeitung*:

"In spite of the latest experiences of the Minister of the Interior in his failure to check street demonstrations, he has issued orders to the local authorities throughout the country to prohibit and prevent all open-air meetings connected with the demand for franchise reform. This of course is merely to add fuel to the fire."

As an instance of the way the police handled the mob we quote from the *Berliner Tageblatt* as follows:

"A former Government official tells us that he witnessed the police charges and saw one policeman ride down a woman who had mixt with the Socialist crowd in her attempt to escape danger. Another witness informs us that when a well-drest woman asked a police officer the way to a street which was unknown to her, his answer was: 'Go to the devil!' Interposing on the lady's behalf this witness was arrested and so beaten that he was obliged to seek medical aid."

The same paper remarks that "yesterday everything was quiet, with the exception of the police," and proceeds to give an account of the way in which "a defenseless lady, the wife of a highly respectable Berlin merchant, was attacked by the police and beaten until she lay senseless on the ground."

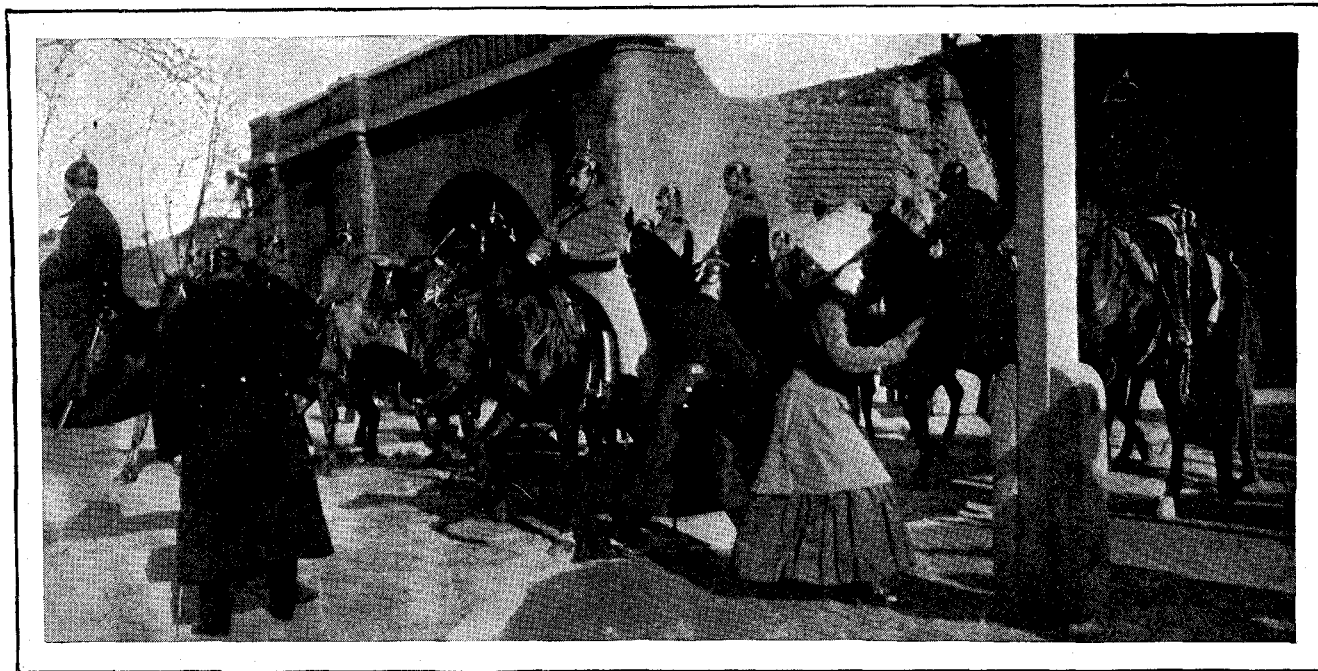
The editor of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a moderately Liberal organ, writes:

"Deep indignation must be aroused by the incidents witnessed as I drove through the Tiergarten. When the people could not get out of their way, the mounted police rode them down even on the sidewalks. It is a wonder that no lives were lost. I ask whether the police were justified in acting in this way, and in striking at the heads of promenaders who have nothing in common with strikers."

Mr. Theodore Wolff, the editor of the *Tageblatt*, quoted above, declares in a signed article that the Socialists were most orderly. To quote further:

"Fully 80,000 people paraded, and this vast crowd conducted themselves with exemplary discipline. Such order was kept that the leaders of the various squadrons even called back any of the marchers who stepped from the sidewalk onto the grass. Then, at





POLICE CLEARING THE STREETS OF BERLIN—WOMAN TRYING TO ESCAPE THEM.

one o'clock, the police Colonel and his mounted battalion galloped up, drew sabers, and recklessly slashed at the promenaders. In these warlike but idiotic charges women and children were not spared. The conduct of the police an hour later was even more brutal. Witnesses can and ought to come forward to show and prove that it was the action of the police alone that disturbed the peacefulness of a splendid March day. None but the police created disorder; none but the police endangered the lives of women and children."

Yet for all this futile and uncalled-for violence the plans of the Prefect of Police, Mr. von Jagow, were utterly defeated. This excites the ridicule of Mr. Wolff, who remarks:

"It is only just to say that this huge failure, this gigantic fiasco, is not due to Mr. von Jagow's clumsiness alone, but to the system which he represents. This régime of senseless police domination was not far from causing a popular catastrophe ending in tragedy. There is great cause for thankfulness that, in spite of a few brutal incidents, the whole business appears to be supremely ridiculous."

The condition of things is summed up in a more ominous tone by the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), the leading Socialist organ in Germany. Here we read:

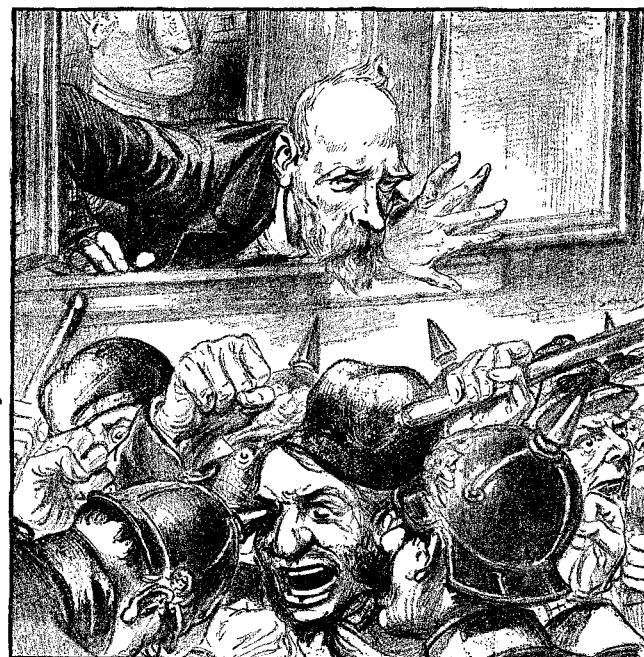
"The Prussian Government have been taught that to-day they are more out of touch with the people of their country than any other Government in the world."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## ANTIMILITARISM IN THE BRITISH NAVY

ANTIMILITARISM has manifested itself on board one of England's big war-ships. We learn from the press that the sights of the big guns have been thrown overboard, thus disabling the armament, and it can not be found out who perpetrated this act of sabotage, as the French call it. Sabotage, the damaging of machinery or other Government property in fleet or arsenal, has not been uncommon in France, and the vessels so frequently



NOT SO EASY TO DO.  
BERLIN POLICE—"Look pleasant, please!"  
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



A SLIGHT INTERRUPTION  
To Bethmann-Hollweg's speech on the blessings of his Electoral Reform Bill.  
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

LIFE IN BERLIN.