

picturesque a place as it used to be. But the condition of the mass of the people is enormously improved. In place of an old régime representing, it is true, the admirable education of the upper classes, we have now the more admirable education of all the classes. The Third Republic is an adaptable Government. The work of Jules Ferry, culminating in 1882 in the establishment of universal and compulsory education, has been a boon to France quite as great as that of the establishment of the Code Napoléon. The institution of economic reforms undertaken by the Republic has accentuated the development of a people more than any other frugal and thrifty. They are now the largest owners of government securities of any people in the world, and represent more individual owners of farms in proportion to the population than does any other nation. The separation of Church and State brought about largely by Waldeck-Rousseau and the abrogation of a Concordat between Church and State has delivered France from a thralldom both politically and religiously oppressive. In short, the individual member of society in France has a chance such as has never before existed for him. We have had the spectacle of two boys of lowly origin—Loubet and Fallières—rising through various ranks to the Presidency of the Republic. We should add that the foreign affairs of France have also been cleverly conducted. The France of to-day is no longer isolated. The alliance with Russia was followed by an understanding between France and Great Britain, the happy outcome being due, first of all, to the statesmanship of M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador at London, who initiated and led to a favorable conclusion the settlement of the whole series of long-pending Anglo-French difficulties. The outcome was also largely due to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the well-known parliamentarian. Instead of being worked up as many such international understandings have been, this was emphatically an approaching of two peoples. Bodies of French members of Parliament visited London, and English members of Parliament came to Paris. This fraternization of two racially opposed peoples had never been seen before, and coincided with the drawing together of the respective Govern-

ments. French prestige abroad has been further heightened by colonial advance, such as the annexation of Madagascar, for example, and also in the recent Moroccan incident. These triumphs of internal and external politics constitute the Third Republic's enduring title to fame. In America, where, more than in any other country, there is an appreciation of French chivalry, the historic friendship begun a century and a quarter ago gives point to the wishes by the Republic of America for long life and prosperity to the Republic of France.

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INJUNCTIONS AGAINST
ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS

Labor politics in England have taken on a new aspect since Parliament adjourned, in consequence of the issue of many injunctions against the trade unions. Twelve of the larger trade unions affiliated with the Labor Representation Committee have been enjoined in the courts from using any of their funds for political purposes. Twelve injunctions had been issued up to the end of August. It is probable that the number of injunctions will have been increased before Parliament reassembles in November and the Government makes its long-deferred announcement as to the policy it will adopt to aid the unions at this crisis in their history. All these injunctions follow and are based on the judgment of the House of Lords in what is known as the Osborne case—the case in which Walter Victor Osborne, a porter at one of the London stations of the Great Eastern Railway Company, asked that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants be restrained from spending any of its funds or making levies on its members for political purposes. The final decision of the House of Lords adverse to the union was handed down in December, 1909. It was at once realized that this judgment would change radically the conditions under which many of the British trade unions have attained, since 1868, a political position entirely distinctive among the labor organizations of Europe. Whether these unions might maintain such a position by means of voluntary subscriptions from their members seems to be a matter for speculation. Early

in the recent session the Labor members introduced a bill to give the unions the right to use their funds as they had been doing for over forty years previous to the Osborne judgment. It was not possible, however, to carry this bill beyond the first reading stage, owing to the pressure of legislation due to the beginning of the new reign. Realizing this, the Labor members attempted to carry a resolution affirming the right of the unions to use their funds as had been done. Such a resolution would have been of only academic value. One practical purpose, however, was to test the feeling of the House of Commons, and another to elicit from the Government some statement of policy. A way out of the difficulty might be the adoption of the practice with which we in America are familiar, of paying legislators out of the public treasury. During the Parliamentary recess, therefore, there have been parleyings between the representatives of the Committee and the chief Liberal whip; and from these it would seem that the Government is disposed to end the crisis in the Labor movement by the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of all members of the House of Commons, and making returning officers' fees and expenses at Parliamentary elections also a charge upon the Imperial Treasury. But while the Asquith Government has a majority of over a hundred in the House of Commons, there are scarcely seventy Liberal peers in the House of Lords; and a bill for the payment of members is just the kind of measure that would be rejected by the overwhelming Conservative majority in the upper house. Even could the Government guarantee the passage through both houses of a bill for the payment of members, such a measure would not meet the crisis that has arisen in the trade union world. The local trade unions contribute to the maintenance of the trades councils in all the industrial centers. These labor councils take part in municipal elections and in the election of poor-law guardians. The trade unions also send delegates to the Trade Unions Congress, where for more than forty years political questions affecting labor have regularly been discussed. With payment of members and election expenses both made a charge on

the national treasury, the unions would still be in a worse position as regards corporate action than they were before the Osborne judgment, and their leaders are asserting that the unions will be content with nothing less than the re-establishment of the state of affairs which existed from 1868 to 1909.



MONTENEGRO A KINGDOM

The Principality of Montenegro has now become the Kingdom of Montenegro.

It may be asked, "Why add another to the Balkan kingdoms?" Perhaps it does seem unnecessary. But if there are to be any Balkan kingdoms at all, Montenegro has a first-class claim, because, of all the Balkan states, it is the only one which for centuries has upheld unbroken its independence of Turkey. The Montenegrin fastnesses have always been independent, but in 1697 Danilo Petrovic finally and permanently liberated Montenegro ("the Black Mountain") from the Turks and established himself in his high mountain land on the shores of the Adriatic as both spiritual and temporal ruler. Until about half a century ago his successors retained the theocratic power; in one form, however, it still persists, as the bishops are appointed by the monarch. These bishops, together with the vast majority of Montenegrins, belong to the Greek Orthodox Church, Roman Catholicism as well as Mohammedanism having few adherents. The Petrovic family is represented to-day by Nicholas I, proclaimed King on the fiftieth anniversary of his succession as reigning Prince. Following the gallant espousal of national rights in the Balkans by Gladstone and others, the European Powers in 1878 recognized the independence of certain Balkan states, among them Montenegro. Montenegro was not made a kingdom, however, for it was then supposed that it might ultimately unite with Serbia, as the Montenegrins belong almost entirely to the Servian branch of the Slav race. But, though Montenegro's population and area are small compared with Serbia, the Montenegrin mountaineers are, like the Swiss, fiercely independent even of racial affinity in the assertion of their political rights. Besides, they are still separated from Serbia by Austrian and Turkish