

killed and 206 wounded. The ameer of Afghanistan indignantly denied the charge that he had incited the revolt.—Mr. Tilak, the leader of the extreme Nationalists, was arrested in July on a charge of criminal libel and sedition, based on an article in his newspaper, and was condemned, by seven votes to two in a court in which the majority of the judges were British, to a fine of \$330 and deportation from the country for six years. Demonstrations of sympathy for Mr. Tilak resulted at Bombay in serious riots and collisions with the troops. Business was at a standstill for several days. Numerous other editors and leaders of less importance were sentenced in August and September to various terms of imprisonment or to deportation for similar offences.—The total number of persons in receipt of state aid throughout India has steadily fallen until, on October 15, it was 48,000.

OTHER DEPENDENCIES.—The legislature of **British Guiana** revised the tariff in September and granted preferential treatment to the other members of the Empire.—The legislature of **Newfoundland** was dissolved in September and new elections were ordered for November 2. (For Egyptian affairs, see *infra*, p. 776.)

V. CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FRANCE—**Parliament** closed its session on July 13. Only one important bill passed both chambers, that for the purchase of the Western Railway by the state. The Old Age Pension Bill (see last RECORD, p. 376) passed the Deputies, but the Senate was unable to agree with the lower chamber as to ways and means. The Income Tax Bill was also left over until the autumn session. The estimates for 1909 showed an increase of \$12,000,000 in expenditures, but an item for the construction of two battle-ships of 20,000 tons was suppressed by the budget committee of the Deputies.—M. Thomson, minister of marine, resigned in October, in consequence of a vote of censure by the Deputies, and was succeeded by M. Picard.—A demonstration by Paris **workmen** in the building trades on July 30 was attended by collisions between the crowd and the troops. In the fighting at Villeneuve Saint Georges four civilians were killed and fifteen wounded, and sixty-nine soldiers were injured. The general strike decreed by the Confederation of Labor as a reply to the arrest of its leading officials by the government proved an utter fiasco.—The translation of the body of Émile Zola from Montmartre to the Panthéon on June 4 was attended by President Fallières, the cabinet officers, Major **Dreyfus** and a great assemblage, partly friendly and partly hostile. At the close of the ceremony an attempt by a reactionary journalist named Grégori to assassinate Major Dreyfus threatened to revive the old strife. Grégori was unanimously acquitted in September and the incident was closed. The Chamber of Deputies, shortly after reassembling in October, condemned by 438 votes to 47 the campaign of the anti-Dreyfusards against the decision in the case of Major Dreyfus handed down by the Court of Cassation in 1906.—**The Vatican** forbade in May the formation of ecclesiastical mutual aid socie-

ties, and the property which might have been handed over to such organizations (see last RECORD, p. 376) was therefore given to public charitable institutions.—The **Paris** commune petitioned the government in July for the transfer to the city of the fortifications of Paris with a view to the construction of an outer circular boulevard and several public parks.—The **wine growers** were reported in considerable distress as the result of practically the total failure of the champagne vintage.

GERMANY.—The **imperial government** announced in September that the greatly increased expenditures would necessitate the establishment by the Reichstag of new sources of revenue.—The government decided in August, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, to admit women who are subjects of the empire to the universities on the same footing as men, but to require women of other countries to secure special permission from the minister of public instruction before matriculation.—A lively debate on the question of refusing to vote supplies attended the **Socialist Congress** at Nürnberg in September and showed tense feeling between the Prussian delegates and those from South Germany.—General Keim announced in July the secession of 140,000 members from the **Navy League**.—Maximilian Harden succeeded on a technicality in having the sentence passed on him for libeling Count Kuno von Moltke (see last RECORD, p. 377) reversed on appeal. The perjury trial of Prince Eulenburg, which grew out of the **Harden-von Moltke** litigation, was begun on June 29 but adjourned two weeks later on account of the prisoner's state of health. He was eventually released late in September.—In the June elections in **Prussia** seven Socialists were elected to the Landtag. No Socialist had ever before secured a seat in that assembly. The speech from the throne at the opening of the Landtag on October 20 indicated the intention of the government to introduce a modification of the existing antiquated three-class system, which has been the object of much animadversion in recent years.—Grand Duke Frederick of **Mecklenburg-Schwerin** announced on May 12 his intention of granting a constitution to his duchy, the only German state without constitutional government.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The golden jubilee of the emperor's accession was celebrated with great popular enthusiasm on May 7.—The **Delegations** assembled in October and approved the increase of the pay of army officers and the regulations for the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see *supra*, p. 746).—The **Austrian** government carried on negotiations throughout the summer for the purchase of five railways, making a total of 17,836 kilometres of line owned by the state as against 4000 remaining in private hands.—Dr. Wahrmund, professor of canon law at Innsbrück, who had earned the hostility of the papal nuncio, resumed his lectures on June 1, relying on Liberal support, but the Clerical and Christian Socialist leaders, after several student riots, closed that university temporarily as well as the universities of Vienna and Gratz. The trouble was ended by transferring Professor Wahrmund to a chair at Prague.—The **Hungarian** government

presented bills for free instruction in the national schools, for state support of private and religious schools, and for the establishment of agricultural secondary schools for children between thirteen and fifteen years of age.

RUSSIA.—The Duma took a recess from July 11 until October 28. Its acts before adjournment included approval of the budget, issue of an internal loan of \$100,000,000, grant of a subsidy for steamship service between Vladivostok and China and Japan, and several measures against drunkenness. The Council of the Empire overruled the Duma in voting the construction of four battleships and in rendering members of the Constitutional Democratic and other unrecognized parties ineligible to office in the zemstvos or municipal councils.—The Missionary Congress of the **Orthodox Church**, sitting at Kieff in August, protested against freedom of conscience and recommended that persons not of the Orthodox faith should be forbidden to acquire land in the western provinces. The Holy Synod, contrary to the advice of its procurator, M. Isvolsky, as well as of Premier Stolypin, caused to be read in all the churches of Russia on September 6 an appeal to the faithful to abstain from celebrating Count Tolstoy's eightieth birthday, which fell on September 10.—**Army** reforms were inaugurated in August. Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved of command and all the military departments were subordinated to the ministry of war.—Because the minister of public instruction was empowered to forbid women to attend **university** lectures in future, the rector of the University of St. Petersburg resigned in September. In October there were several student strikes at St. Petersburg and at Moscow against governmental interference.—Considerable interest was aroused during the summer in the case of the patriot Nicholas Tchaykovsky, who had been detained several months in prison without trial on charges based on revolutionary acts alleged to have been committed thirty years previously. The government released him on October 26 on bail of \$25,000, raised largely by his friends in England and the United States.—Serious post-office frauds were reported from Moscow.—M. Stolypin stated in the Duma on May 18 amid applause that his government had no purpose to infringe the constitutional privileges of **Finland**, but that the laws of the grand-duchy and of Russia should be coördinated wherever the empire at large was affected. The parties in the new Finnish Diet, which was elected in July and met on August 3, showed the following numbers: Swedish party, 25; Young Fennoman, 25; Old Fennoman, 54; Social Democratic, 83; Agrarian, 9; Christian Workmen, 2. All parties were united on the question of resisting Russian aggression, and the Young Fennoman president of the preceding Diet was reëlected.

ITALY AND THE HOLY SEE.—Agrarian agitation in Parma resulted in the declaration of a strike on May day involving some 40,000 workmen. Largely through ecclesiastical effort, the Agrarian Association, representing the landowners, reluctantly consented in June to meet representatives of the Chamber of Labor, but the strike was not ended until the latter part of

July and then only after considerable rioting and great suffering.—The government recommended in May the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for land and sea fortifications on the Austrian and French frontiers and an increase of \$1,500,000 in the **army** budget for the purpose of raising the salaries of lower officers.—The king formally inaugurated the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome on May 23.—Signor Nasi, the ex-minister who recently underwent a term of imprisonment (see last RECORD, pp. 380, 381), was reelected deputy for Trapani by popular vote in July, obtaining 3000 votes against 150 cast for his opponent. He declared that he would work for home rule in **Sicily**.—An important papal decree, which became effective on November 1, completely reorganized the **Roman Curia** and the various congregations. Among other changes, the congregation of the Propaganda was deprived of jurisdiction over Great Britain, the United States, Canada and Holland.

OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.—Elections on May 24, in connection with the biennial retirement of half the members of the **Belgian** chambers, resulted in reducing the Clerical majority from twelve to eight, the Socialists gaining five seats. The opposition had a popular majority of 20,000, but the system of plural voting saved the Clericals. The Deputies came unexpectedly to a vote, August 20, on the Congo treaty and the colonial law, carrying the one by a majority of 29 and the other by a majority of 42. The Senate adopted the former by 63 votes to 24 on September 9 and subsequently ratified the latter by 66 votes to 22. The net result was that Belgium took over the Congo, including the former crown domain with all its assets and liabilities, and in return, in addition to agreeing to pay certain subsidies, Belgium created two special funds, one of \$9,000,000, to be expended on public works in Belgium, and the other of \$10,000,000, to be paid to the king and spent by him, subject to ministerial responsibility, on objects connected with the colony.—General elections in **Bulgaria** on June 7 gave the Democratic party then in power 170 seats out of a total of 203. Prince Ferdinand opened the new **Sobranie** on June 28.—A joint commission of members of the **Danish** Rigsdag and of the Icelandic Althing reported in May a bill to regulate the union between Denmark and Iceland, by which Iceland is to be recognized as a free, autonomous and independent country united to Denmark by a common king and by common affairs, thus forming with Denmark a state federation, the united Danish Empire; a supreme court is to be established in Iceland; fisheries are to be nationalized; the Danish flag is to be retained in foreign relations but the Icelandic flag used in Iceland; and the Icelandic treasury is to contribute toward the king's civil list. The bill was cordially received in Denmark but evoked some unfavorable criticism in Iceland. It goes to the Icelandic Althing in the autumn. A printers' strike prevented the appearance of most of the Danish newspapers for a week in August. The arrest of M. Alberti, ex-minister of justice, charged with forgery and embezzlement of funds to the amount of \$5,000,000, created a great scandal at Copenhagen early in

September and eventually caused the resignation of the premier, M. Christensen. M. Neergaard formed a new cabinet on October 15.—M. Tomonovitch, the **Montenegrin** premier, charged the National and the Democratic party leaders with plotting against the reigning family. The treason trial, which was begun at Cettigne on May 25, brought out some sensational evidence by a Bosnian journalist, who implicated the crown prince of Serbia in the manufacture of bombs to be used against Prince Nicholas. On June 27 six of the accused were condemned to death, three to life imprisonment, forty to detention for periods ranging from two to twenty years, and two were discharged. The implication of the Servian prince was officially denied at Belgrade.—King Manuel II of **Portugal** took the constitutional oath before the Chamber of Deputies on May 6. Many loyalist demonstrations were reported in the course of the summer. The Cortes, after protracted debates, approved the budget, which showed estimated revenue of \$79,000,000 and expenditure of \$80,000,000, and fixed the king's civil list at \$1100 a day. The minister of finance was severely attacked in June for advances made to the late king and other members of the court. The Cortes in August passed a tariff bill empowering the government to double the existing duties on articles from countries which differentiate against Portuguese goods, and rejected a measure to expel the religious orders from the kingdom.—The elections for the **Servian** Skupshtina in June returned 81 Ministerialists, 46 Extreme Radicals, 16 Liberals, 8 Progressists and one Socialist. The result was a keen disappointment to the government.—The **Spanish** Cabinet in June restored the constitutional guarantees in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona. The Cortes authorized an internal loan of \$32,000,000. Disorders in Catalonia late in June were said to be the result of separatist agitation in that province. The queen gave birth to a second son on June 18.—The **Swedish** Riksdag, which closed in June, passed measures for the purchase by the state of the Svapavaara mines, the electrification of the state railways, and the establishment of a special governmental department for water falls and waterpower.—In **Switzerland** on July 5 a law forbidding the manufacture, sale or importation of absinthe was adopted by a popular vote of 236,232 to 137,702. The National Council, after a long debate, adopted a bill on October 7 providing for the insurance of workmen against sickness and accident.—In **Turkey** the liberal or Young Turk movement has been rapidly gaining strength; and on July 24, alarmed by repeated mutinies in the Macedonian army and urged by the Committee of Union and Progress, an influential group of the Young Turk party, the sultan decreed the restoration of the suspended constitution of 1876, proclaimed a general amnesty and ordered parliamentary elections for November 1. Great popular rejoicing followed. Said Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned, together with the other ministers of the old régime, and most of the palace officials fled from the country. Kiamil Pasha, a liberal, was entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet, and the Committee of Union and Progress assumed practical control of the government. The

sultan swore fidelity to the constitution on the Koran, agreed to pay for new Houses of Parliament from his civil list, and announced that the permanent organization and attributes of the various ministries would be left to Parliament. On August 16 the Committee of Union and Progress published a program for the new government, embodying military and naval reorganization, an economical budget, free education, and recognition of equality of rights for all Ottoman subjects without distinction of religion or race.

VI. ASIA AND AFRICA

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.—The Hedjaz railway was opened on September 1, establishing direct communication between Damascus and Medina.

PERSIA.—The cabinet resigned on May 2 and, although reinstated on the 15th at the request of Parliament, lost its authority, by the shah's decree, to irresponsible members of the court clique. The province of Azerbaijan, following the leadership of Sata Khan, protested against the shah's act and declared itself autonomous. Great disorder ensued, attended by loss of life and property. Thousands of armed Nationalists rallied to the protection of Parliament at Teheran, but the shah prevailed upon Parliament to disperse them in June. The shah then executed a *coup d'état*. On June 22 he forbade all publications and on the 23d dissolved parliament by force and proclaimed martial law. Teheran was easily controlled by the royalist troops, but the anti-royalists under Sata Khan occupied Tabriz and in September defeated the government troops sent against them. Negotiations carried on through British and Russian intermediaries amounted to little; the anti-royalists refused to disarm until Parliament should be called together again, and the shah refused to renew the constitution until the rebels in Azerbaijan should submit. The shah late in September ordered the convocation on November 15 of a "trusty and pious" Mejliss.

CHINA.—The government in June appointed French advisers to the ministers of war and communications and established a college at Peking to train Chinese for the maritime customs service.—A constitution was promulgated on August 27, modeled, broadly speaking, on that of Japan. It contemplates the establishment of a representative parliament. It vests in the sovereign the right of promulgating laws; the convocation and dissolution of Parliament; the command of the army and navy; power to make war or peace, to receive and appoint ambassadors, to proclaim martial law and to issue pardons; the appointment of judges and the right of raising funds when Parliament is not in session and of fixing the expenses of the imperial household. Members of Parliament are not "to speak disrespectfully of the court nor slander others." An appended bill of rights states: "Officers and people who keep within the law will have freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly; they shall not be liable to arrest except as prescribed by law; they shall not be disturbed without cause in their possession of property nor interfered with in their dwellings; and they have the obligation to pay taxes and render military service and the duty of obedience to the law of the land." The constitution was ac-