

and the western portion of the Transvaal. By the end of October, the government announced the complete defeat of the Maritz insurgents; and the collapse of the DeWet-Beyers insurrection was alleged to be also imminent.—The failure of General **Hertzog** to respond to the demand of Prime Minister Botha, that he repudiate the allegations made by Colonel Maritz, that he was secretly in full sympathy with the insurrection, was declared to mark the end of his political career.

#### VI. CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

**FRANCE.**—The chief result of the **general elections** of which the second contests were held in May, was a large increase in the radical representation in the Chamber (the Socialists alone gaining 35 seats, giving them a total of 102 seats), bringing up to 266 the strength of the radical bloc, which favored the repeal of the three-year service law (see **RECORD** for December, 1913, p. 739) and the imposition of a heavy income tax. The government majority having thus dwindled down to so uncertain a quantity, Premier Doumergue on June 1, after having been in office less than six months, tendered his resignation without attempting to secure the support of the new Chamber. The cabinet resigned on the 3d and President Poincare experienced great difficulty in finding a political leader who would consent to form a cabinet. At the same time the President reiterated his intention of safeguarding the three-year service law despite any change in the ministry. M. Viviani's attempt to form a cabinet was thwarted by the uncompromising opposition of some of the Socialists and Socialist Radicals to the service law, and the same fate befell M. Ribot. A new face was suddenly put on the situation by the arrival of the French ambassador to St. Petersburg with a personal message from Nicholas II. The exact content of the message was not made public, but it was generally understood that the Tsar regarded the maintenance of the three-year service act as of supreme importance to the Franco-Russian Alliance. The almost immediate withdrawal by M. Augagneur, the leader of the extreme Socialist Radicals, of his opposition to the service act, and his acceptance of a portfolio in the newly-formed Viviani ministry were attributed to the Russian message. On June 15, M. Viviani received a vote of confidence by a majority of 223.—An echo of the electoral campaign was heard in the **trial of Mme. Cailiaux**, wife of the former premier, for the admitted murder of M. Calmette (see last **RECORD**, p. 378). The defendant was acquitted, the fact that no woman had ever been convicted of murder in France having apparently had great weight with the jury.—An outburst occurred at the general **post-office** when it became known that the Senate had refused to grant the postmen's demands for increased lodging allowance, and a **strike** was called on June 23. The general postoffice was in a state of siege for some hours, and the mail remained untouched during that time. A truce was finally proclaimed, a conference of a deputation of postmen with M. Thomson, the minister of commerce, being arranged, and the postmen returned to

work.—On August 26, due to the war, Premier Viviani announced the resignation of the ministry and the formation of a new cabinet to conduct the defense of the Republic. Within an hour the new cabinet was accepted, and all parties were coöperating in the work of the government during the crisis. The new ministry included Viviani who retained his post, Delcassé, Millerand, Briand and the Socialist anti-militarists, Jules Guesde and Marcel Sembat.—**Jean Jaures**, who steadfastly opposed the entrance of France into the war, refusing to become a member of the cabinet, and organizing a general protest strike, was assassinated on July 31 by a war fanatic.—On August 5, upon the convening of Parliament a bill was unanimously passed conferring **French nationality** on the natives of Alsace-Lorraine enlisting in the army.—On September 3 the **seat of the government** was moved temporarily from Paris to Bordeaux in anticipation of a possible siege.—The capture of Taza on May 8 by the French army in **Morocco** effected the union of the eastern and western spheres of occupation and was regarded as completing the effective occupation of the whole of the French zone.

**ITALY AND THE HOLY SEE.**—The discontent of the **railway employees** which in April had seemed to render a strike inevitable was mollified by the promise of Premier Salandra to raise the wages of the most poorly paid employees and to reform the pension system.—On Sunday, June 7, at an anarchistic demonstration at Ancona, the police in breaking up a parade led by Enrico Malatesta killed two persons and wounded several others. Serious rioting followed in Rome, Venice, Turin, Milan and Genoa, while pitched battles were fought with the gendarmes in Naples. More than 100 soldiers were wounded. Malatesta then sent word throughout the provinces that the king had fled and republics were to be established, and in a number of provinces provisional governments were set up. On the 8th a **general strike** was declared, and for the next two days, though the railroads continued to operate, economic life over the whole country was seriously disorganized. The government promised to punish the gendarmerie who were responsible for the Ancona outrage, and the strike was called off.—In the municipal elections of Rome the **alliance of the Clericals and Liberal Monarchists** headed by Prince Colonna was successful in defeating the Anti-Clericals and Socialists, whose leader was Ernesto Nathan, the former mayor of Rome.—On August 20 occurred the **death of Pope Pius X**. The Conclave of Cardinals met on the 31st, and after deliberating three days elected as pope, Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, the archbishop of Bologna. He was crowned on September 6 as Benedict XV.—Upon the outbreak of the European war the regular troops serving in **Tripoli** were recalled and were replaced by a volunteer army, said to number 200,000. It was alleged by some that the policy of the government had been dictated not so much by military considerations as by the desire to remove to a safe distance large numbers of unemployed workmen who threatened trouble at home.—Differences in opinion among the

members of the cabinet, alleged to have arisen out of the ever-increasing **deficit** which the mobilization of the army and its maintenance on a war footing were producing, resulted in the resignation, on October 11, of the minister of war, General Grandi, and several other ministers. No apparent change in the government's policy resulted, however.—The death, a few days later, of Marquis di San Giuliano, the minister of foreign affairs, removed from the cabinet its most determined supporter of the policy of neutrality.

**RUSSIA.**—The repressive policy of the government toward the working class, manifesting itself particularly in the suppression of labor papers, the dissolution of labor unions and the forcible breaking-up of strikes, resulted in June and July in a number of **general strikes**, accompanied by revolutionary demonstrations. Following the suppression by the military of a strike for better conditions among the laborers in the Baku oil fields, the protest strikes assumed in July 21–25 such large proportions and effected in some cities, notably in St. Petersburg, so complete a stoppage of industry as to convince some observers of the imminence of a revolutionary outbreak.—The release in July of the Finnish magistrates arrested in October for refusing to enforce the laws extending the rights of Russians resident in Finland (see RECORD of December, 1913, p. 743) was the occasion of large **anti-Russian demonstrations in Finland**, which were suppressed by the military.—Following the initiation by the government of proceedings against Deputy Tchkhaidze because of a radical speech delivered by him in the Duma, that body in July passed a bill designed to secure complete **immunity to deputies** for words spoken in the Chamber. On August 15, shortly before the development of the Russian campaign against Germany, the Tsar issued a proclamation, signed also by all the Grand Dukes, promising complete **autonomy to Poland** as soon as the war should be over, including in the promise also German and Austrian Poland, should they be conquered by Russia. On the same day the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, issued a proclamation to his men characterizing the war as a struggle of the Slavs in defense of their racial existence, and commanding them therefore not to harm any Slav, even though he were a German or Austrian subject.—A liberalization if not a complete removal of all **restrictions upon Jews** was also promised by the Tsar, and the rule excluding Jews from being officers in the army was abandoned, numerous promotions of Jews immediately following. The promises of the Tsar to the Jews were declared in British official circles to be sincere, and Mr. Zangwill, the noted English Zionist leader, urged the Jews to place faith in them.—The name of St. Petersburg, being of German origin, was changed on September 1 to **Petrograd**.

**GERMANY.**—In the first session of the **Reichstag**, opened on May 4, alleged instances of maltreatment of soldiers by their officers, brought up by the Social Democrats occasioned a lengthy and searching discussion of many phases of **army practice**, and particularly of the exclusion of Jews

from positions as officers by the military authorities.—Despite the support it received from virtually all parties in the Reichstag except the Center, the bill aimed to increase the salaries of large groups of **minor civil employees** was rejected by the government.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Social Democrats to secure the interposition of the Reichstag on behalf of the movement for a revision of the old **constitution of Mecklenburg**—The hope of **Prussian electoral reform** was again disappointed by the announcement in June by the new prime minister, von Luebell, that he did not consider the time yet ripe for such reform.—A **constitutional crisis in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**, arising out of the prince's refusal to accede to the request of the ministry supported by almost overwhelming popular sentiment for larger public rights in the royal forests, was deemed to point to an impending liberalization of the constitutions of the minor German states.—On May 20 on the prorogation of the Reichstag, the Social Democrats departed from their usual practice of leaving the chamber at the formal cheer for the Kaiser, remaining seated instead.—The **declaration of war** by the government received apparently the support of all parties, even the **Social Democrats** in the Reichstag, or a majority of them, lending their support to the government. The strict censorship imposed by the government, and the interruption of trans-Atlantic communication with Germany immediately upon the outbreak of the war made difficult however any complete understanding of the Social-Democratic position.—On August 11, the Reichstag without discussion authorized a **loan** of \$1,250,000,000, and the expenditure of the total proceeds thereof, as well as of \$75,000,000 of the bullion in the treasury. The provisions for the redemption in coin on demand of the notes of the Imperial Bank were suspended, as were also the chief restrictions upon note issue by the Bank, while at the same time the notes were made legal tender. The loan was floated with great success. To facilitate the operation of industries which had been disorganized by the calling of their employees to the colors, the chief legal restrictions as to hours of labor and ages of employees were suspended.

**BALKAN STATES**—In **Albania**, in spite of an agreement, known as the Corfu Convention made in May by the new Mpret, William of Wied, and the Epirote insurgents (see last RECORD, p. 349) by which Albanian Epirus was to receive in July a large measure of local autonomy, the government was still unequal to the task of subduing the various other bands of insurgents, in the north chiefly Albanian, and in the south, Turkish. The action of the Mpret in deporting his minister of war, Essad Pasha, a distinguished Turkish soldier, for alleged treasonable activities served only still further to disaffect the Turkish element of the population; while the continued helplessness of the government made even the Epirotes unwilling, as the time for the enforcement of the Corfu Convention approached, to ally themselves with the Mpret. Upon the outbreak of the European war the Mpret abdicated his office, leaving for Germany to join the army there. The administration of Durrazzo was thereupon taken over by the Interna-

tional Commission of Control (see RECORD of December 1913, p. 709) while Avlona was occupied by an Italian expedition. In the interior, however, a condition of anarchy continued to prevail.—In **Servia**, the members opposed to the Radical cabinet, constituting almost half of the Skupshtina, denied its right to hold office by so small a majority, and, by continually absenting itself from the session of the Skupshtina, compelled its dissolution on June 15, and the ordering of a general election. Before the dissolution, however, a credit of nearly \$25,000,000 was granted the government for a renewal of armaments. By a concordat between the government and the Holy See, the Austrian protectorate over Roman Catholics in Servia was terminated and an independent Servian archbishopric established at Belgrade.—The assassination at Sarajevo (see *supra*, p. 730) was followed by serious riots between the Orthodox Serbs, of whom the assassin was one, and the Roman Catholic Croats and Moslem Bosniaks.—The neutrality of **Rumania** in the European struggle was believed to be endangered by the death on October 10 of King Charles, whose German sympathies alone, it was alleged, had prevented his people from throwing in their lot with the Allies in the hope of recovering from Austria-Hungary the provinces of Transylvania and Bukowina. Ferdinand, nephew of Charles, became king on October 11.

**OTHER EUROPEAN STATES**—The continued obstruction by the Landsting of the passage of the bill for the reform of the constitution of **Denmark** (see RECORD of May 1913, p. 380), was terminated by the dissolution of that body on June 9 by King Christian, and the election of sufficient government members to ensure the passage of the bill. In addition to a reduction of the minimum voting age from 30 to 25, and the extension of full political rights to women, the bill provided for sweeping changes in the basis of elections to the Landsting in the direction of greater popular control.—In October, the government of **Portugal** despatched to its African possessions two expeditionary forces, numbering 11,000 men, for defensive purposes.—In the elections in **Sweden** late in April, the Liberals lost 31 seats, 22 of which fell to the Conservatives and 9 to the Socialists.—As the German army occupied **Belgium**, (see *supra*, p. 734) the seat of government was removed successively to Antwerp, to Ostend, and finally to Havre, France. The numbers of the civil population fleeing to France, Holland, and England were estimated at over two million; while those that remained were reported, in the latter part of October, to be on the verge of starvation, owing to the destruction or consumption of all stores, and the impossibility, for both military and financial reasons, of replenishing the supply by importation. The commandeering of all farm animals by the Germans for military purposes, moreover, made virtually impossible the resumption of agriculture.

## VII. ASIA AND AFRICA

**CHINA**—On the publication on May 1 of the terms of the **new constitution** (see last RECORD, p. 384) it was seen to confer upon the president even greater powers than had been anticipated. He was specifically authorized to declare war and conclude peace, while his power over the budget and finance were limited only by the concurrence of a legislature, of which the upper house, or Council of State, was to be nominated by the president, and the lower house, or Chamber, was to be chosen partly by a system of indirect election and nomination which virtually precluded all popular influence, and partly by appointment by the president and the provincial governors; the convocation and dissolution of this legislature was, moreover, placed entirely in the hands of the president; the office of premier was abolished.—On June 20, the **Council of State** was inaugurated with great pomp—It was reported that in May a systematic restoration of the officials of the **Manchu regime** to their former places was being carried out; and this was in part admitted by the administration, which declared, however, that no return to the practices of the old régime was contemplated.—The depredations of large **bandit armies** continued, that of "White Wolf" (see last RECORD, p. 384) devastating, in May and June, large areas in the provinces of Shensi and Kansu and looting several cities. Several times, the capture of "White Wolf" was reported, but apparently incorrectly.—**Mutiny** in the army accompanied by looting and outrage manifested itself in Chili and Shansi and was only partially suppressed by the government.—The state of confusion ensuing from the impotence of the government was taken advantage of by many exiled **revolutionists** to return to their former centers of activity, and in August the government appealed to the foreign legations to prevent enemies of the government from taking refuge in foreign settlements.—In October it was rumored, moreover, that the government was again in financial straits, the proceeds of the five-power loan being nearly exhausted.—The continuance of **normal economic life** over large areas of the country in spite of political disorders was evidenced by the apparent eagerness of foreign capitalists to finance new railway construction (see *supra*, p. 727) and by the rapid prosecution by the government of domestic railway projects.

**JAPAN**—Following court proceedings against the naval officers and others accused of **corruption** in the purchase of naval supplies (see last RECORD, p. 383), Admirals Yamamoto and Saito were placed on the reserve list, because of alleged negligence, while Vice Admiral Matsumoto and Captain Swasaki, the officers directly implicated, were sentenced to prison terms.—An unexpected strike of **oil** in the Nippon Oil Company's fields in the Akita district, gave promise of so enormous a yield as to make probable the change of the country from an oil-importing to an oil-exporting basis, and the complete independence of the military and naval organization of foreign sources of supply.—The decision of the government in favor