

ous proceedings, the congress, on the 30th, adopted the following resolution by a large majority:

Resolved, That the Zionist congress firmly maintains the principle for the foundation of the colony in the Jewish fatherland, Palestine, or in that vicinity. The congress thanks Great Britain for her offer of African territory, the consideration of which, however, is terminated; and hopes that Great Britain will continue to aid in the solution of the Jewish question.

The minority, described in the dispatches as "the socialist section," thereupon withdrew. On the 31st they issued a circular address to the Jewish people protesting against their treatment during the meetings of the congress, and giving notice of their intention to form a special organization, with the view of taking over the Uganda territory.

**British politics.**

The Parliamentary paper explaining the proposed redistribution of Parliamentary seats, regarding which the Ministry recently suffered a defeat (p. 263), shows that the proposed distribution was in accordance with the following scheme:

The number of members of the House of Commons shall not be materially altered. A municipal borough or urban district with a population exceeding 65,000, not at present separately represented, shall become a separate constituency. A county or borough with a population exceeding 65,000 multiplied by the number of its members shall have an additional member for every complete 65,000 of the excess. A borough with a population of less than 18,500 shall cease to exist as a separate constituency. A county or borough with two members and a population of less than 75,000 shall (except in the case of the city of London) lose one member. A county or borough with more than two members and a population of less than 65,000 multiplied by the number of its members shall have one less member for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency. The county and the borough shall, as far as practicable, be made coextensive with the administrative county and the municipal borough respectively, but the boundaries of a borough shall not be curtailed except when the population affected is inconsiderable. In London each metropolitan borough shall be treated as if it were a borough returning the number of members returned by the present boroughs or divisions to which it most nearly corresponds.

The net result is shown in the following table:

	Gain.	Loss.
England—		
Counties .....	6 ..	8
Boroughs, London....	5 ..	—
Boroughs, outside London, including new boroughs.....	20 ..	6
	31 ..	14
	Net gain..17	
Wales—		
Counties .....	— ..	—
Boroughs, including new borough.....	1 ..	—
	— ..	—
	2 ..	1
	Net gain.. 1	
Scotland—		
Counties .....	1 ..	—
Boroughs .....	4 ..	1
	— ..	—
	5 ..	1
	Net gain.. 4	
Ireland—		
Counties .....	— ..	20
Boroughs .....	1 ..	3
	— ..	—
	1 ..	—
	Net loss..22	

**Reviving feudalism in New Foundland.**

Before the King there is supposed to be now pending for his approval, if he may not already have sanctioned it, a bill adopted by the legislature of New Foundland about two months ago, which would create intolerable feudal conditions in America. Newfoundland, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has an area of 40,200 square miles, and a population of 217,037. Although adjacent to Canada it is independent of that Dominion and holds direct Colonial relations with Great Britain. The government (inclusive of Labrador) is administered by a governor appointed by the king, and a legislative body of two houses—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The proposed feudalization referred to above began openly on the 27th of April last, according to the London (England) "Land and Labour," by the introduction by the local ministry of resolutions in the House of Assembly—

for the confirmation of a contract which, it appeared, had been made on January 12 with the "Anglo-Newfoundland Development company," promoted by "Messrs. Harmsworth, of London, England," assigning to them in perpetuity about three thousand square miles of land for the purpose of wood-pulp and paper manufacture.

The contract included amazing conditions as to the unfettered ownership of this vast area, which practically handed over the government of the region to the new company. The same day a bill embodying the contract was read a first time. Next day, April 28, it was read a second time. On May 2—the next sitting of the House—the bill was committed. On May 3 it was reported. On May 5 it was read a third time. A great public meeting of citizens was held on May 10, and passed emphatic resolutions against the bill. . . . Nevertheless, the bill was sent on to the upper house or Legislative Council, where it was read a second time on May 12, in spite of the protest and petition. On May 17 the measure was committed and reported, on May 22 recommitted for a technical alteration and again reported, and set down for third reading on May 29. On that date the third reading was deferred, and we are informed by the Colonial Office that it has not yet reached this country for the royal assent, but that the substance of the citizens' protest has been telegraphed by Sir William Macgregor, the governor. The upper basin of the Exploits river, of which it is proposed to make the Harmsworth combination absolute rulers—as we shall presently show—is a lake country more than a hundred miles long, its scenery surpassing even that of Killarney. It cuts right across the heart of the colony. The three thousand square miles included in the concession are a noble and favorite sporting and fishing country, and the deer of the great northern peninsula of Newfoundland pass across this ground twice every year when they migrate southward in the autumn and return in the spring. By fencing in the concession Messrs. Harmsworth will be able to capture almost all the deer of Newfoundland. . . . It is believed that there are valuable minerals in the concession; and these are handed over absolutely for a consideration which is little more than nominal. The Exploits river is nearly as long as the Thames, and the great region of mountain, river, lake, and forest to be handed over forever to Messrs. Harmsworth is as large as the Thames basin from London up to the headwaters near Gloucester. It includes a dozen fine lakes, one of which, Red Indian lake, is three times the length of Windermere. These lakes, and their connecting rivers, with the water power and traffic facilities appertaining to them, are handed over to the Harmsworth trust. The new Harmsworth province is now connected by rail with both east and west, the railway cutting across the Exploits river just below the ceded territory. The citizens of Newfoundland have recently had to buy back this railway from its monopolist own-