

of persons have been injured and veritable pitched battles between strikers, their sympathizers and the police have occurred at every street corner and open place in the Moabit precinct. The result of the severe repressive measures taken by the police was that scores of persons, whether participants, onlookers or mere passers-by, were bruised or wounded during the course of the evening. The correspondents of Reuter's Telegram Company, the New York Times, the New York World and the New York Sun were among the victims while watching the progress of the events from a motor car. The police swept down upon them with drawn sabers, apparently without provocation. The Reuter representative was wounded severely in both hands, while the other correspondents were badly bruised. They were saved from further injury by dashing at full speed to the nearest "first aid" station, where their wounds were bandaged. From 5 o'clock in the evening every saloon in the locality was closed by orders of the authorities. Orders also were given that windows of houses must remain closed, otherwise the police would fire, with or without provocation. Owing to the demolition of the street lamps the police carried magnesium torches, the glaring light from which heightened the effect of the riotous scenes. In spite of the strictness with which the cordons were maintained, the strikers and their sympathizers held meetings at the street corners, which in several instances caused bloody fights. The police charged furiously and beat down the workmen on every side. In this way they rode through Emdenerstrasse and Turmstrasse, which were blocked with excited crowds. Traces of the police charges were left in the dozens of persons lying severely wounded on both sidewalks. A coal wagon driven by strike-breakers under police protection was attacked, and the police replied with volleys from their revolvers. Several thousand marched in procession through the little Tiergarten, carrying a red flag. The police dashed at full gallop among the paraders, cutting down and galloping over them.

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China's First Parliamentary Chamber.

China's (pp. 685, 902) methodical advance toward constitutional government continues to develop according to program. The "assembly" announced last July (p. 614) as to meet October 3, convened on the 3rd as an Imperial Senate, and was formally opened by the Regent, Prince Chun. Of the 200 members, 100 were appointed by the throne, while the others, though chosen by the Provincial Assemblies, were not admitted until their selection had been approved by the viceroys of their respective provinces. A large parliament house is to be constructed, but in the meantime the sessions of the Senate will be conducted in the law college. Lack of room was given as the reason for the exclusion of representatives of the press from the first day's proceedings, and the same rule was applied to outsiders, not even the members of the foreign diplomatic corps being invited to be present. A general parliament is promised for 1915.

NEWS NOTES

—The Constitutional Convention for New Mexico (p. 897) met and organized on the 3d.

—The only serious cholera reports from Europe continue to come from Naples (p. 925).

—The National Municipal League will hold its next annual meeting at Buffalo, November 14 to 18.

—The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America (vol. x, pp. 660, 709) opens in Cincinnati on the 5th.

—Mrs. Martha Davis, 78 years old, the only surviving sister of John Brown, the Abolitionist, died at Bendon, Michigan, on the 28th.

—Winslow Homer, painter of American seas and American types, died at his home at Scarborough, Maine, on the 29th, in his 75th year.

—Mayor Gaynor of New York, recovered from the injuries due to his attempted assassination (p. 829), returned to his official duties on the 3rd.

—The fifth annual convention of the United Irish League at Buffalo on the 27th, was attended by John E. Redmond, T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, members of the British House of Commons (p. 926).

—According to a certificate of the State election board of Oklahoma the Constitutional amendment disfranchising Negro citizens in that State was carried by a majority of 28,221, in a total vote of 240,665.

—Rebecca Harding Davis, author of short stories and novels, and for several years an editorial writer for the New York Tribune, died on the 29th at the home of her son, Richard Harding Davis, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

—The Cuban (p. 111) elections are to be held November 1. In Havana there are five parties in the field: Liberal (Zayaists), Historic Liberal (Miguelists), Independent Liberal, (headed by General Nunez), Workingmen's, and the party of Young Cuba.

—From 150 to 300 miners are entombed and probably dead in a mine at Palau, Mexico, as a result of two explosions on the night of the 30th and the morning of the 1st. The men entombed are mostly native and Japanese miners, although the number includes several Americans.

—At the Vanderbilt cup automobile race, held at the Long Island Motor Parkway on the 1st, four persons were killed and twenty seriously injured. The killed and injured included many spectators who were run down when the racing autos crashed into the crowds lining the speedway.

—Senator La Follette is at the Rochester (Minn.) hospital for a surgical operation, which he underwent on the 4th. Reports are to the effect that eight small gallstones were removed; and that while danger will not be over for several days, the prospects for recovery are entirely satisfactory.

—Leo Tolstoy (p. 14) has published a protest against the continuance of the "Jewish Pale" (p. 564). He asserts that the regulations which confine the Jews of Russia to a restricted district, are not only absurd and ineffectual, but that they vio-