

in the Forbidden City, and later the Imperial family shall reside in the summer palace, ten miles outside of Peking.

Fourth—The Emperor may observe the sacrifices at his ancestral tombs and temples, which will be protected by Republican soldiers.

Fifth—The great tomb of the late Emperor, Kwang-Su, will be completed and the funeral ceremony fittingly observed at the Republic's expense.

Sixth—The palace attendants may be retained, but the number of eunuchs cannot be increased.

Seventh—The Emperor's property will be protected by the Republic.

Eighth—The imperial guards will be governed by the army board, the Republic paying their salaries.

A point of contention, as to whether the Throne shall be perpetuated or will terminate with the death of the present Emperor, is not mentioned. Pledges are given by the Republicans for the protection of the nobility. Mongols, Manchus, Mohammedans and Tibetans are promised by the Republicans that they shall have rights and privileges similar to the Chinese. The Manchus' pensions are to continue until the state finds employment for them. Restrictions of occupations and dwelling locations will be abolished, and religious liberty is to be accorded.



The Throne's final edicts were signed by only one cabinet minister besides Yuan Shi Kai, which indicated that five cabinet places were vacant. It is expected that several, if not all of these places will be filled by leading Republican officials, thus creating a coalition government from the late Imperial group at Peking, led by Yuan Shi Kai, and the Republican group at Nanking, led by President Sun Yat Sen. [See current volume, page 132.]



Elections in New Zealand.

The "second ballots" in the New Zealand elections have left the Liberal ministry, which has been in power nearly twenty years, with an almost vanished majority. The figures as reported by New Zealand papers are:

Government	31	Independent	5
Opposition	37	Labor	4

On a vote of "no confidence" most of the Labor and Independent members will, it is expected, support the Liberals; but it is generally admitted that no ministry will be able to command a working majority.



One of the big surprises of the elections was the defeat of the Hon. George Fowlds, in Grey Lynn, by a Socialist candidate who was second at the first ballot. With the help of the Opposition, he was elected at the second ballot by a margin of 31 votes in a poll of over 6,000. The absolute ma-

jority system of voting, which made second ballots necessary in 30 constituencies, seems to have caused a good deal of dissatisfaction on both sides. Speaking after the elections, Mr. Fowlds said: "If the new parliament could only unite to pass into law a proportional system of representation, and then dissolve, it would make itself memorable in the history of New Zealand." In a more general discussion of the political situation, Mr. Fowlds is reported as saying:

The condition of parties gives one no hope of a stable government, except by means of political deals and intrigues which would be dangerous to the country. Personally, I am neither sad nor downhearted at the result of my own election contest, nor at the result of the elections generally. I intend to join at once with others in organizing a real Labour-Liberal party on the democratic basis.



On the question of national prohibition 255,262 votes were polled in the affirmative and 203,201 in the negative. At the first elections more interest was taken in the prohibition issue than in the election of members of the House of Representatives. One of our correspondents reports that an increase in the tax on land values was advocated by a larger number of candidates than ever before.



Socialism in the German Reichstag.

A trial of Socialist strength occurred on the 9th in the German Reichstag at Berlin over the election of the president of that body. August Bebel, Socialist leader, received 175 votes—65 more than the strength of his party, and was defeated by only 21 votes, his successful adversary being Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Centrists (Catholic). The first vice-presidency actually went to a Socialist, Philipp Scheideman, who received 188 to only 174 for the Conservative candidate, Christian Dietrich. Dr. Hermann S. Paasche, National Liberal leader, was elected second vice-president. It was reported on the 9th that the president had said he would resign in consequence of the election of a Socialist as vice-president, but this report has not been verified.



Home Rule for Ireland.

At a large public meeting in Belfast, Ireland, on the 8th, Winston Churchill, of the British ministry, outlined the Ministerial plans for home rule in Ireland. Belfast is a city in Ulster, the heart of that Conservative Ireland where old religious and Orange animosities survive with bitterness; and it was currently reported that Mr. Churchill would be mobbed if he appeared. A spectacular touch was given the affair by quotations from Churchill's father, who in a speech in Belfast against the Gladstone home rule measure of a