

Bundesrath and the upper houses of the State legislatures; abolition of the standing army and creation of a national guard; responsibility of the cabinets to the Parliaments; election of all officers by popular vote; initiative, referendum, recall, and per capita representation to all legislative bodies; nationalization of all means of production; heavier taxation of the great fortunes and incomes; manhood suffrage and ballot for women; abolition of indirect taxes and of the duties on the necessities of life; shortening of hours of labor by law; prohibition of child labor; stringent women labor laws; compulsory better safety devices; creation of industrial courts on broader lines; improved inspection of industrial plants and home industries; home rule for municipalities.



### China.

The position of the Manchu dynasty becomes every day more untenable. Peking is threatened by the Republicans, still at long distance. It was reported on the 12th that the Manchu princes had resolved to retire from Peking to Jehol, about 120 miles northeast of Peking, where they usually spend the summer months. A formal abdication of the throne is regarded as pending. President Sun Yat Sen continues to state that he will resign the Presidency when the Manchu dynasty is ousted and peace is restored. Within a few days the old National Assembly which elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen President of the Republic will be dissolved. A Senate will then be convened, consisting of three representatives from each Province, each of whom will have a vote. The quorum has been settled at thirty-three. Twenty Senators have arrived at Nanking. The Provinces of Shen-Si and Shan-Si, in the northern part of China proper, have been from early in the revolution the seat of grave disorders. Reports relate that during the time of disorder from 8,000 to 10,000 Manchus have been massacred in these two Provinces.



American troops are being sent from the Philippines to China to share with Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan in the protection of the foreign-owned Peking railway.



### Persia.

W. Morgan Shuster, late Treasurer-General of Persia, is reported as safely embarked on the Black Sea, en route for Paris by way of Batoum and Constantinople. His authority and office Mr. Shuster transferred before leaving to F. S. Cairns, an American associate, to be in turn transferred to a commission composed of four Persians and the Belgian ex-director of customs, as previously arranged for. Mr. Cairns has cabled to the United States that Mr. Mornard has forcibly taken possession of the treasury offices, ignoring the rest of the commission, and that the cowed,

reactionary ministry has acquiesced. The American employes in the treasury offices have refused to work under Mr. Mornard, but they are in doubt as to whether their contract rights to the salaries they were to receive for three years will be recognized. [See current volume, page 37.]



### Foreign Unrest.

Outside of China and Persia—both passing through crises—China undoubtedly to greater self-government, Persia apparently to foreign enslavement—the political world seems restless. Cabinets are dissolving and being replaced, and little nations furnish more revolutions than usual.



In France the Cailloux ministry was forced out on the 10th over its inability successfully to deny that the Franco-German Moroccan treaty of a few months ago had been secretly negotiated by French and German financiers with reference to railroad concessions in the Congo, the Kameruns and Morocco. Senator Raymond Poincare responded favorably to President Fallières' request that he should try to form a new ministry, and on the 13th its chief members were announced, including Aristide Briand as minister of justice, Leon Bourgeois as minister of labor, Alexander Millerand as minister of war, Theophile Delcasse as minister of marine, L. L. Klotz as minister of finance, Jules Steeg as minister of the interior, and Jean Dupuy as minister of public works. Including as it does some of the greatest statesmen of modern France, the ministry is regarded as an unusually powerful one. It represents the Republican Union, to which Mr. Poincare belongs, the Democratic Left, the Socialist Radicals, the Radical Left and the Socialist Republicans. The platform of the ministry includes electoral reform, and the quick ratification of the Franco-German agreement in regard to Morocco and the French Congo, despite its history, which will permit of the speedy organization of the longed for French protectorate over Morocco. [See vol. xiv, pages 229, 419, 1146, 1285; current volume, page 39.]



In Spain the Canalejas ministry was forced out on the 14th over the question of the King's exercise of clemency toward a rioter convicted of murder at the time of the general strike in Valencia last September. The trial of the strikers was seized upon by the Radicals as a weapon with which to attack the Government. Premier Canalejas advised the King to exercise clemency in the case of six other prisoners, but stood for the death sentence for Chato Chuqueta. So great an outcry was raised that the King commuted the death sentence, and Canalejas resigned, admitting a political error. Upon the request of the King, how-