

which gives him the power to name the price of it. Mr. Morgan is at the head of combinations that, among them, possess virtual monopolies of the iron, coal and copper mines, which exempts them from the influence of competition as a modifier of price. But the great majority of manufacturers, merchants, and business men generally, have no shelter in monopoly. Their prices are regulated by the degree of the stress of competition among themselves for whatever amount of business there may be.

Having these obvious facts clearly in mind, let us suppose a case: Suppose a demand for an advance in wages on the part of the workmen in the employ of the monopolists—the advance may be granted, and the cost recovered from the consumer, if the traffic will bear it. Suppose that now a manufacturer, buying his raw materials from the monopoly, and necessarily paying whatever price is demanded, and selling his finished product in competition with all the world, be confronted with a demand for an advance in the wages of his workmen—can he grant the demand and recover from the consumer? No! Can he recover from the monopoly in a lessened price for raw materials? No! Is not, then, the private manufacturer between the upper millstone, the monopolist of nature—raw materials,—and the nether millstone, the cost of labor?

My dear Mr. Private Manufacturer, you are most certainly in a very close corner! But you do not know it yet. The monopolist is not yet ready to show you just where you stand. It is to the interest of monopoly that you, "good, easy man," should continue for some time longer to imagine yourself a permanent beneficiary of the new regime. All the mineral lands are not yet monopolized. When they shall become so there will remain no longer any necessity for restraint on the part of the monopolist of nature. All access to nature (raw materials) being secured, how can the private manufacturer avoid becoming the mere agent of the monopolist?

If I own all the mines I will name the price that you must pay for materials—and I will charge "all that the traffic will bear." I will not

charge so much but that the ablest manufacturers will be able to buy, and continue in business, because that would be against my interest. But I will charge so much that the less able will be compelled to retire from the field, their business passing into the hands of the brighter, more capable and energetic; and I will compel these to exert their most strenuous abilities in my service—weeding out the weaker ones by stress of competition—a competition that never touches, but ever serves, me, because, thus, they that buy the raw materials of me are they that can pay the highest price for it—and live!

And now what? Why, the inventive and administrative genius of the world is at my service. Not a wheel of industry shall turn till it shall have paid my price for the privilege! Of what use is invention except it be impressed on material? And since the mines are mine, I can and will play one inventor against another till they yield up to me the greater part of the value of their genius.

By the power vested in me as owner of the iron, coal and copper mines, I will build up in the modern world a condition of universal "prosperity"—full employment for all; men, women and children,—that shall equal the "prosperity" of ancient Egypt—and be a good deal like it!—for, my power as the monopolist of access to nature's deposits of raw materials is as much greater than was that of Khufu as the intelligence of the business man of to-day is higher than that of the ancient Egyptian slave!

There is but one thing that I fear, and that is, that, some day, the people will conclude that it would not be dishonorable to tax my precious mineral lands as heavily as they tax their own values! But the common people are very jealous of their honor. Besides, they have, thus far, deferred to such men as I, and my class, as to what is honorable. And we have always been, and shall always be, glad to serve them in an advisory capacity! What the world demands, and what we insist upon, is "honest" money and "honest" taxation. So long as these remain, Egyptian "prosperity" will continue.

EDWARD HOWELL PUTNAM.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, June 18.

Details of the Servian revolution, which we were barely able to mention last week (p. 152), have been reported abundantly since, though without much agreement. Late in the afternoon of the 10th the Servian troops at Belgrade appear to have been got in readiness for the revolt. Detachments were ordered to surround the houses of the king's ministers; and the 6th regiment of the line, under Col. Maschin (whose brother was the queen's first husband), was ordered to surround the palace. Other troops were placed under orders to suppress any outbreak that might be made in behalf of the king. It is explained that the intention of the organizers of this movement was to secure the person of King Alexander, force him to send away Queen Draga, his wife, together with her two brothers (the elder of whom was understood to be her choice as successor to Alexander upon the throne), and in case of his refusal, to demand his abdication. Should the king prove obdurate throughout, he was to have been placed under arrest in the palace. This explanation is not regarded, however, as harmonizing altogether with the facts.

About 2 o'clock in the morning of the 11th Col. Maschin appeared with a small party at the palace gates. He and his party were challenged by the palace guards, who refused to obey the orders of Col. Naumovitch, one of the revolutionists though the king's adjutant, to admit them. Thereupon Col. Maschin brought up a company of his regiment, which killed the captain of the guard, overcame his men and entered the palace. The palace servants were made prisoners as fast as they appeared, and at every door soldiers were stationed with orders to shoot down anyone offering resistance. In consequence of this order several guards were bayoneted, and the Queen's youngest brother was shot.

The King having barricaded himself within his apartments, Col. Maschin burst open the barred and bolted doors with dynamite, whereupon Col. Naumovitch and another military officer entered. King Alexander faced them in the middle of the room, holding a revolver in his hand.

Upon demanding the reason for the intrusion he was offered a paper by Col. Naumovitch, who said:

We demand your Majesty's signature to this paper. It contains a promise on your part to break with the woman Draga. This woman of ill repute has brought disgrace upon your house and the nation. Failing in this you must abdicate.

The King stepped back towards the bed, and, aiming deliberately, killed Col. Naumovitch with a shot through the head.

As Col. Naumovitch fell, Queen Draga burst into the room. She was followed immediately by her eldest brother, who had fought his way to the spot. Here he came face to face with Col. Maschin, who instantly killed him with a pistol shot. Both the King and Queen then rushed from the room into the wardrobe where they were killed. The immediate circumstances of their death are not yet reliably ascertained. Meantime shooting went on elsewhere in the palace until its defenders had been overwhelmed and all the objects of the assault killed. In other parts of the city the King's ministers were killed in their own houses by the soldiery. By 3:30 in the morning all was over.

A meeting of the leading revolutionists was now held outside the palace, at which Mr. Avakumovitch was selected to head a provisional ministry formed of adherents of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, grandson of the Servian patriot of 1801-12, known as Black George. This new ministry forthwith issued the following proclamation:

Certain differences which arose at court have led to the intervention of the army, and a conflict in which the king and queen lost their lives. With a view to maintaining order in the country at the present moment—difficult and fateful—the representatives of all the political parties have hastened to come to an understanding and form a provisional government in order to reestablish the constitution, existing before March 23, 1903, and to reassemble the representatives elected under the constitution of April 6, 1901. At a sitting to be held June 15 the national representatives will elect a sovereign and assume control of the situation. According to the reports received up to the present from the civil and military authorities, order has not been disturbed in any part of the country and the government will take steps to maintain it. The gov-

ernment feels convinced that by acting thus it will insure for the new order of things the sympathies of all the European powers.

Attached to this proclamation were the signatures of Jovan Avakumovics, as premier; Ljubonur Kalievics, as foreign minister; Stojan Protics, as minister of the interior; Georg Genshics, as minister of commerce; Gen. Jorvan Alanzokvics, as minister of war; Vogislav Velikovics, as minister of finance; Col. Alexander Maschin, as minister of public works; and Ljumbomir Schiokovecs, as minister of justice.

The kingdom of Serbia, in which this revolution occurred, is one of the Balkan states (vol. v, p. 728). It is mainly an agricultural country and has a population of about 2,400,000 within an area of 19,050 square miles. Belgrade, its capital, has about 60,000 inhabitants. Originally Turkish territory it became a principality tributary to Turkey, as the result of a war lasting from 1815 to 1829, which was the climax to a series of insurrections dating back to its subjugation by the Turks in 1459. By the terms of the treaty of peace, signed September 14, 1829, Milosch Todorovic Obrenovic, the leader of the insurrection of 1815-29, was acknowledged as Prince of Serbia. Compelled to abdicate in 1836, he was restored in 1858 and the princely office made hereditary in his family. In 1878, by the Berlin treaty in settlement of the war between Russia and Turkey (vol. v, p. 728), Serbia was raised to the grade of an independent kingdom, the proclamation being made by Prince Milan Obrenovitch IV., who became King Milan I, March 6, 1882.

Under the constitution of the Servian kingdom, adopted by the Great National Assembly in 1888, the executive power was vested in the King and a council of eight ministers, while the legislative power was placed with the king and the national assembly called the "Skupschtina." There was also a senate or council of state, a permanent body empowered to consider and formulate legislative projects. This constitution was abrogated in 1894 by King Alexander, the chief victim of last week's revolution. He revived the constitution of the principality known as the constitution of 1869. The power of the king was thereby increased. He acquired the appointment of one-

third of the members of the national assembly, while the other two-thirds became elective under a restrictive system of non-secret voting.

In April, 1901, King Alexander granted a new constitution. After entailing the succession to the throne upon his direct descendants of either sex, this constitution provided for a national assembly (Narodna Skupschtina) composed of 132 deputies elected by a restricted suffrage, and for a Senate of 51 members composed of the heir apparent, the Archbishop of Belgrade, the Bishop of Nisch, 30 life members appointed by the king, and 18 members elected from senatorial districts. Legislative authority was vested in these two houses and the king, while executive power was vested in the king and a council of eight ministers. In addition the king was authorized to appoint a state council of 15 senators, to have comprehensive judicial powers. This is the constitution that was suspended by King Alexander March 23, 1903, and which was revived by the revolutionists in their proclamation of a provisional government as quoted above.

The present difficulties in Serbia, to the extent that their source may be dynastic, date back to the beginning of the last century. In 1801, nearly 30 years before the triumph of Obrenovic's insurrection against Turkey, a successful revolt was begun by George Czerny, whose Turkish name was Karadjordje, or Karageorge, which means Black George. In the early part of 1806 Karageorge routed the Turks at the rivers Drina and Morawa; and later in the year, assisted by Russia, he captured Belgrade. After the treaty of Slobosje, July 8, 1808, having been elected governor by the Servian people, he was recognized by the Sultan of Turkey as Prince of Servia. But when Napoleon invaded Russia in 1812 the czar was no longer able to protect Karageorge's principality, and the Turks again subjugated it, forcing him to take refuge in Russia. He returned in 1817, during the Obrenovic insurrection, and was murdered at the instigation, it is said, of Prince Milosch Obrenovic. His son, Alexander Karageorgevitch, was elected Prince of Servia in 1842, upon the deposition in 1839, noted above, of Prince Milosch; but as Alexander gave Russia no assistance in the

Crimean War he was in turn deposed in 1858 and the Obrenovitch dynasty restored to the Servian throne.

The fourth prince of Obrenovic's line; father of the king killed in the present Servian revolution, became notorious as Milan I. He was a grandson of Jefrem, half brother of the founder of the dynasty, and was born August 22, 1854. After the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch III., June 20, 1868, his succession was confirmed by the Servian National Assembly, and on the 22d of August, 1872, he was crowned as Prince Milan Obrenovitch IV. October 17, 1875, he married Natalie Keschko, daughter of a Russian colonel, from whom he was divorced October 24, 1888. As narrated above he had become King Milan I., under the treaty of Berlin, by proclamation made March 6, 1882. But the Servians were outraged by his personal conduct as well as his pro-Austrian policy, which offended Russia, and he was compelled to abdicate March 6, 1889. Upon abdicating, King Milan proclaimed his son Alexander, born August 14, 1876, as king under a regency to continue until the boy should be 18 years of age, he himself becoming commander-in-chief of the army.

Without waiting the full period of the regency, Alexander I. took the royal authority into his own hands April 13, 1893, when he was still under 17. Early in 1900 he married Draga Maschin, a former lady-in-waiting to his mother. This marriage, because of Madame Maschin's reputation, was extremely offensive; and both the prime minister and ex-King Milan resigned. The latter died a year later. Soon thereafter, April 6, 1901, Alexander proclaimed the new constitution, described above as the constitution of 1901, and the first elections took place in August. They resulted in returning to the lower house 84 Radicals (pro-Russia), 16 Independent Radicals (pro-Russia), 26 Progressives (pro-Austria), and 6 Liberals (pro-Russia). Of the 30 senators appointed by the king 11 were Radicals, 10 Progressives, 4 Liberals and 5 neutrals. This is the present political complexion of the two houses, although many alterations in the ministry have since taken place. These ministerial alterations have been due to complications caused by the change in foreign policy from

pro-Austrian to pro-Russian, and have had reference among other things to the personal origin, history and reputation of Queen Draga, which seem to have interfered with social relationships between the Servian and the Russian courts. Toward the close of 1902 Alexander was reported to have come to the conclusion that the pro-Russian policy of the Servian leaders was a mistake and to have determined to establish a strong military regime. Apparently in pursuance of this determination he suspended the constitution on the 23d of March, 1903, and the revolution of last week has resulted.

In response to the revolutionary proclamation quoted above, the senate and the lower house of Servia met on the 15th. Upon assembling they listened to a statement signed by all the provisional ministers, which reviewed the events of the past week, beginning with the killing of the King and Queen, and referred the situation to the houses. They then proceeded to church and upon returning to the white and gold room of the palace were addressed by the premier who advised them that they had now to elect a king. A Radical deputy of the name of Neschics thereupon moved that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch (grandson of Black George of the first independence, 1801-12, and son of Alexander Karageorgevitch, of the period of the Obrenovitch abdication, 1839-58) be elected King of Servia. The name of each member was called in turn, and with absolute unanimity Karageorgevitch was chosen. His election was announced to the people by the provisional minister of justice, Schiokovics, who shouted from the balcony overlooking the masses assembled in the street:

Peter, the first of the dynasty of the Karageorgevitches, is your new king. You are congratulated upon the unanimous vote of your representatives.

As soon as he was notified of his election, Karageorgevitch accepted the office by telegraph in the following message from Geneva, Switzerland:

The splendid proofs of devotion from my beloved people, my faithful army, and patriotic government have deeply touched me. From the bottom of a true Servian heart I thank Providence, which has vouchsafed me, by God's mercy and through his will, to ascend the throne of my famous ancestors. I beg you, the premier, and your colleagues in the government, to accept

my royal acknowledgment, with the assurance of my particular good will.

Before the election described above a conference of army officers had demanded of the senators and representatives that (1) the form of government must not be changed; (2) the names of the revolutionary leaders must not be revealed nor the nature of the role they played in the revolution; (3) no officer must accept any reward for the services he rendered his country in the removal of King Alexander; and (4) no officer who is arrested shall appear before the courts in military uniform. These demands were acceded to by a caucus of senators and representatives, and when the two houses met they adopted resolutions of general amnesty. At the caucus just mentioned the questions of a constitution and of a king were also passed upon. The military element having insisted upon having a monarchy, all discussion of the desirability of a republic was suppressed and the adherents of a republican form of government were compelled to fall back on other proposals, such as supporting Prince Mirko of Montenegro and King Peter's son, George. A wordy battle is reported to have raged long, and means more effective than eloquence are said to have been employed to persuade the opposing elements into acquiescence. As to a constitution, it was decided by the caucus to adopt the more liberal one of 1888 which Alexander had abrogated in 1894, and for which he had afterward substituted that of 1901 only to abrogate it in 1903.

A message to Karageorgevitch from the Czar of Russia is unqualified in its congratulations. It reads:

Learning that the Senate and the Skupschtina had formally proclaimed you King of Servia, I venture to express to your majesty sincere wishes for the prosperity of your country and the hope that God may come to your assistance in the enterprise you have undertaken for the happiness of your people.

The Emperor of Austria also congratulates the new king, but with a note that must sound discordant:

His Majesty, the King of Servia: In acknowledging the friendly notification of your accession to the throne I desire to assure you without delay of my complete sympathy and wishes that you may have a long and happy reign. May it be vouchsafed to your majesty

to carry out successfully the noble mission devolved upon you by restoring peace, quite and esteem to your unhappy land, so sorely visited by a succession of internal storms, and by raising it again after the severe fall which it recently sustained in the eyes of the civilized world through the heinous and universally reprobated crime. Your majesty may rely on my support and friendship in executing this task and you may be convinced that it will always be my heartfelt desire, as it is your own, to maintain and strengthen the friendly and neighborly relations which have existed so long between our two countries.

Italy is the only other Power which has as yet recognized the new king.

The German elections, the approach of which was announced and the character of the campaign described last week (p. 152), came off on the 16th and a great victory was won by the Socialist party. Though full election returns are not yet at hand, this party has probably raised its representation in the Reichstag to 80, and its total vote to nearly 3,000,000. It is known positively that 53 seats have been gained by the party. The most pronounced Socialist local success was in Essen, Krupp's town, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,400 to 22,705. The Centrist party increased its vote there from 20,103 to 35,864. In Saxony the Socialists win 18 seats out of 23, and for the remaining 5 they have polled enough votes to entitle them to contest at the second elections. They polled 100,000 votes over all other parties in the Saxon kingdom. The Berliner Tageblatt accounts for the general result by the influence of the food question, and accepts it as a disapproval of the new tariff law. The programme upon which the Socialists made the campaign was as follows:

- (1) One vote for every adult man and woman; a holiday to be election day; payment of members;
- (2) The government to be responsible to parliament; local self-government; referendum;
- (3) Introduction of the militia system;
- (4) Freedom of speech and freedom of the press;
- (5) Equality of man and woman before the law;
- (6) Disestablishment of the churches;
- (7) Undenominational schools, with compulsory attendance and gratuitous tuition;
- (8) Gratuitousness of legal proceedings;
- (9) Gratuitous medical attendance and burial; and
- (10) Progressive income tax and succession duty.

The returns reported up to 11 o'clock at night on the 17th from 204 districts gave the following results:

Socialists	53
Centrists	82
Conservatives	30
Alsations	6
National liberals.....	6
Free conservatives.....	6
Independents	3
Poles	14
Scattering	4

In 177 other districts it was certain at that time that second elections would be necessary, no candidate having received a majority over all as required by the German election law. This accounts for 381 districts out of the 397, leaving 16 still to be heard from.

In France the Senate adopted a bill on the 12th, by a vote of 220 to 45, which would reduce the term of military service from three years to two. This is to redeem one of the principal pledges of the ministerial programme made at the last elections. The financial budget for 1904 was laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th. It estimates a deficit of \$1,162,000. To meet this the finance minister opposes the issuance of bonds or the imposition of new taxation, and what he proposes is to renounce the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, thus permitting the restoration of the duties on Brazilian coffee, and to reach the wealthy classes with income taxes, one feature of which is a tax on tenants of 4 per cent. on the rent they pay.

The protection question raised by Mr. Chamberlain (p. 150) had another day in the British parliament on the 15th, this time in the House of Lords. The Chamberlain scheme was attacked by Viscount Goschen, Liberal-Unionist, in a strong free trade speech. Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, while he spoke cautiously, showed a leaning toward Mr. Chamberlain's ideas; but the Duke of Devonshire's speech was regarded as leaning the other way. On the 17th the same subject was again before the Commons. The Liberals moved to adjourn in order to obtain further light upon the position of the ministry on the preferential tariff question, the governor of New South Wales having telegraphed Secretary Chamberlain an endorsement of the policy indicated by himself and Premier Bal-

four in their recent speeches. Opposing this motion Mr. Balfour said he had nothing to withdraw and denied that he had raised false hopes in the colonies. The only thing that might make the colonies regard their hopes as false, he said, would be if the opposition came to power and carried out their implied intention to abandon the colonies to the trade discriminations of the whole world. Chamberlain followed, saying that Balfour expressed the opinion of the whole ministry when he said the colonies ought to be secured in their right to enter into closer fiscal relations with the mother country. He added: "We contemplate a policy of closer trade relations between them and ourselves." It is believed that these speeches forecast a reorganization of the ministry along the lines of Chamberlain's policy. Balfour defied the Liberals to move a vote of want of confidence. The motion to adjourn was defeated by 252 to 132.

The House of Commons went into committee of the whole on the 15th for the consideration of the Irish land purchase bill (p. 38). This work was expected to consume considerable time. The question of fixing a minimum price is regarded as being one of the most vital and most contentious points of the bill. Generally speaking, the landlords favor a fixed minimum price, and the tenants desire to be in a position to secure their holdings at the market value, unaffected by any statutory limit as to price. On the 16th an amendment offered by John Redmond, which sought to abolish the minimum price at which the landlord may sell, even though landlord and tenant might agree to a lower price, was discussed. The ministry opposing it the amendment was defeated by 41 votes.

On the American side of the Atlantic labor strikes are holding public attention. The most notable new one is that of the hotel and restaurant waiters at Chicago. It began on the 4th in a demand for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of the waiters' union, and spread by degrees through hotels, restaurants and clubs. Offers of arbitration were made by the employers' union, but the waiters refused to submit the question of unionism to arbitration. They also refused to deal with the employers' union as a body, on the ground that it affiliated with an or-