

of doing against private employers. Mr. Simyan, the hated under-secretary of posts and telegraphs, who still holds his office, stated on behalf of the government, on the evening of the 6th: "I declare in my own name and the name of the government that were the syndicate formed today a thousand times as powerful as it ever will be, we would never recognize its existence, never receive its delegates, nor enter into relations for discussion with its officers, members, or any person representing it." On the 7th, the Attorney General brought proceedings in the tribunal of the Seine for the dissolution of the "syndicate." On the 8th, seven suspended postmen were summoned before the council of discipline on a charge of attacking the government and parliament. Though only two of the five members of the council were present, the dismissal of the postmen from the service was recommended. Acting on this recommendation, Mr. Simyan dismissed the men. There is now a lull until the case of these seven men can be brought up in the Chamber of Deputies.

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Order Restored in Turkey.

The new Sultan, Mehmed V, has shown considerable strength of character for a man who has lived for thirty-three years in seclusion. On the 4th he declared to the Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, in regard to the executions ordered by the military court (p. 446) after the entry of the Constitutionalists into Constantinople (p. 418): "I am willing faithfully to respect the constitution, but I also desire that my rights and prerogatives be respected. My surprise was very great on hearing that no amnesty had been accorded on the occasion of my accession, contrary to all preceding usages, and that instead fetes had been held and the population had contemplated the spectacle of the hanging corpses of those executed without my knowledge and whose sentences had not been submitted to me for my sanction, forgetful of the fact that I possess the right of pardon. I insist that in the future there shall be no repetition of this." On the 5th, Hilmi Pasha became Grand Vizier in place of Tewfik Pasha, whose resignation was reported last week (p. 446). The state claims the fortune of the deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid. By the 8th, \$7,500,000 had been found in the treasure boxes of the Yildiz Kiosk, and papers had been found indicating that Abdul Hamid has also on deposit in Germany, England, France and the United States, upward of \$15,000,000 more. The Bank of England is reported to have positively refused to give up to the Young Turks the cash it holds on deposit for the deposed Sultan, and it is presumed that other banks will do the same. This action is important as a precedent, in view of the well-known fact that other European rulers have large amounts on deposit in banks outside of their respective countries. A

son of Abdul Hamid, Burnhen Edin, is reported as planning an uprising among the Albanians for the restoration of his father to power. The new Sultan, Mehmed V, on the 10th fulfilled the ancient ceremonial observances that set the seal upon his succession to the rulership of the Ottoman Empire. For the first time Christians were admitted to the ceremony, in a tiny mosque, of girding the ancient sword of Osman upon a new Sultan. The succeeding forms are described as being a strange combination of Oriental custom and Occidental civilization. Standing upright in an open carriage just new from Paris, in the square in front of the Ayoub mosque, Mehmed raised on high with dignified gesture the ancient sword worn by thirty-four of his ancestors. By this immemorial act he took possession of the Ottoman Empire. Then there followed an outburst of shouting from the people massed beyond the lines of the surrounding troops, together with a fanfare of trumpets and a rattle of musketry as the soldiers fired a salute; but above all this noise rose sharp and clear voices of a chorus of school-boys chanting Midhat Pasha's "Hymn of Liberty."

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The government has sent a military commission to Adana, the chief seat of the Christian massacres (p. 446). The commission has been instructed to try under martial law the civilians and soldiers responsible for the murders and destruction. They are to determine also whether the provincial governor and the commander of the local troops were negligent. Relief work has also been inaugurated in the suffering province. It was announced on the 9th that \$150,000 had been sent thither, also physicians; and that the Agricultural Bank of Constantinople had arranged to loan \$75,000, without interest, to the farmers of the province, to aid them in planting new crops.

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The Shah of Persia Restores Constitutionalism.

It will be remembered that in November the Shah revoked the Constitution granted to Persia by his father, and ratified by himself, and abrogated the Assembly (vol. xi, p. 831). Yielding to pressure from Great Britain and Russia, as well as to the continued popular demand of the Nationalists (p. 419), on the 5th the Shah proclaimed a new constitution. At the Shah's request a Liberal cabinet has been formed under the leadership of Said-ed-Dowleh, who becomes foreign minister. Elections to a new Assembly are to be held shortly, and the Assembly is expected to meet at Teheran on July 19.

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Maladministration of the Congo Free State in the Courts.

The question of the maladministration of the Congo Free State under the suzerainty of King