

or modern, where democracy has prevailed for a longer period."

Commenting on this article of Professor Chatterjee, "The Empire," an Anglo-Indian daily of Calcutta, says (in a leader in its issue of August 13th):

"One of the commonest sayings about India, as about other Oriental countries, is, that it does not want self-government. What the Oriental wants, we are told, is a Master; and when we ask why he should want a Master any more than do Western peoples, the only answer is that it is the nature of the beast, and there is an end of it. This line of argument is much less frequently heard nowadays than it used to be, but there are probably many peoples who would be surprised to learn that between two and three thousand years ago the form of government in India was as a general rule either democratic or oligarchic. Republics seem to have been the rule rather than the exception. The facts cited by the "Modern Review" upset the complaisant theories about absolute despotism which is so often alleged to be the ideal government for Oriental peoples. It hardly required this eye-opener to down the old notions about the inherent inability of certain races to govern themselves; but Professor Chatterjee has done well to remind us of these hard facts, which are testified to by the most renowned Orientalists in the world."

Surely the facts and considerations referred to above may well give pause to Englishmen or Americans or others who are accustomed to speak glibly of Oriental peoples, including the people of India, as requiring despotic governments, and as unfit for self-rule or representative institutions.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before, continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, October 11, 1910.

Republican Portugal.

The little ancient Kingdom of Portugal (p. 829), of glorious history, southwestern neighbor of Spain, has been suffering from increasing corruption in the management of its affairs and an intolerable public debt. Dissatisfaction and general unrest brought about the assassination of the late King Carlos I, and his eldest son, Luis Philip, in 1908 (vol. x, pp. 1068, 1091). The King's younger son, Manuel, a youth of eighteen years, succeeded to the throne, and a compromise situation was patched up.

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Rumors of an impending revolution in Portugal

have been current in Europe for many months. Dr. Alfonso Costa, one of the Republican leaders, is credited with having announced at the end of August: "We have given King Manuel notice to quit. The coming revolution will be a kindly affair. We shall kill the least possible number of persons." Actual insurrection was probably hastened by the murder by a military officer on the 3rd of Professor Bombarda, a valued Republican and anti-clerical leader. On the morning of the 4th such of the troops in the capital city of Lisbon as were known by the Republican leaders to be in sympathy with the Republican movement, were got into commanding positions, in perfect order, and a struggle with the troops loyal to the King began. Two battleships in the harbor sided with the Republicans, and aided by shelling the royal palace. The loyal troops, few in number, after fighting through the streets during a day and night, gradually surrendered and joined forces with the Republicans. The killed on both sides are officially estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. King Manuel and his mother, Queen Amelie, and his grandmother, the aged Queen Maria Pia, with her son, the Duke of Oporto, fled—first to the palace of Cintra, outside of Lisbon, and then to a yacht which carried them to British protection at Gibraltar.

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By the 5th Lisbon was entirely in the hands of the Republicans, and the inhabitants were parading the streets singing the Portuguese Marseillaise. The Republican leaders insisted upon the maintenance of perfect order, and upon the inviolability of life and private and public property. A provisional government was formed with Theophile Braga as provisional President. Mr. Braga has been professor of literature at the college at Lisbon. The chief points in the Government's program are reported to be the following:

1. The development of public instruction and national defenses on land and sea.
2. Administrative decentralization.
3. Colonial autonomy.
4. To guarantee fundamental liberties by judicial power.
5. Expulsion of monks and nuns.
6. Obligatory civil registration.
7. Lay instruction.
8. Separation of church and state.
9. The strengthening of the credit and finances of the country.

By the 7th Lisbon had fully recovered herself. The Republican flag of red and green was fluttering on nearly every building and from every vehicle; the streets were thronged with promenaders, including a good sprinkling of tourists with guide-books in hand; shops and offices had been reopened and business generally had been resumed. The provisional Government issued a decree of exile against the royal family and claimed to have re-

ceived the final adhesions of the military divisions stationed in the provinces. In Oporto, the second city of the country, the republic was definitely established without a struggle. The populace received the proclamation with enthusiasm, and the general commanding the local troops obeyed the instructions of the provisional Government. An official decree ordering all religious bodies in Portugal to leave the country in twenty-four hours, was promulgated on the 8th. Monks and nuns were to be allowed to return to their families if they would renounce their orders.

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The provisional President, Mr. Braga, expressed to the correspondent of the Associated Press on the 7th, his desire that it should be understood that the Revolution has no military or personal aim, but, like those in Brazil and Turkey, is purely the outcome of philosophical ideas. "Altogether," says another Associated Press dispatch, this "appears to have been one of the quickest, cleanest, and most business-like revolutions of modern times."

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British Politics.

What is regarded as a Tory keynote was sounded by Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader in British politics (pp. 924, 947) in a speech at Edinburgh on the 7th. It is reported to have been deeply disappointing to the anti-land tax and pro-customs tax elements of his party, and as foreshadowing a possible break in the party ranks. What the "insurgent" Tories are reported as clamoring for is a fighting program in favor of tariff protection and the repeal of the Lloyd George land value taxes.

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The Independence Party in New York.

When the Independence League of the State of New York (p. 946) met at Cooper Union, New York city, on the 5th, it was expected that it would nominate the Republican candidate, Henry L. Stimson for governor, and William Randolph Hearst for lieutenant-governor, Mr. Hearst having signified his willingness to continue co-operating with the League in active politics as a minor candidate, New York dispatches of the 4th stated—we quote from the Chicago Record-Herald of the 5th—that—

after a temporary organization, a recess will be taken until evening. The nominations will then be made. There will be no dispute in the convention over the nomination of Mr. Stimson and other reform candidates.

This dispatch added that such was the opinion of a majority of the State Committee at its meeting at the Park Avenue hotel on the 4th; and in a New York dispatch to the Chicago Evening News of the 7th, it was explained that Mr.

Hearst's personal representatives at the convention strenuously urged such a course. But the convention, while glad to nominate Mr. Hearst for second place, refused to nominate for first place the Republican for Governor.

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The convention was called to order on the 5th by John J. Hopper, chairman of the State Committee. Owing to differences on the point of co-operating with the Republicans, the convention did not reach a vote until after midnight. It then voted, 212 to 34, for a straight Independence League ticket, and nominated Mr. Hearst for Lieutenant-Governor and John J. Hopper for Governor.

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Mr. Hopper is a Harlem business man of high repute and of sterling probity, who has for years been active in the promotion of radical and honest politics. In the Democratic party he was a democratic Democrat. Since the formation of the Independence League he has been in and of it as a political refuge from the reactionary and the dishonest politics of the Democratic organization. Mr. Hopper has been since the '80's a consistent and active advocate of the fiscal and social doctrines of Henry George. He has resigned as chairman of the State committee in order to devote himself to the field work of the campaign.

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The platform adopted at this meeting of the convention, and upon which Hopper and Hearst were nominated, makes, among others, the following declarations:

Our duty is, disregarding all considerations of personal preference and present advantage, to do for the State what we did last fall for the City of New York, and in the interest of honesty and public decency deal a crushing blow to Murphy's scheme to Tammanize New York State.

First and foremost, we declare for and reaffirm our belief in genuine direct nominations.

We call for Constitutional amendments which will permit the municipal ownership and operation of all municipal utilities.

We favor the submission to the voters of the State of a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing suffrage to the women of New York.

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At an adjourned meeting of the convention on the 7th, the ticket was completed with the following nominations,—all from the League membership:

Dr. Thomas B. Scully of Rome for Secretary of State, Arnold B. McStay of New York for Controller, Dr. William I. Sinovick of New York for State Treasurer, James A. Lee of Rockland county for State Engineer, and Robert Stewart of Kings county for