

festly guided by some master hand. Railroad service had stopped; in Warsaw and Moscow provisional governments were in process of formation; in St. Petersburg and Moscow, as in other places, business was at a standstill, famine threatened, small riots and police massacres had occurred, and uncontrollable riot was imminent. The autocratic Romanoff government had lost the power to govern, and the people acted and talked as they pleased. Mass meetings were held in St. Petersburg at which thousands of men cheered speakers who in impassioned oratory and with impunity demanded the overthrow of the Czar. Great crowds marched through the streets carrying red flags and singing the *Marsellaise*, yet no one dared order the troops to fire. The greatest crisis for the Russian throne was at hand, when the Czar finally issued his manifesto granting a constitution. With the actual publication of this document on the 30th the crisis seemed to pass. Immediately the revolutionary cries were succeeded by shouts of praise for the Czar. But reaction soon set in. According to E. J. Dillon, one of the best American newspaper observers, cabling from St. Petersburg on the 31st—

the scenes of uproarious joy that unfolded themselves to the eyes of the observer last night and this morning bespoke intense satisfaction, but this roseate hue is only surface deep. Down in the depths the blackness was intense. The wind which had subsided now threatens to be succeeded by a whirlwind and a bloodless revolution to be followed by a bloody wanton revolt. Last night between 12 and 2 o'clock jarring sounds brought discord into the general harmony, and the very men who shortly before had hailed the manifesto as a *Magna Charta* now complained it gave the people a stone in lieu of bread. To-day those sentiments have been clearly formulated and are re-echoed by scores of thousands of Social Democrats and social revolutionists, who will make no pact with the government. The Social Democrats say that they want a democratic republic and will accept nothing less in full settlement of their demands. All these associations, including the League of Engineers and the League of Writers, laid down the following conditions without which they will not agree to abandon the struggle or dispense with weapons already forged: (1) Complete political amnesty; (2) formation of a national militia to guarantee the

rights formulated by the manifesto but given only in words; (3) repeal of martial law throughout the Empire; (4) abolition of capital punishment. The revolutionary party argue that if they relax their zeal in the struggle or disband their organization they will be at the mercy of the autocracy. Altogether the first day of the new era has begun under the most unfavorable auspices, and may end by ushering in civil war.

Sensational reports of rioting were cabled on the 2d, but without explanation of proximate causes. As they come from Odesa, Kieff and Warsaw, it is probable that they are due to the as yet unchecked revolutionary impulse that preceded the Czar's manifesto, and may subside. Large numbers of people were killed and wounded. None of this disorder is reported from Moscow and St. Petersburg.

On the 1st at St. Petersburg the Social Democrats and the revolutionary socialists held a meeting at which they formulated the following demands, as summarized by cable dispatches:

(1) Voting by secret ballot; (2) manhood suffrage; (3) complete abolition of the existing regime; (4) abdication of the Czar; (5) establishment of a republic upon socialistic lines.

Revolt of Finland.

Echoes of the Russian revolution have had their influence in Finland (vol. vii, pp. 711, 805), where chaos is reported to have reigned on the 31st. In the afternoon, at a public meeting at Helsingfors, it was resolved to demand a cessation of Russian dominion, the resignation of the governor and senators, and the formation of a national assembly with universal suffrage. These demands were immediately presented by a delegation escorted by an immense crowd of people, to the Governor. He responded that he had just received a telegram from St. Petersburg regarding the summoning of a diet and the abolition of the dictatorship decrees, and that he was about to start for St. Petersburg to arrange for a new regime in Finland. When this information was communicated to the waiting crowds by palace heralds, the crowd shouted "Too late! too late!" and rushed to the wharf to stop the steamer. They seem to have succeeded, for the Govern-

nor is now reported to be "virtually a prisoner in his palace."

This virtual imprisonment may be due, however, to the general strike which was proclaimed on the 31st in support of the demands for civil liberty, and began at once. The entire train service east of Helsingfors stopped. The students joined in the strike movement, in order to close the schools. All the higher educational establishments were promptly closed, and the telephone and the postal service were suspended. The public offices and banks shut their doors. The police went on strike, the troops made it known that they would not fire on the people; and, although the newspapers appeared, they were uncensored. In compliance with the popular demand, all the senators have resigned.

Resistance to American domination in the Philippines.

Brief reports of the 28th from Manila tell of a fight on the 22d with the "head of the Moro insurgents of the island of Mindanao" (p. 343), in which a detachment of the Third U. S. Cavalry under Capt. McCoy killed the Moro leader and 11 of his party, and wounded 43. Of the American party three privates were killed and two wounded.

The meager reports by the Associated Press of the hearing which Secretary Taft and the Congressmen who accompanied him gave to representative Filipinos last August (p. 343) have been supplemented with reports by mail now in circulation in this country from which it appears that—

the meeting was held in the "Marble Hall," which was crowded, two-thirds of the seats being occupied by persons of education, professional men, land owners and members of important families, and the remainder of the seats and the corridors being packed with members of the laboring class. One of the most important petitions presented was presented by "The Committee of Philippine Interests," established towards the close of the year 1904. It asks for "abolition of the duties on sugar and tobacco exported to the United States or at least a reduction to 25 per cent," revocation of the "Frye Bill," early calling of a legislative assembly which would "terminate all disorders," suspension of all rail-

way grants until they can be brought before such assembly, and separation of legislative and executive functions. It stated that "the general desire of the Filipino people is to possess independent national existence as soon as possible," and requested that the United States Congress "make an express declaration to this effect." To "assure this independence" it further asked that "either the Philippine Islands may be declared neutral territory or else be placed under a protectorate of the United States." In local administration the following suggestions were made: (a) Exemption from all duties on agricultural machinery, tools and fertilizers, all of which tend to improve and stimulate agriculture. (b) Reduction of the forestry charges in order to permit of our native woods being able to compete with foreign lumber. (c) Reduction also of the international revenue tax in so far as the tobacco and alcohol industries are concerned. (d) Suspension for a period of five years of the land tax, or for such times as may be found necessary for the landowners to recover from their recent losses. (e) Continuation of Spanish as the official language for twenty years. (f) Limitation of the powers of the constabulary to those of a purely police character. Careful selection of its personnel and energetic and immediate repression of all lack of discipline or abuses. (g) Permanence of judicial assignment. The designation to be on proposal of the Supreme Court of the islands. (h) Economical administration in personnel and material for at least until such time as the country is able to support higher taxes. (i) Equality of salaries among officials who do the same identical work. (j) Larger participation in the government by Filipinos, especially in positions of greater responsibility.

Another petition, signed by prominent business and professional men, expressed the hope that the American visitors would permit the signers—

in our country's name, to appeal to the Congress of the United States, through your authorized and worthy means, in its behalf. . . . Notwithstanding their indisputable political capacity, due to their present grade of culture and civilization, the Filipino people are denied in every possible way the conditions for self-government. . . . The Filipinos are capable of an independent government, and among the variety of forms of this class of government they choose an immediate independence with a declaration of perpetual neutrality, in preference to an independence under a protectorate; because the former will yield the most honorable and economical results for America, and will be the surest means to guarantee the integ-

rity and stability of what will be the Philippine state; while independence with a protectorate would be too costly to both protector and protected and a menace of conflicts to the former. By all that we have expressed, and relying upon the justice of the American nation, we petition the Congress of the United States of North America, in the name of the Filipinos, for the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands, with declaration of perpetual neutrality.

Next week's American elections.

State and municipal elections are to be held in many of the States on the 7th, and at some points the excitement is as intense as in a Presidential campaign.

In San Francisco (pp. 321, 407) the contest is between Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, the candidate of the labor organizations, and John S. Partridge, the candidate of the Republican and the Democratic parties, which have made a fusion ticket for the purpose of defeating the reelection of Mayor Schmitz.

Once more Gov. Garvin (p. 458) is contesting for the governorship of Rhode Island. A Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and a pronounced follower of Henry George, he has nevertheless been twice elected governor as the Democratic candidate in this Republican State; and he was defeated a year ago for reelection by only 600 plurality, although the Republican plurality for President was 15,000.

The election excitement in Philadelphia (p. 392) is due to a break in the Republican party, for the overthrow of ring rule. No mayor is to be elected, and the head of the ticket is the candidate for sheriff; but the issues cluster about the exposures by Mayor Weaver, a Republican, of the corruption of the Republican State and city ring.

The issue in Maryland is a constitutional amendment, fathered by Senator Gorman, for the disfranchisement of Negro citizens.

New Jersey is torn politically with an uprising against the public utilities corporations (p. 425) which own enormous public fran-

chises and have grossly corrupted the politics of both parties.

One of the most exciting campaigns is that of New York city (p. 472), where Mayor McClellan is the Democratic (Tammany Hall) candidate for reelection. The Republican candidate is William M. Ivins, and the Municipal Ownership candidate is William Randolph Hearst. All these parties have committed themselves to the principle of municipal ownership of public utilities, and Mr. Ivins and Mr. Hearst advocate it in their speeches. The district attorneyship, also, is a center of interest. Each of the three parties named above will have a candidate for this office on the official ballot — Osborne (Tammany), Shearn (Municipal Ownership), and Flammer (Republican). In addition, the present district attorney, Jerome, is the sole candidate of the Citizens' Union, a good government organization. Mr. Flammer has withdrawn in favor of Jerome, but his withdrawal is believed to have come too late to change the ballot, although the question is still before the courts. Walter Wellman predicts the election of Jerome as district attorney; also the election of Hearst as mayor, unless the Republicans "plump" for McClellan. This seems to be a fair prophecy. Jerome's election is probably certain, and that the result for mayor lies between McClellan and Hearst, with the probabilities in favor of the latter, seems equally so.

Auburn (p. 451) is another New York municipality in which an exciting and important local election is on. The immediate issue is good government; but as a means to an end, the end being people's government with all it implies. Mayor Osborne is the Democratic candidate for reelection, and his ticket is peculiarly non-partisan, because half the candidates are Republicans in State and national politics, and are associated with Mayor Osborne not by way of fusion but by direct Democratic nomination.

The municipal campaign in Cleveland (p. 451) has been made especially noteworthy by the series of debates on local affairs between Mayor Johnson, who is the Demo-