

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-