

or "premier," since last March (vol. viii, p. 839), placed his resignation in the hands of President Fallières on the 19th. A collective resignation from his colleagues followed. On the 21st M. Georges Clemenceau, who had been minister of the interior, accepted from the President the task of forming a new ministry. On the 23d the complete cabinet was announced as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior, M. Clemenceau; Minister of Justice, M. Guyot-Dessaigne; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon; Minister of Education, M. Briand; Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux; Minister of War, Gen. Picquart; Minister of Marine, M. Thomson; Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou; Minister of Commerce, M. Doumergue; Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau; Minister of Labor, M. Viviani.

The press dispatches state that the new cabinet has a radical majority. The new portfolio of labor and public health brings the total membership to twelve. The new cabinet has six radicals, two independent socialists, Briand and Viviani; two members of the democratic left. MM. Thomson and Barthou, and one democratic unionist, M. Caillaux. This does not take into account Gen. Picquart, who is not a member of parliament. General Picquart as Colonel Georges Picquart, was the champion of Dreyfus, and was reinstated in the army and promoted to the rank of brigadier general at the time of Dreyfus' vindication (p. 370). Especial attention is being paid to M. Clemenceau's assumption of the reins of government as he is regarded as a man of marked initiative, and ambitious, and as he is known to hold anti-German views.

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Russia's Second Douma.

When the Emperor dissolved the first Douma in July he announced March 5, 1907, as the date for the second Douma (p. 393). It is now reported that the government has fixed on Dec. 30 for the elections to the new Douma. A circular has been sent to the various provincial governors, advising them of this decision and instructing them to bend all their efforts to secure the election of government candidates (p. 656). "Government candidates" are understood to mean at least "Regenerationists," and Constitutional Democrats are to be defeated. In view of the elections, doubtful points in the election laws are receiving governmental interpretation. Only actual resident house owners will be counted as peasant electors. Persons of peasant origin, who are no longer residents of the villages will not be permitted to vote. This will exclude educated leaders of the peasant group, like Alladin and Annikin, who have been considered to be peasants, no matter how long they have been absent from the paternal village. Such educated peasants are usually extremely radical. The new rulings will also disfranchise sons who are not heads of households, even if they have passed the qualifying age of 25. Thus in several ways the peasant suffrage will be restricted. Exiles will be held ineligible to stand as candidates. A similar ruling before the last Douma would have barred several prominent members. As a further limitation of the activity of leaders of the Alladin type, who travel from village to village educating the peasantry, Premier Stolypin has ordered the

local authorities to prohibit non-residents from speaking at or participating in ante-election meetings in the cities or villages.

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Japan's Foreign Relations.

A movement in San Francisco for more complete segregation of the Japanese and Chinese children in separate public schools has called out indignant protests from the Tokio press. According to accounts from San Francisco, before the earthquake and fire there were two schools in that city for the exclusive use of Chinese and Japanese students. Each school had a full staff of teachers, and each curriculum of study was the same as that in the regular public schools, with modifications made necessary by the character of the pupils. Since the disaster in April these two schools have been abandoned, and it is the mingling of orientals with the white children in closely crowded schoolrooms that remain intact, that caused a revival of the agitation in favor of confining the Chinese and Japanese to separate schools. This exclusion movement finds its largest support in the trades unions, which are now protesting against cheap Japanese labor, as in the past they have protested against cheap Chinese labor. This protest is becoming general in the Pacific States, but outside of San Francisco there has been no movement in the direction of educational segregation. The Japanese newspapers at Tokio seem to have obtained an exaggerated view of the school situation, and treat it as if the Japanese children were to be totally excluded from the San Franciscan schools. At a dinner held at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio on the 20th, attended by 150 bankers and business men, according to the Chicago Tribune, deep feeling was expressed that America should regard with indifference acts that they considered tantamount to a declaration of a racial war.

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News from Tokio by the way of St. Petersburg is to the effect that the Japanese are working quietly in India to foster a feeling of kinship between the two races, and to preach the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war. The Buddhists of the two countries are fraternizing and exchanging visits, and steps are being taken to encourage the coming of Hindoo students to Japan. Hindoo students now in Tokio are said to have published an address, in which they appeal to India to heed the call of "Asia for the Asiatics," and to rise and cast off the British yoke. Also Japanese merchants are reported as being in the endeavor to supplant British merchandise under boycott in India, with Japanese goods.

NEWS NOTES

—The British parliament reassembled on the 23d, pursuant to adjournment on August 4 (p. 441).

—The International Exposition to be held at Jamestown, Virginia, next year, is announced to open on April 26.

—The further performance of Dixon's "Clansman" at Philadelphia was prohibited on the 23d by Mayor