

the caucus lacked five of a majority of both houses on joint ballot. Eight Republicans positively refused to vote for him.

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Other Senatorial elections of the week are as follows:

Oregon, Jonathan Bourne, Jr. (Rep.) and Fred W. Mulkey (Rep.)

Kansas, Charles Curtis, (Rep.)

Alabama, John T. Morgan (Dem.) and Edmund W. Pettus (Dem.).

Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom (Rep.).

Iowa, J. P. Dolliver (Rep.).

Minnesota, Knute Nelson (Rep.).

North Carolina, F. M. Simmons (Dem.).

South Carolina, B. R. Tillman (Dem.).

South Dakota, E. J. Gamble (Rep.).

West Virginia, S. B. Elkins (Rep.).

Wyoming, Francis E. Warren (Rep.).

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The First of the New Elections in Russia.

The first elections to the new Douma (p. 777), held in the far south of Russia in advance of the rest of the elections on account of the remoteness of the region from the capital, have resulted in the Radicals obtaining more than 80 per cent. of the electoral college which is to choose one deputy.

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Electoral Reform in Sweden.

The Swedish parliament was opened on the 16th with a speech delivered by the Crown Prince Gustave as Regent. The principal legislation reported as foreshadowed in the speech, was a comprehensive electoral reform measure, introducing universal suffrage, and limiting the election of members of the upper House to a period of six years. Municipal franchise also would be extended so as to include wider sections of the community. Later dispatches state that the universal suffrage proposed is according to the Proportional system in use in Holland. Correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald says that the plan differs from the ordinary majority election system in giving each party a chance to elect a number of representatives proportionate to its numerical strength in a given election district. The system appeals to the minority parties on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. While both Conservatives and Liberals in prior debates have expressed the fear that Proportional elections would give the Socialists the upper hand in all industrial communities, they now seem disposed to assist in the passage of such a law. The demand for the ballot is a popular cry which has grown louder and stronger year by year; and now that the question presses for a final solution, even the reactionaries, fearing a Radical ascendancy, have begun to regard Proportionalism as the lesser evil.

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Progress of the Single Tax Movement in Sweden.

At a meeting held at Stora Tuna, at which were present representatives of a large number of young people's societies in the northern part of Sweden, the following resolution, bearing upon the subject of a land value tax, was adopted:

The young men and women of Dalarne hereby express their opinion as to the necessity of a progressive Swed-

ish land policy, the object of which shall be to increase the prosperity of the nation, and bring it about that the increase in land values which takes place without individual owners' efforts, shall belong to the public. This convention particularly wishes to accentuate the necessity of an effective educational movement in this direction.

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The French Episcopate and the Church Laws.

The French bishops in session at La Murette (p. 995) last week are reported as having divided into two groups, the ultramontanes who were irreconcilable, and determined to persevere in efforts to compel the state to negotiate for a settlement with the Vatican; and the liberals who held that the high dignitaries of the French church should do everything not specifically interdicted by the pope in order to maintain religious peace. The proceedings of the conference were not made public, but press dispatches assert that the ultramontanes were the stronger party, and prevailed in the matter of holding in suspense the main question of how worship should be continued, a decision being arrived at not to form cultural associations under the law of 1901, and to ask at the same time for precise instructions from Rome. In the meantime the status quo will be maintained.

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Coronation of the Shah of Persia.

Cable dispatches give picturesque accounts of the crowning of Mohammed Ali Mirza as Shah of Persia on the 19th (p. 970). The scene within the throne-room as the Shah ascended the famous peacock throne of gold set with jewels, surrounded by princes, nobles and mullahs, is reported as one of rare magnificence. According to ancient custom the royal procession entered the throneroom one hour after midday. At the head walked the younger brother of the new Shah, followed by a procession of venerables, priests and mullahs, the new monarch bringing up the rear. Mohammed Ali Mirza ascended the throne, while the Persian officials and the diplomatic representatives formed themselves in a circular group, of which the Shah was the center. At his left stood the highest personages of his court, while at his right were gathered the foreigners, including the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany and other powers. As soon as the crowning ceremonies began the Shah took his seat on the throne and removed his hat. The prime minister then advanced and placed on his head the jeweled crown which the late Shah once threw to the ground because of its great weight. In the meantime the chief mullah began to intone slowly from the Koran. He then recited a poem by the laureate, which was followed by the doleful strains of another poetic legend. This concluded, the procession was formed again and the Shah descended from the throne. He walked in front of the foreign delegates, stopping in front of each one to speak a few words of pleasant greeting.

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A further picturesque conjunction of the ancient and modern is reported. We are familiar with the old, elemental conception that the true relation of a ruler to his people demanded that he should be