

with graphic charts of civic work and facts. Perhaps the most significant, and probably the most interesting of the six club-opening functions, was that of "labor night," when the president, Dr. Henry B. Favill, delivered an exemplary democratic address of welcome; the toastmaster, Prof. Robert F. Hoxie, served with skill and good humor; and many excellent addresses, vital with democratic spirit, were made. The purpose of the occasion was described by Professors Hoxie and George H. Mead, both of the University of Chicago, and the case for organized labor was clearly and strongly made by John P. Frey, editor of the *Iron Moulders' Journal* (Cincinnati). The other speakers were Professor John C. Kennedy, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Townner K. Webster, Victor A. Olander, W. E. Rodriguez, Mary E. McDowell, Professor Ernst Freund, Matthew Woll, Jane Addams, and George W. Perkins. [See current volume, page 39.]



#### Socialist Victory in Germany.

At the German elections on the 12th the Social-Democratic party made extraordinary advances. Their popular victory is probably vastly greater than may be inferred from the number of members they elect, great as that is, for the distribution of seats is on a basis so antiquated as to have produced, in consequence of shifting populations, the effect of what in this country we call a "gerrymander." The "gerrymander" operates against the Socialists because their greatest gains in popular strength have long been in districts which, though now populous, were not so at the last apportionment. So obstructive has this situation been to Socialist strength in the Reichstag that in the Reichstag just closed, the Social-Democratic party had only 53 (43 at its beginning in 1907, but increased to 53 by by-elections) members in a total of 397, although their popular vote was over 3,000,000 in a total of 11,000,000. [See vol. ix, p. 1065; vol. xiii, pp. 925, 1138; vol. xiv, pp. 230, 1269.]



A considerable increase of Socialist party strength, both representative and popular, was expected before the elections of the 12th, and when these came off those expectations were not disappointed. The popular vote for that party is estimated as having amounted in the aggregate to 4,000,000, and the election returns reported on the 13th from Berlin showed that the party had won 67 seats by the requisite vote of a complete popular majority and will have the right at the forthcoming second elections to contest 109 more, their candidates having been either at the head or second at the poll in that number of the constituencies in which no candidate got a majority.

The results at latest reports tabulate as follows:

Centrists .....	88
Conservatives .....	39
Socialists .....	67
Poles .....	14
Various parties .....	4

The Centrists are the Clericals or Catholics. They co-operate in the Reichstag with the Conservatives, the tory party of Germany. The Poles are racial in their politics.



The Chicago Tribune of the 14th, in an especially intelligent dispatch of the 13th from Berlin, thus sums up the result:

So far as known the Socialistic triumphs at yesterday's elections spelled disaster to the other Opposition parties. The Conservatives are weakened, but the Catholic Center remains impregnable and the Government is unshaken by the net results. The Socialists have already carried sixty-seven seats outright in the first ballot, as compared with twenty-nine in 1907. They have captured seven out of eight divisions in greater Berlin and are likely to carry the eighth, containing the Imperial residences, which is emphatically the Kaiser's own quarter. There will be a tremendous struggle on the second ballot to carry the other district so that the Socialists may have an "all red" Berlin. In addition to their achievement in Berlin the Socialists have got in second ballots for 109 seats, and it is believed the final round will bring their total strength in the Reichstag up to 90 or 100 seats. The Radicals, National-Liberals, and the non-socialist Left have lost more than twenty seats. The once omnipotent National-Liberals carried only four seats on the first ballot out of 200 they contested. The issue of the reballots, which will be decided between Jan. 20 and Jan. 24, will depend on the bargaining made by the various parties. Generally half of the constituencies won on the reballots are decided by the political bargaining for support. It is said the Conservatives and Centrists will combine against all comers and will support practically any candidate against a Socialist. Conversely, the Liberals, progressive Radicals, and Social Democrats will consolidate against any candidate of the Conservative-Centrist blue-black bloc. . . . A late analysis of the situation gives some reason to believe that the Radicals, after the rebalotting, may return to the Reichstag in nearly their former strength. They will participate in 54 reballots, and it is estimated that their chances are good to win in 49, possibly in 53. These victories would include 4 seats now held by the Conservatives and 2 each from the National-Liberals, the Centrists, and Socialists. The Radicals are assisted in their fight by the fact that both the National-Liberals and the Socialists support them in preference to either the Centrists or the Conservatives, and both the latter support them against the Socialists.



Following are among the demands of the Socialist Democratic party in Germany:

Abolition of the monarchy; abolition of the

Bundesrath and the upper houses of the State legislatures; abolition of the standing army and creation of a national guard; responsibility of the cabinets to the Parliaments; election of all officers by popular vote; initiative, referendum, recall, and per capita representation to all legislative bodies; nationalization of all means of production; heavier taxation of the great fortunes and incomes; manhood suffrage and ballot for women; abolition of indirect taxes and of the duties on the necessities of life; shortening of hours of labor by law; prohibition of child labor; stringent women labor laws; compulsory better safety devices; creation of industrial courts on broader lines; improved inspection of industrial plants and home industries; home rule for municipalities.



### China.

The position of the Manchu dynasty becomes every day more untenable. Peking is threatened by the Republicans, still at long distance. It was reported on the 12th that the Manchu princes had resolved to retire from Peking to Jehol, about 120 miles northeast of Peking, where they usually spend the summer months. A formal abdication of the throne is regarded as pending. President Sun Yat Sen continues to state that he will resign the Presidency when the Manchu dynasty is ousted and peace is restored. Within a few days the old National Assembly which elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen President of the Republic will be dissolved. A Senate will then be convened, consisting of three representatives from each Province, each of whom will have a vote. The quorum has been settled at thirty-three. Twenty Senators have arrived at Nanking. The Provinces of Shen-Si and Shan-Si, in the northern part of China proper, have been from early in the revolution the seat of grave disorders. Reports relate that during the time of disorder from 8,000 to 10,000 Manchus have been massacred in these two Provinces.



American troops are being sent from the Philippines to China to share with Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan in the protection of the foreign-owned Peking railway.



### Persia.

W. Morgan Shuster, late Treasurer-General of Persia, is reported as safely embarked on the Black Sea, en route for Paris by way of Batoum and Constantinople. His authority and office Mr. Shuster transferred before leaving to F. S. Cairns, an American associate, to be in turn transferred to a commission composed of four Persians and the Belgian ex-director of customs, as previously arranged for. Mr. Cairns has cabled to the United States that Mr. Mornard has forcibly taken possession of the treasury offices, ignoring the rest of the commission, and that the cowed,

reactionary ministry has acquiesced. The American employes in the treasury offices have refused to work under Mr. Mornard, but they are in doubt as to whether their contract rights to the salaries they were to receive for three years will be recognized. [See current volume, page 37.]



### Foreign Unrest.

Outside of China and Persia—both passing through crises—China undoubtedly to greater self-government, Persia apparently to foreign enslavement—the political world seems restless. Cabinets are dissolving and being replaced, and little nations furnish more revolutions than usual.



In France the Cailloux ministry was forced out on the 10th over its inability successfully to deny that the Franco-German Moroccan treaty of a few months ago had been secretly negotiated by French and German financiers with reference to railroad concessions in the Congo, the Kamerouns and Morocco. Senator Raymond Poincare responded favorably to President Fallières' request that he should try to form a new ministry, and on the 13th its chief members were announced, including Aristide Briand as minister of justice, Leon Bourgeois as minister of labor, Alexander Millerand as minister of war, Theophile Delcasse as minister of marine, L. L. Klotz as minister of finance, Jules Steeg as minister of the interior, and Jean Dupuy as minister of public works. Including as it does some of the greatest statesmen of modern France, the ministry is regarded as an unusually powerful one. It represents the Republican Union, to which Mr. Poincare belongs, the Democratic Left, the Socialist Radicals, the Radical Left and the Socialist Republicans. The platform of the ministry includes electoral reform, and the quick ratification of the Franco-German agreement in regard to Morocco and the French Congo, despite its history, which will permit of the speedy organization of the longed for French protectorate over Morocco. [See vol. xiv, pages 229, 419, 1146, 1285; current volume, page 39.]



In Spain the Canalejas ministry was forced out on the 14th over the question of the King's exercise of clemency toward a rioter convicted of murder at the time of the general strike in Valencia last September. The trial of the strikers was seized upon by the Radicals as a weapon with which to attack the Government. Premier Canalejas advised the King to exercise clemency in the case of six other prisoners, but stood for the death sentence for Chato Chuqueta. So great an outcry was raised that the King commuted the death sentence, and Canalejas resigned, admitting a political error. Upon the request of the King, how-