

on the 14th, Jenkin Lloyd Jones at the same hour on the 15th, Mary E. Coggeshall, Emily Perkins and Louis F. Post at the same hour on the 18th, and Harriet Taylor Upton, Caroline Lexow and Dorothy Dix at the same hour on the 19th. On Saturday, the 16th, there will be a musical session at 3:30 in the afternoon, at which addresses will be made by Herbert S. Bigelow, Jane Addams and Emil G. Hirsch.

+ +

The German Elections.

The last of the rebalotting in the elections for the new Reichstag (p. 1039) came off on the 5th, with results which further emphasize the Government's victory at the first balloting on the 25th. The Social Democrats have lost nearly half their strength. All other parties have gained, including the Government's opponents, the Clericals. The following is the result of both ballotings, compared with the composition of the last Reichstag:

	New.	Old.
Conservatives	81	74
Socialists	43	79
Agrarians and anti-Semites.....	26	21
Clericals	108	104
National Liberals	56	51
Radicals	48	36
Poles	20	16
Irregulars	12	16

Press dispatches assert that the Government has obtained the desired Conservative-Liberal majority, on which it can rely on purely national questions, and for the support of its colonial policy.

+ +

The Russian Elections.

Elections for the new Douma (p. 850) are in progress in Russia. As the elections are not direct, but as it were to one electoral college superimposed upon another, it is difficult to forecast results. The primary elections for members of the lower house came to an end on the 30th in 38 provinces, comprising one-half the total electorate in Russia. According to administration figures the electors were divided approximately as follows:

Conservative monarchists, 35 per cent.
 Moderate progressives, 40 per cent.
 Constitutional democrats and other extremists 25 per cent.

These returns are admitted to be untrustworthy as a guide to the final result, but they assure the presence of a strong Conservative wing. It was reported on the 4th that Count Heyden, leader of the party of Peaceful Regeneration, and Professor Kovalevsky, leader of the Democratic Reform party, had been defeated for re-election to the Douma in the elections of the land owners of Pakoff and Kharkov provinces respectively. The Count was defeated by a Radical, and the professor was beaten by a member of the Octoberist party. It was reported later that Count Heyden still had some chances of re-election. Mr. Annikin, leader of the "Group of Toil" in the last Douma, was elected in the first stage of the balloting, but has been disqualified by administrative order. On the representations of the St. Petersburg prefect of police that Professor Milukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, is not entitled to franchise, the senate removed the name of the professor from

the electoral list. It appears that Mr. Milukoff secured a license to trade, with the object of obtaining a vote in St. Petersburg, but the license must be a year old before the holder is entitled to a franchise, and that period has not yet elapsed.

+

The Prime Minister, Mr. Stolypin, sent a letter to the governors of all the provinces of Russia on the 31st. The letter set forth the programme of the government in regard to the elections and the new Douma. The Premier pledged the government to work with the Douma to bring the country to order, peace and prosperity. He declared that disorders would be suppressed firmly, but lawfully, and that justice and not oppression will rule. He replied to the charges of unfairness and the suppression by the Government of the votes of the Opposition, by instructing the governors to guarantee complete electoral freedom. He recommended the officials to refrain from taking an active part in the elections and ordered severe measures to be taken against revolutionary propaganda.

+ +

The French Republic and the Church Approach an Understanding.

The Chamber of Deputies on the 30th adopted a public meetings bill by 550 votes against five. This bill consists of four sections. The first authorizes meetings without previous declaration of intention; the second repeals the restrictions contained in the acts of 1881, 1905 and 1907; the third instructs the mayors of France to place the existing meeting places at the disposal of the public, and the fourth holds the organizers of meetings responsible for damage. This law will become operative as soon as it passes the senate. During the debate upon the bill the Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, took occasion to designate the declaration of the French bishops drawn up at La Muette, and offered as a possible *modus vivendi* for the church (p. 1041), as "an insolent ultimatum." Mr. Clemenceau said further: "The bishops will not obtain anything beyond the common law. We will not concede anything, but we will hold the line of battle with unexhausted resources." But Mr. Briand, Minister of Education and Worship, while also regarding the proposition of the bishops as unacceptable, is reported as differing from Mr. Clemenceau as to the propriety of rejecting it altogether. He is said to hold that the war with the church has gone far enough, and that if it is possible to reach an adjustment the door of conciliation should not be closed. He has succeeded in delaying harsh measures proposed by Mr. Clemenceau, and on the 3d caused an "urgent" circular to be sent to the prefects of all departments for communication to the mayors, recognizing the entire freedom of the mayors, with the authorization of the municipal councils, to grant leases of churches, rent free, to common law associations or clergymen. The only restriction is that the duration of a contract may not exceed eighteen years without the approval of the prefect. The lessee is merely held responsible for all repairs, while the essential condition is that the edifice shall remain attached to the denomination by which it was used before the separation law became effective until

it is legally disaffected. The circular recognizes the standing of clergymen desiring to act as lessees, and their right of consultation with their bishops. The promulgation of this circular is regarded as a more extended stride toward the solution of the church question than had been expected of the Government, by the most optimistic; and the moderate Catholic organs as well as the lay press have warmly welcomed it, regarding it as especially conciliatory, since the Minister frankly concedes the Vatican's demand that the clergy and the hierarchy be accorded respect. On the other hand, the Socialists strongly oppose this liberalism on the part of the Government, and the Premier himself is not in sympathy with the move, though the Cabinet has formally approved the circular.

NEWS NOTES

—Members of the theatrical trust were indicted at New York on the 31st for conspiracy in restraint of trade.

—The universal suffrage bill promised at the opening of the Swedish Parliament (p. 1017) was introduced in the Parliament on the 2d.

—According to the annual report of the Forest City Railway Company, the "Threefer" of Cleveland (p. 1040), it has been making money since last November.

—The second trial of Cornelius P. Shea (p. 1020) and his associates of the Chicago teamsters' strike began on the 2d. The jury panel has not yet been filled.

—Parcels post has been established between the United States and Bermuda, as a result of a parcels post convention between representatives of the United States and the British colony.

—According to a dispatch from Peking dated the 31st, the Chinese authorities, with a view to paving the way for constitutional government (p. 777), have issued telegraphic instructions to the various viceroys, governors and Tartar generals throughout the Empire to give expression to their views on the subject.

—Nicaragua and Honduras are reported as in dispute over military incursions back and forth across their mutual boundary, started by some Honduras malcontents. A court of arbitration is sitting in San Salvador to handle the case, but the people of Nicaragua are said not to be satisfied with this method of settlement.

—Consul-General J. P. Bray of Melbourne reports that the gross revenue received from the government railroads of Victoria during the fiscal year 1905-6 was the largest on record. There were 3,394 miles of lines in operation. After the working expenses and interest on the railway debt account were deducted, a surplus of \$966,840 was returned into the treasury.

—Hugh O. Pentecost died on the 2d at New York. A printer as a youth, he became first a Baptist minister and then a Congregational minister. In 1887 he left the ministry and later became a lawyer. Recently he has practiced law in New York City, and on Sundays has preached as an independent minis-

ter. Mr. Pentecost was drawn into radicalism by reading Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," and for a time he was active as a leader in the George movement, which he left in 1889. He was a son-in-law of the inventor of the Gatling gun.

—A new passenger tariff has been adopted by the government lines in Germany, according to a report by Consul Thomas H. Norton of Chemnitz. The following rates are agreed to: For first-class, 2.7 cents per mile; for second class, 1.7 cents per mile; for third class, 1.15 cents per mile, and for fourth class, 0.75 cents per mile. It may be added for comparison that first and second class must be considered as corresponding to our parlor-car service, third class to our coaches, and that we have no accommodation corresponding to the German fourth class.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 996) for January, 1907, shows the following for the fiscal year up to and including that month:

Gold Reserve Fund	\$150,000,000.00
Available Cash	244,708,206.50
Total	\$394,708,206.50
On hand at the close of last fiscal year,	
June 30, 1906	328,087,283.25

Increase

—The House of Representatives of South Carolina voted on the 30th, 74 to 48, to abolish the State dispensary, and the Senate is reported to be committed to the same policy. This law was enacted in 1892. It provides for the sale of liquors purchased by a State commissioner who is a teetotaler, to county dispensers in packages of not more than five gallons or less than a half pint. It also provides for a State board of control and county boards of control, the members to be strict abstainers and their duty being to make rules for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the various counties.

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government (see p. 996) for January, 1907, shows the following for the fiscal year up to and including that month:

Receipts	
Tariff	\$193,993,318.45
Internal Revenue	158,697,038.55
Miscellaneous	31,008,260.66
	<hr/>
	\$383,698,617.66
Expenses.	
Civil and miscellaneous	\$ 76,334,169.34
War	64,684,827.96
Navy	57,213,998.99
Indians	9,864,354.34
Pensions	81,020,345.25
Public Works	42,820,259.81
Interest	19,299,494.53
	<hr/>
	\$351,237,450.22
Surplus	<hr/>
	\$32,461,167.44

—By a vote of 71 to 24 the lower House of the Tennessee legislature on the 1st passed a senate bill providing for the extension of what is known as the Adams prohibition laws to the entire State. This action is the culmination of a temperance fight of fourteen years. The law originally provided that no intoxicants should be sold within four miles of public schools. Later it was applied to towns of under 2,000