

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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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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.

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#### 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