

not allow women to vote. Queensland adopted adult suffrage early this year. The first woman lawyer was admitted to practice in Victoria on August 1.

ERNEST BRAY.

## NEWS NARRATIVE

How to use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives: Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue so until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Thursday, Nov. 2.

### The Russian revolution.

A great labor strike in Russia (p. 474) has developed, as was expected last week, into a full-fledged political revolution.

Previous to this strike the important Russian news had related to the action of the Zemstvos congress (p. 409) upon the Czar's call for a Douma or national assembly. Since then, indications of popular unrest over this half way measure of the Czar's have characterized all the Russian dispatches. The signs of an uprising were at first, as already stated, industrial. Workingmen were striking in various places for shorter hours and better labor conditions, and instances of rioting were reported as results. A little later the dispatches suggested political motives for these strikes. They were said to be part of a general scheme attributed to the Social Democrats to compel the Czar to grant universal suffrage and full political freedom. One of the strikes was on the railroads, and on the 24th this was reported to have progressed so far as to have caused complete suspension of operations on several railroad lines, and to threaten railroad communication throughout the Empire. The congress of railroad employes in session at St. Petersburg had on the 23d indicated the political nature of the strike by adopting a resolution in favor of universal suffrage, political freedom, amnesty, the right to organize strikes, the liberation of the arrested strikers, an eight-hour day, school for the employes' children, and the abolition of martial law, the railroad gendarmerie and cap-

ital punishment. Nor did the other strikes subside. So extensive were these manifestations at this time that it was surmised that "the general strike in all branches of labor which the Socialists planned for the end of this year was probably bursting forth." This situation led to the adoption on the 24th by the League of Leagues of resolutions declaring the moment favorable for a general strike of all the professions and recommending doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc., to cease professional activities. Revolutionary tendencies moved so much faster than the cable reported them that on this side of the world news of concessions by the Czar was at hand before any special necessity for that action was understood.

The Czar was reported on the 26th to have made these concessions by signing an Imperial manifesto granting Russia a constitution guaranteeing liberty of the press, free speech, freedom of worship, and equal political rights. The manifesto was not published until the 30th, when it was cabled as follows:

We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow. The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign. From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire. The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life which are essential to the well-being of our people. We therefore direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

1. To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

2. Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state Douma, to invite to participation in the Douma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the Douma will permit,

those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

3. To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state Douma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty toward the fatherland, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces, in co-operation with us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil. Given at Peterhof, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

This action by the Czar is attributed to the influence of Count Witte, to whom it is understood the Czar has confided the task of organizing a ministry on the usual parliamentary model. It has caused the resignation of Pobiedonostseff, the procurator of the holy synod, who has been the ecclesiastical support of Russian autocracy and is unwilling to remain in that office under a parliamentary government. Count Witte has organized a cabinet composed of friends in whom he has personal confidence rather than of leaders of parties or factions. It is as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Count Lamsdorf.

Marine—Vice Admiral Birilleff.

War—Gen. Redeger.

Interior—Prince Alexis Obolensky.

Finance—Mr. Romanoff.

Railroads—Mr. Zeigler.

Justice—Mr. Koni.

Education—Mr. Kroskovsky.

From the latest dispatches it is evident that the Czar had not signed the grant of a constitution on the 26th, and that there is good reason for fearing that his signing it on the 30th came too late to prevent a bloody revolution. Count Witte had been in conference with the Czar and his reactionary advisers urging a grant of constitutional rights. He did not succeed until the 30th. Meanwhile the fires of revolution were blazing higher and higher. The mere announcement of a constitution on the 26th did not smother them, as it was doubtless intended to do. Throughout the Empire the people had risen, and they were mani-

festly guided by some master hand. Railroad service had stopped; in Warsaw and Moscow provisional governments were in process of formation; in St. Petersburg and Moscow, as in other places, business was at a standstill, famine threatened, small riots and police massacres had occurred, and uncontrollable riot was imminent. The autocratic Romanoff government had lost the power to govern, and the people acted and talked as they pleased. Mass meetings were held in St. Petersburg at which thousands of men cheered speakers who in impassioned oratory and with impunity demanded the overthrow of the Czar. Great crowds marched through the streets carrying red flags and singing the Marsellaise, yet no one dared order the troops to fire. The greatest crisis for the Russian throne was at hand, when the Czar finally issued his manifesto granting a constitution. With the actual publication of this document on the 30th the crisis seemed to pass. Immediately the revolutionary cries were succeeded by shouts of praise for the Czar. But reaction soon set in. According to E. J. Dillon, one of the best American newspaper observers, cabling from St. Petersburg on the 31st—

the scenes of uproarious joy that unfolded themselves to the eyes of the observer last night and this morning bespoke intense satisfaction, but this roseate hue is only surface deep. Down in the depths the blackness was intense. The wind which had subsided now threatens to be succeeded by a whirlwind and a bloodless revolution to be followed by a bloody wanton revolt. Last night between 12 and 2 o'clock jarring sounds brought discord into the general harmony, and the very men who shortly before had hailed the manifesto as a Magna Charta now complained it gave the people a stone in lieu of bread. To-day those sentiments have been clearly formulated and are re-echoed by scores of thousands of Social Democrats and social revolutionists, who will make no pact with the government. The Social Democrats say that they want a democratic republic and will accept nothing less in full settlement of their demands. All these associations, including the League of Engineers and the League of Writers, laid down the following conditions without which they will not agree to abandon the struggle or dispense with weapons already forged: (1) Complete political amnesty; (2) formation of a national militia to guarantee the

rights formulated by the manifesto but given only in words; (3) repeal of martial law throughout the Empire; (4) abolition of capital punishment. The revolutionary party argue that if they relax their zeal in the struggle or disband their organization they will be at the mercy of the autocracy. Altogether the first day of the new era has begun under the most unfavorable auspices, and may end by ushering in civil war.

Sensational reports of rioting were cabled on the 2d, but without explanation of proximate causes. As they come from Odesa, Kieff and Warsaw, it is probable that they are due to the as yet unchecked revolutionary impulse that preceded the Czar's manifesto, and may subside. Large numbers of people were killed and wounded. None of this disorder is reported from Moscow and St. Petersburg.

On the 1st at St. Petersburg the Social Democrats and the revolutionary socialists held a meeting at which they formulated the following demands, as summarized by cable dispatches:

(1) Voting by secret ballot; (2) manhood suffrage; (3) complete abolition of the existing regime; (4) abdication of the Czar; (5) establishment of a republic upon socialistic lines.

#### Revolt of Finland.

Echoes of the Russian revolution have had their influence in Finland (vol. vii, pp. 711, 805), where chaos is reported to have reigned on the 31st. In the afternoon, at a public meeting at Helsingfors, it was resolved to demand a cessation of Russian dominion, the resignation of the governor and senators, and the formation of a national assembly with universal suffrage. These demands were immediately presented by a delegation escorted by an immense crowd of people, to the Governor. He responded that he had just received a telegram from St. Petersburg regarding the summoning of a diet and the abolition of the dictatorship decrees, and that he was about to start for St. Petersburg to arrange for a new regime in Finland. When this information was communicated to the waiting crowds by palace heralds, the crowd shouted "Too late! too late!" and rushed to the wharf to stop the steamer. They seem to have succeeded, for the Govern-

nor is now reported to be "virtually a prisoner in his palace."

This virtual imprisonment may be due, however, to the general strike which was proclaimed on the 31st in support of the demands for civil liberty, and began at once. The entire train service east of Helsingfors stopped. The students joined in the strike movement, in order to close the schools. All the higher educational establishments were promptly closed, and the telephone and the postal service were suspended. The public offices and banks shut their doors. The police went on strike, the troops made it known that they would not fire on the people; and, although the newspapers appeared, they were uncensored. In compliance with the popular demand, all the senators have resigned.

#### Resistance to American domination in the Philippines.

Brief reports of the 28th from Manila tell of a fight on the 22d with the "head of the Moro insurgents of the island of Mindanao" (p. 343), in which a detachment of the Third U. S. Cavalry under Capt. McCoy killed the Moro leader and 11 of his party, and wounded 43. Of the American party three privates were killed and two wounded.

The meager reports by the Associated Press of the hearing which Secretary Taft and the Congressmen who accompanied him gave to representative Filipinos last August (p. 343) have been supplemented with reports by mail now in circulation in this country from which it appears that—

the meeting was held in the "Marble Hall," which was crowded, two-thirds of the seats being occupied by persons of education, professional men, land owners and members of important families, and the remainder of the seats and the corridors being packed with members of the laboring class. One of the most important petitions presented was presented by "The Committee of Philippine Interests," established towards the close of the year 1904. It asks for "abolition of the duties on sugar and tobacco exported to the United States or at least a reduction to 25 per cent.," revocation of the "Frye Bill," early calling of a legislative assembly which would "terminate all disorders," suspension of all rail-