

tion idea seems to be gaining ground rapidly.

British politics (p. 646) has been further disturbed by the astonishing result of a by-election at Norwich on the 15th. Norwich has been safely Conservative for many years; and although an increased Liberal vote was expected, yet it was supposed that the advocates of a Labor party candidate would nullify the effect of that increase and insure the triumph of Mr. Chamberlain's candidate. The Labor candidate did poll 2,240 votes, but the Liberal nevertheless defeated the Chamberlain candidate by 8,576 to 6,756. That the Liberals should have come in with such an overwhelming plurality is regarded in London as making the result at this election the worst blow to Chamberlain's protection policy that it has yet received.

In France (vol. v, 633; vol. vi, 458, 475) the ministry suffered a defeat in the department of the Nord at a by-election on the 16th; but it was not important nor especially significant. Some attention was excited during the week by a split in the Radical-Socialist group in the chamber of deputies. The seceding faction has named itself the "Radical Socialist Left." But as both factions continue to support the ministry, this episode also is of slight importance.

It was demonstrated in the German reichstag (p. 584) on the 19th that the German government tolerates the operations of Russian secret police within the German Empire. A Socialist member, Haase, made the accusation. He said that Russia maintains a chief of spies in Berlin whose relations with the German government are such as to permit him to use the German police agencies and other instruments of the government as though they were Russian; that these spies make domiciliary visits to the homes of Russian students or other residents, occasionally getting at the postal officials and opening mail addressed to Russians; that they use the methods of housebreakers, seemingly without exciting police vigilance, and had forged a power of attorney to receive the mail of a Socialist member of the reichstag, suspected of being in corre-

spondence with Russians who were under the disapproval of the Russian government. Mr. Haase then asked the ministers if it was not true that Russians were conducted across the Russian frontier at the request of the Russian government without extradition proceedings or the bringing of specific charges. The secretary for foreign affairs, answering Haase, declared the German government was aware that the Russian embassy employed an official to watch over Russian anarchists in Germany, but the government was not aware that German subjects were likewise under observation. The government also was not aware, he said, that Russian agents had committed crimes or attempted to persuade others to commit crimes. Continuing, the secretary said that Haase had reproached the government with lending assistance to Russian agents. This, he admitted. The government had no reason to protect the revolutionary subjects of a neighboring friendly state. The common interests of civilization demanded watching over anarchists. The government had no other course than to deliver Russian anarchists to the Russian government. The German government simply put troublesome foreigners over whichever frontier it regarded as most suitable. This ministerial explanation was answered by Bebel, the Socialist leader, who denied that the Russo-German police understanding was directed against anarchists; he said a well informed Russian had assured him that what Germany regards as anarchists do not exist in Russia at all. Bebel characterized the delivery of Russians, whose only crime was discontent with the reigning political conditions, to the Russian police to be transported to Siberia or indefinitely imprisoned, as being barbarism. He added that the German government and the German empire had become "Russia's bootblack." The protest was not confined to Socialists. Schrader, a Liberal of the Barth faction, was among the others who supported the Socialist position. He protested vigorously against the exercise of police functions in Germany by foreigners. There was not the least doubt, he insisted, that Russian agents also watched Germans, since it

was impossible to watch Russian residents without watching their acquaintances.

The progress of the war in Santo Domingo (p. 612) brings us back to our own side of the Atlantic. On the 19th something extraordinary in the way of warfare occurred in this conflict. The Jiminez revolutionists in possession of Puerto Plata were attacked by the government forces. Before the battle began the commanders of the American and British warships notified both sides of the utmost limits of the fighting zone that they would tolerate. Both sides respected this fighting-zone order, as the two warships were in a position to enforce it. Finally when the fighting had progressed far enough to show that the Jiminez forces were defeated, eight marines from the American warship took the American flag and, going up to the firing line, ordered hostilities to cease. The order was obeyed. After the fight had been stopped by the eight marines the commander of the United States warship landed a force of 100 men and arranged for the surrender of all the Jiminez troops and turned the fort into which they had retreated over to Gen. Cespedes, the commander of the government forces.

A brief revolt against the Haytian government (vol. v., 599) occurred early in the month under the leadership of Gen. Montplaisir. It was immediately suppressed and Gen. Montplaisir with four of his following were executed at Cape Haytian on the 17th, after sentence by a military tribunal and in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

The Republic of Panama (p. 630) was turned over on the 15th by the provisional junta to the recently elected (p. 613) constitutional convention. The convention had assembled for the first time on the same day and completed its permanent organization. Of the temporary organization G. B. Amador was elected chairman. Dr. Pablo Arosmena was elected president of the permanently organized convention, and Dr. Louis de Roux vice president. The first draft of a constitution was approved on the 20th. It provides