

mony at the **darbar**; on the fourteenth, he reviewed the Indian army. After ten days occupied in hunting and in visiting several of the native princes, he sailed from Calcutta for England on January 8.—An imperial proclamation, issued at the **darbar**, announced **administrative changes**: the transfer of the seat of government of India from Calcutta to Delhi; the province of Bengal, reconstructed on a new basis, to have the status of a presidency; the establishment of a new lieutenant-governorship for the provinces of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa; the creation of a new commissionership for Assam; and the consequent disappearance of Eastern Bengal and Assam as a separate lieutenant-governorship. The proposed transfer of the capital was not well received in Calcutta or throughout Bengal; the Moslems were particularly hostile to the change.—Resolutions were adopted at the **Indian National Congress**, held in Calcutta in December, petitioning for the removal from the statute-book of the Seditious Meetings and Press Acts and commending preferential treatment of Indian goods, the extension of the elective elements in local bodies, abolition of the excise duties, better sanitation and retrenchment in the public expenditure.—Sir Guy Fleetwood presented to the viceroy's Council in March what he called a no-change **budget**. He said the prospects were excellent, but no remission of taxes was justified. He estimated that revenue and expenditure should balance at \$390,000,000.—The High Court delivered judgment on April 2 in the appeal of Pulin Behari Das and 34 others against their conviction and the sentences imposed in the celebrated **Dacca conspiracy case** (see last RECORD, p. 762). Fourteen of the convictions were upheld, but the sentences were reduced, that of Pulin Behari Das to seven years; the remainder of the prisoners were acquitted.—Among royal favors granted at the **darbar** was one making officers and men of the Indian army henceforth eligible for the Victoria Cross.—The **census returns**, published in November, showed a total population in the empire of 315,132,537. The census of the French settlements in India, which was carried on synchronously with the British, returned 282,379, while that of the Portuguese, taken in December, 1910, reported 604,930.

OTHER DEPENDENCIES.—A serious street railway strike occurred in Kingston, **Jamaica**, in February and March. There was much rioting, and on one occasion the governor was stoned.—Sir Walter Egerton, governor of Southern **Nigeria**, was transferred to British **Guiana**, and the Colonial Office in London announced that the governments of Southern and Northern Nigeria would be amalgamated.

V. CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FRANCE.—Public attention was centered for several months upon the **Franco-German treaties** relative to Morocco and the Congo (see *supra*; pp. 351, 352). The Chamber ratified the agreement on December 20 by 393 votes to 36; but disclosures brought out by a senatorial committee that the premier, M. Caillaux, had treated with Germany independently of M. de

Selves, the foreign minister, created dissensions in the cabinet. On January 9 M. de Selves resigned, and on the following day M. Caillaux, unable to reconstruct the ministry, retired from office. A **new cabinet** was thereupon formed, which the press pronounced especially strong: M. Raymond Poincaré, premier and minister of foreign affairs; M. Aristide Briand, justice; M. Léon Bourgeois, labor; M. Alexandre Millerand, war; M. Theophile Delcassé, marine; M. L. L. Klotz, finance; M. Jules Steeg, interior; M. Jean Dupuy, public works; M. Jules Pams, agriculture; M. Le Brun, colonies; M. Giusthau, public instruction; and M. Fernand David, commerce. The Senate ratified the German agreement on February 10 by 212 votes to 42, M. Clemenceau and General Mercier voting with the minority. —Other measures which had been successfully carried through during 1911 were the new commercial treaty with Japan, the Messageries Maritimes subsidy bill, and bills for prolonging the Charter Bank of France and the Bank of Algeria. The Workmen's Pensions Law of 1910 was amended by reducing the pension age and by increasing the state grant. Electoral reform proposals did not get beyond the stage of pious resolution.—The returns of the **senatorial elections** on January 7 redistributed the hundred seats as follows: Conservatives 5, Progressists 23, Democrats 20, Radicals and Socialist-Radicals 48 and Socialists 4. These results made little change in the relative strength of the groups: the Radicals lost four seats to the Moderates, but gained a valuable recruit in M. Camille Pelletan, the new senator for Marseilles.—The new **parliamentary session** was opened on January 8. A running debate on Morocco was kept up in the Chamber until March 22, when a vote of confidence in the government was carried by a majority of 332, and a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into M. Caillaux's policy. The naval bill, carrying a program of construction by 1920 of a battle fleet of 28 ships and appropriations of \$300,000,000 was passed on February 12 by 452 votes to 53. On February 27, the Chamber of Deputies by 541 votes to 76 finally adopted the budget for 1912 in the form in which it had passed the Senate. The budget estimates for 1913, submitted in April, contemplated the unprecedented expenditure of \$932,933,000. On March 30 the Chamber adopted by 453 votes to 59 a bill extending to all categories of miners and slate quarrymen the benefits of the act of 1905 instituting an eight-hour day for certain classes of underground workers.—Deputations of **women suffragists** visited Parliament on various occasions, demanding the ballot. The movement did not seem to have the strength in France or even in Paris that it manifested in Great Britain.—The quinquennial **census returns**, published on January 10, gave France a total population of 39,601,509, an increase since 1906 of 349,264. The most noteworthy feature of the returns was that the increase of the urban population was greater than the total national increase. In 64 out of 87 departments the population had decreased. The population of Paris was given as 2,888,110, an increase of 124,717. The towns next in size were Marseilles with 550,619 and Lyons with 523,796.

GERMANY.—The general feeling that Germany had been the loser in the Moroccan agreement (see *supra*, pp. 351, 352) brought about the resignation in November of Herr von Lindequist, the colonial secretary, and Herr von Danckelmann, the permanent official in the colonial office, and a very lively debate in the Reichstag, where practically all parties save the Conservative expressed the desire that in future the consent of the Reichstag should be a necessary condition of territorial changes. The crown prince, who attended the debate, evidenced strong dislike of the chancellor's policy. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg held his ground, however, and received the approbation of the emperor.—The general election in January was noteworthy for the unexampled success of the Socialists, the crushing defeat of Liberalism and the maintenance of the position of the Clerical Center party. The resulting party distribution in the Reichstag was as follows: Socialists 110, National Liberals 44, Radicals 41, Centrists 88, Poles 18, Alsace-Lorrainers 9, Hanoverians 5, Conservatives 45, Free Conservatives 13, Anti-Semites 11 and Independents 11. The popular vote was even more impressive: Socialists 4,238,919, a gain since 1907 of 979,899; Center 2,012,990, a loss of 166,753; National Liberals 1,671,297, an increase of 34,249; Radicals 1,556,549, a gain of 322,614; and the combined Conservatives 1,515,003.—The new Reichstag was opened on February 7. Two days later, after numerous divisions, Dr. Spahn, the Centrist leader, was elected president; Herr Scheidemann, Socialist, first vice-president; and Herr Paasche, National Liberal, second vice-president. On February 13 Dr. Spahn and Herr Paasche resigned and were succeeded, after another week of quarreling and manœuvring, by Herr Kämpf and Herr Dove respectively, both Radicals.—The imperial estimates for 1912, which were published in February, showed slight change from those for 1911.—The Reichstag passed a bill in March giving effect in the empire to the international agreement with regard to the "white slave" traffic. In April, a bitter debate on dueling in the army caused a temporary alliance between the Centrists and the Socialists.—A *Wehrverein*, or National Defence League, was formally constituted in Berlin on January 28 under the leadership of General Keim, with the expressed purpose of promoting the interests of the army somewhat as the Navy League had promoted the development of the navy.—The annual report of the Navy League, issued in April, showed a total membership of 1,054,404, an increase within a year of nearly 20,000, although the number of local branches showed a decrease of 30.—Several important changes occurred in colonial governorships. Dr. Gleim, who since 1910 had been governor of the Cameroons, retired in January for reasons of health and was succeeded by Herr Karl Ebermaier of the Colonial Office. In April, Dr. Schnee was appointed governor of East Africa, being succeeded at the Colonial Office by Dr. Gleim; and Duke Adolphus Frederick of Mecklenburg was named governor of Togo.—The Prussian budget, presented in January, balanced revenue and expenditure but showed an increase within the year of over \$50,000,000.

The Prussian minister of the interior stated in February that the government did not intend to introduce a franchise reform bill during 1912.—At the elections to the lower house of the **Bavarian** Diet in February, the Clerical Center majority of 33 was reduced to 11, though the majority of Centrists and Conservatives together amounted to 22. The Liberal-Socialist *bloc* won 20 seats. Baron von Hertling, in forming a new Clerical ministry, announced that he accepted the theories of parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility. This meant that, for the first time in the history of the German Empire, the most important state after Prussia would represent in the Bundesrath the views of a party government.—The **Mecklenburg** Diet adopted in November a measure imposing a tax on bachelors: on reaching 30 years of age they are to pay taxes at a rate of 25 per cent more than is exacted of married men, unless they are under legal obligation to provide for relatives.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Count Aehrenthal, the minister of foreign affairs for the **Dual Monarchy**, died in Vienna on February 17. The emperor-king appointed as his successor Count Leopold Berchtold, formerly ambassador to St. Petersburg and a Hungarian citizen. The deadlock in the relations between Austria and Hungary, especially as regarded military affairs, continued to threaten the monarchy with very serious consequences; and late in March the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph, in an audience with the Hungarian premier, Count Khuen Hedervary, threatened to abdicate if it were not ended.—In **Austria**, the new finance minister, Herr von Zaleski, drew the attention of the Chamber in December to the fact that during the last decade the national debt had grown at the rate of nearly \$200,000 a day, inclusive of the cost of railway nationalization. A canal construction bill contemplated a further unexpected outlay of nearly \$90,000,000.—In **Hungary**, the determination of the government, backed up by strong public opinion, to control effectively the Hungarian contingent of the dual army, precipitated a crisis with the king, and early in March the resignation of Count Khuen Hedervary and his cabinet was announced. The natural successor was Dr. de Lukacs, whose advocacy of universal suffrage, however, would be sure to bring him into conflict with the whole aristocracy and gentry, with the House of Magnates, and particularly with Counts Andrassy and Apponyi and M. Kossuth. The monarch declined at first to accept the resignation of the premier, but after protracted and fruitless negotiations he at last in April called in Dr. de Lukacs, who had prepared a program acceptable to the Justh group.—Following the arrest of an opposition deputy, whom the **Croatian** government caused to be condemned to three months' imprisonment on a charge of forgery, anti-Hungarian feeling rose high throughout the southern Slav provinces, and on February 26 and 27 noisy and violent demonstrations occurred at Agram. In order to cope with the increasing anti-Hungarian agitation, the new ban, M. Cuvaj, was appointed royal commissioner with dictatorial powers for the kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia. By proclamation, the

royal commissioner stopped all activity of the autonomous legislative body and interrupted all preliminaries for the Diet elections. He further issued ordinances placing restrictions on the press and provisionally suspended the right of free assembly. A meeting of Czech parties, held at Prague on April 8, expressed full sympathy with the Serbo-Croatian people and declared that the national struggle would lead to the establishment of an independent Czech kingdom in the north and to an absolutely independent Croatia in the south of the Dual Monarchy.

Italy.—**Parliament** was to have reassembled in November, but the summons was postponed owing to the war (see *supra*, p. 351). It met on February 22, and proceeded to make special grants in order to prosecute hostilities against the Turks. A bill providing for the annexation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica passed the Chamber on February 23 and the Senate on the following day. The most important measure pending before Parliament, not connected with the war, was a bill to establish universal manhood suffrage. It was reported that the proposal was meeting with quite as much favor among the Clericals as in Radical circles.—The attempted assassination on March 14 of King Victor Emmanuel III by an anarchist named Dalba brought forth many evidences of popular loyalty and affection.—The court conducting the famous **Camorra trials** at Viterbo released in February several prisoners who had been in prison five years, that being the maximum term for criminal association, the offence with which they were charged.

RUSSIA.—The ministry introduced a bill in the **Duma** in November for the establishment of *zemstva* in the governments of Astrakan, Orenburg and Stavropol. At the same time an appropriation of \$45,000,000 was made for distribution in eighteen governments in East Russia and Siberia on account of the failure of the harvests. In December the Duma adopted the government measure for the purchase by the state of the Russian portion of the Warsaw-Vienna railway, a sum of \$16,100,000 being assigned for the purpose. The only objection raised came from the Poles and a few Social Democrats. Late in January the Nationalists introduced a bill prohibiting the admission to Russia of Jewish citizens of the United States and also imposing certain special tariff duties against goods and ships of the United States. The third consecutive budget without a deficit was presented to the Duma on March 12; the surplus amounted to over \$50,000,000. Bitter criticism of the affairs of the orthodox church was heard from all parties in the Duma during the debate on the estimates for the Holy Synod. Denunciation of bureaucratic control of ecclesiastical matters evoked general approval.—Keels of the three Black Sea dreadnoughts provided by the special **naval** program of 1911 were laid down at Nikolaieff in November by Admiral Grigorovitch, minister of marine.—The tsar in January granted a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of the late Count Leo Tolstoi.—Colonel Kuliabko, who was head of the secret police at the time of M. Stolypin's assassination, was arrested at Kieff in

February in connection with the alleged embezzlement of secret service funds.—On November 10 the Duma by large majorities approved bills for a gradual increase of **Finland's** annual military contribution up to \$5,000,000 and for equalizing the rights of Russians and Finns in the grand duchy.—M. Stolypin's ultra-nationalistic bill providing for the creation of a province of Kholm, which excited the most intense bitterness among the **Poles**, was radically amended in the Duma in the interest of conciliation. By 150 votes to 105 the House threw out the clause under which the districts composing the new province were to cease to form part of the kingdom of Poland.—During a debate in the Council of the Empire on March 20, on a bill for the reform of the judicial administration, a motion was brought forward by fifteen members urging that **Jews** should not be eligible for appointment as justices of the peace. The minister of justice supported the motion, which was finally adopted.—After proceedings lasting two months, the Senate gave judgment on April 2 in the case of the **Armenians** belonging to the secret society called Dashnaksutiun, who were charged with having sought to procure a violent political revolution by an armed rising, the ultimate aim of the society, as was alleged, being to establish a Caucasian federated republic. Of the 146 prisoners 94 were acquitted; 4 were sentenced to terms of penal servitude varying from four to six years; 26, including a priest, to exile; 21 to terms of fortress imprisonment, ranging from three months to two years; and one to imprisonment for three years.

SPAIN.—The constitutional guarantees, which had been suspended during the strike riots of September (see last RECORD, p. 766), were re-established in November.—A surprising reversal of the results of 1909 appeared in the **municipal elections** in November, when only 414 Republican councillors were elected to 2567 Monarchists. In Madrid, lately divided evenly, the Monarchists secured a majority of six; at Saragossa a Monarchist majority was returned for the first time in twenty years; and at Barcelona, Señor Lerroix constituted a minority of one.—A **cabinet** crisis was narrowly averted in January. The ministry recommended that royal clemency should be exercised in the case of six of the seven Cullera prisoners who had been condemned to death by the supreme council of war, but the king proceeded to pardon all seven. Señor Canalejas at once presented his resignation, but was finally prevailed upon to retain his portfolio.—The new Spanish dreadnought "España" was successfully launched by Queen Victoria at Ferrol on February 5.

PORTUGAL.—It became evident in the autumn that the Republicans were disintegrating into several factions: a Radical group under Dr. Costa, smaller groups under Dr. Almeida and Dr. Camacho, and a group of Independents. In November Dr. Costa forced the resignation of the *bloc* ministry and secured the formation of a cabinet under his influence. The **new cabinet** consisted of Senhor Vasconcellos, premier and minister of foreign affairs; Senhor Falcao, interior; Senhor Paes, finance; and Senhor Macieira, justice. The new premier declared that, in addition to seeking

to conciliate the other republican groups, he would promote educational reform and a general anti-clerical policy.—The first **budget** of the republic, which was presented on December 19, estimated the total revenue at \$82,500,000 and the deficit at \$2,175,000. The total indebtedness of the country was placed at \$955,000,000.—In view of the pope's hostility to the law for the separation of **church and state**, a deputy presented to the Chamber in December a proposal to abolish the Portuguese legation at the Vatican, but the measure was rejected. Meanwhile, the government was taking energetic measures to punish the Portuguese hierarchy for their refusal to accept the separation law. In January the patriarch of Lisbon and the bishop coadjutor of Coimbra were expelled from their sees. In February the archbishops of Braga and Portalegre and the bishop of Lamego were expelled for two years. By April 1 only two bishops had failed to incur the displeasure of the republican government. A number of the poorer clergy at first accepted the stipends offered by the state, but in consequence of the stubborn attitude of their colleagues most of them eventually refused state aid. Many complaints were spread concerning the unsanitary character of the Portuguese prisons, where hundreds of priests and other political prisoners were incarcerated. On March 5 Senhor Almeida, the leader of the Conservative Republicans, proposed in the House that a general **amnesty** should be accorded to the individuals who had taken part in the recent strikes, as well as to political prisoners, and to all the Royalists under the command of Captain Couceiro, with the exception of the recognized leaders. The premier declared such an amnesty inopportune, and the proposal was negatived, 63 votes to 26.—Unrest and disorders were reported during February and March from several Portuguese **colonies**, especially from Macao, from Satary in India and from Portuguese Guinea. In the Chamber of Deputies, on March 15, the prime minister denied categorically that there was any treaty between Great Britain and Germany containing any clause which could threaten the independence or integrity of Portugal or the interests of any part of its possessions.

TURKEY.—Second only to the Tripolitan War (see *supra*, p. 351) in interest was the campaign in preparation for the forthcoming **general elections**. For several months the dominant Committee of Union and Progress was supposed to be losing ground. There were divisions within the committee (see last RECORD, p. 768). There was dissatisfaction about the war. The committee was blamed for disorders in Macedonia and Albania and for murders of Greek ecclesiastics. Finally, a new political group, known as the "Union and Liberty" party, appeared in the field in December as a rival organization, proposing to extend the powers of the provincial councils and to guarantee to the non-Moslem communities all privileges accorded them by imperial *iradés*. The failure of inter-party negotiations and the consequent inability of the ministry to control a majority in the Chamber led on December 30 to the resignation of Said Pasha and his colleagues.

On January 3 the grand vizier managed to reconstruct his cabinet, placing Memduh Bey in charge of justice and the interior; Emrullah Effendi, of education; Sinipian Effendi, of public works; and Aristidi Pasha, of mines and forests.—It was reported in February that the "Ulema Committee," with its strong Musulman following, was coöperating with the "Entente Liberale," a federation of Greek and Bulgarian organizations, against the Committee of Union and Progress.—By March several circumstances had helped to strengthen once more the Union and Progress party; among these were the unexpectedly prolonged and stubborn resistance of the Turco-Arab forces in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, the extension of the area of hostilities by the Italians and the failure of the opposition, especially of the Union and Liberty party, to create any efficient organization or to agree upon details.—Sir Richard Crawford was appointed in December financial and economic adviser to the Ottoman government.—In February the central government conferred upon the governors of Bitlis and Erzerum extraordinary powers for the introduction of reforms and the maintenance of order. The work of laying the rails for the section of the Baghdad Railway eastward of Aleppo began on February 10.—Stormy scenes in the Cretan Assembly on March 13 ended in the practical deposition of the executive government and the military occupation of its offices. The crisis ended on the fifteenth, when the Assembly elected a permanent commission of 81 members, from whom five, selected from the various parties, were to form an executive body holding office in rotation for one month. Several Moslems were murdered by mobs in March and April. (For the resulting international complications, see *supra*, p. 353.)—Kopassis Effendi, the prince-governor of Samos, was assassinated in March by a Greek.

OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.—The Norwegian government proposed in January the reorganization of the country's naval defences, with special provision for 7 armored coast-defence vessels, 6 torpedo-boat destroyers, 40 torpedo boats, 12 submarines and 4 gunboats. M. Konow's ministry resigned on February 16, and was succeeded by one formed by General J. K. M. Bratlie.—The elections for the Swedish Upper House, held in December, returned 87 Conservatives, 51 Liberals and 12 Socialists, as compared with 116 Conservatives, 30 Liberals and 4 Socialists in the previous House. A government bill was introduced on April 2 giving women the parliamentary franchise and the right to stand for election upon the same conditions under which these rights are exercised by men. The bill contained a provision that married women whose husbands had paid no taxes for three years should not be entitled to vote.—Following the death of the grand duke of Luxemburg, his daughter, Marie Adelaide, was proclaimed grand duchess on February 25.—The successful candidates at the Swiss National Council elections, held late in October, included 35 Catholic Conservatives, 10 Socialists, 10 Centre Liberals, 7 members of the Social Political party and 107 Radicals. On December 14, Louis Forrer, vice-president of the Federal Council, was elected president of the Confede-

ration. The referendum on the Sickness and Accident Insurance Bill (see last RECORD, p. 770) was carried on February 4 for the government by 285,037 to 238,694. The campaign had lasted two months, and seldom had a measure submitted to referendum excited such keen interest.—The **Greek** budget for 1912 showed an estimated income of \$30,000,000. The realized surplus of two millions from the year 1910-11 was to be used for public improvements, particularly at the port of the Piræus. The elections to the new Chamber in March gave M. Venezelos an overwhelming majority: of the 181 deputies, 147 were his supporters. The celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence took place with great éclat on April 8.—The attainment by Crown Prince Boris of his majority was celebrated at Sofia, **Bulgaria**, on February 2.—The **Servian** cabinet resigned in February because the king refused to dissolve the Skupshtina. M. Stojnovitch, the leader of the Young Radicals, formed a new ministry with the coöperation of the Old Radical Party.—M. Carp, the **Roumanian** premier, whose position had long been insecure owing to the determined hostility of the opposition to the alleged unconstitutional methods of the Conservative government, tendered his resignation on April 10. M. Titu Maiorescu succeeded him as premier, retaining the portfolio of foreign affairs. M. Theodor Rosetti became minister of finance, General Argentjann minister of war and M. Emil Pangrati minister of public works.

VI. ASIA AND AFRICA

CHINA.—The revolt against the Manchu government (see last RECORD, pp. 770, 771) continued to make headway, until early in December the republicans were able to occupy the walled city of Nanking. There a Provisional Assembly met and on the twenty-ninth elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen to be "president of the provisional government of the United Provinces of China." Meanwhile the ancient power of the Manchu dynasty seemed to collapse, and the only important issue was between those who advocated the retention of a monarchy under a modernized constitution and those who favored the establishment of a republic. Yuan Shih Kai, premier and supreme leader of the imperial army, early in December arranged an armistice with General Li Yuan Heng, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. The peace conference began at Shanghai on December 18. In January the premier, convinced that no other course was open, extorted from the Manchu princes the agreement to submit to the vote of a National Convention properly chosen the question of China's future form of government. This was tantamount to a recognition of the republic; and on February 4 the dowager empress signed a decree in behalf of the Emperor Pu Yi, directing the premier to coöperate with the republicans at Nanking in establishing a new form of government. Yuan Shih Kai was able to secure a grant to the imperial family of an annual pension of \$2,400,000; and on February 12 Pu Yi formally abdicated. On the fifteenth Yuan