

rather what they do not want done. Before such a great question as either the disestablishment of the Church of England or a new system of local parliaments is presented for action, the people will have to give their will at the polls. Already we see what is coming. The issue must be fought out.

I. N. Ford, the New York Tribune's London correspondent, describes the results of the polling as nothing less than a social revolution under constitutional forms, by which men who have been carpenters, shipwrights, steelsmelters, sailors, engineers, mechanics, pitmen and

cation; they have conducted trades union journals and written articles for the most thoughtful reviews, and most of them are fluent speakers with fine talents for the management of men. . . . They have been masters for twenty years without knowing it; and now at last they understand the resources and power of labor organization in politics. Since the Reform Act of 1832 Parliament has represented middle-class England. It has suddenly become a more democratic body, under the control of working England.



"AN UPPISH PERSON."

even newsboys are sent to Parliament in place of university men, baronets with large estates, shipowners, manufacturers, bankers and the sons of earls. They may not be working at their trades now, but they have sprung from the toiling millions, and their election in such numbers is a triumph for democracy. Nor do they lack training for public life. They have made their mark as trades union organizers; they have presided over labor congresses; they have brought about amalgamations and federations of allied trades; they have been aldermen and councillors in municipal politics; they have been delegates to international arbitration and socialist congresses; they have been experts in technical edu-

In a recent message to his people the Kaiser described the attitude of Germany as "correct toward all the powers, and friendly toward most." On this incident Punch makes the cartoon in which the Kaiser is regarding with a very supercilious sniff the cordial relations of sturdy John Bull and La Belle France. La France suggests, "That is a very uppish sort of person, is he not?" and John Bull retorts, "This, I suppose, is his correct attitude towards us both."

"THEY MAKE A DESOLATION AND  
CALL IT PEACE."

Premier Witte and the Czar, in surveying for the reorganization of parliamentary government, find the quakings of the ground and revolutionary explosions rather disturbing elements, or, to change the figure, as shown in a German cartoon, the premier finds it a very delicate operation walking on the tight-rope and bearing the burden of the unpopular Czar.

The German Emperor, at latest reports, seems to be toning down his somewhat arrogant claims at the Algiceras conference. It would be unwise to seek a rupture with France, backed as she is by the Mistress of the Seas. The Emperor's role is to keep the peace, at least till he gets his big navy constructed. This is shown in his refusing to send ships to join the powers in the naval coercion of Turkey. But the cartoonist describes it as trying to run with the hounds and hold with the hares. The ambition of the Kaiser seems to be to emulate the record of his doughty ancestor, Frederick the Great. The chief founder of the Prussian state was a ruthless and unscrupulous soldier. The Kaiser could easily find a model of much superior moral character.