

solidation into one new company of all outstanding traction interests, the stock of the new company to be deposited under a trust agreement subject to the adjudication by the courts of conflicting rights, and this company to have authority meanwhile to negotiate with the city.

* * *

Conflict of Douma and the Czar.

Passing from the news movements of the United States to those of Europe, the only important historical event which the reports of the week disclose is the advancing internal conflict in Russia. The reply of the Czar's ministers to the Douma (p. 181) was read in the lower house of the Douma on the 26th by the prime minister, Mr. Goremykin. It was wordy and diplomatically evasive, denying little and promising nothing. "The ministry," it began, "after examining the address of the lower house of Parliament in accordance with the instructions of the Emperor, is fully prepared to lend its entire support to the elaboration of the questions suggested by the lower house in so far as they do not go beyond limits of the legislative initiatives assigned to the lower house." It then advised postponement of discussion of the franchise law; evaded the prayer for relief of the rural population, and for freedom of press and of meeting; refused some of the demands as to land as in derogation of rights of private property; refused to entertain the proposals for abolition of the upper house and the creation of a responsible ministry; evaded the demands regarding the army; and claimed the question of amnesty as a prerogative of the Czar. The address was vigorously denounced by speaker after speaker, one of them evoking tremendous enthusiasm by declaring that "it is not the ministry but the representatives of the people who must decide what is best for the welfare of the country." Before the House adjourned the following vote of censure was adopted:

The declaration of the Premier heard to-day by parliament contains the decisive statement that the ministry in nowise wishes to meet the demands of the people and the expectation of a land of liberty and civil rights, enumerated in the address of the House in reply to the speech from the throne, without fulfillment of which pacification of the country and successful work by the House is impossible. By its refusal to satisfy the popular demands the ministry clearly shows its disregard of the real interests of the people and its plain unwillingness to relieve from the shadow of new disasters a country which is harassed by poverty, lawlessness and the continued unpunished arbitrariness of the authorities. The lower House of Parliament considers that it is its plain duty to proclaim to the country its complete distrust of an irresponsible ministry. It regards as a most necessary condition to the pacification of the country and fruitful work by parliament the immediate resignation of the present cabinet and its replacement by a ministry possessing its confidence. Parliament thereupon votes to proceed with the regular order of the day.

NEWS NOTES

—The Western Federation of Miners met at Denver in annual convention on the 28th.

—James E. Scripps, founder of the Detroit News, died at Detroit on the 29th at the age of 73.

—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, died at Christiania, Norway, on the 23d, at the age of 78.

—The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs met at St. Paul on the 30th.

—The great Irish leader, Michael Davitt, died at Dublin on the 30th of blood poisoning due to a surgical operation, at the age of 60.

—Twenty-three indictments charging manslaughter were found by the grand jury at Springfield, Mo., on the 23d, against as many of the mob which lynched three Negroes in April (pp. 51, 59).

—At the parliamentary elections in Denmark on the 29th the ministerialists elected 55 (a reduction of 4), the Socialists increased their delegation from 16 to 24, and the Radicals elected 9 in place of their former 15.

—The municipal council of Panama adopted a resolution on the 28th soliciting the intervention of the United States for the purpose of preserving order at the Panama elections to be held on the 24th of June.

—Madame Curie, the discoverer with her husband of radium, has been appointed to the chair of the new professorship in the Sorbonne, Paris, founded for her husband. The minister of public instruction has ratified the choice of the faculty, and "congratulates himself on being the first democratic minister of education to appoint a woman to what is, in some ways, the most distinguished chair in the Sorbonne."

—Judge Owen P. Thompson resigned on the 28th as a trustee of the Woman's College at Jacksonville, Ill., on the ground that the college has accepted a large sum of money from Andrew Carnegie. In his letter of resignation he says he "could not remain identified with an institution of learning wherein the management allows a policy which robs it of its independence freely to discuss all forms of social and economic questions and places the institution under obligation to capitalists."

—Attorney General Moody applied to the Supreme Court of the United States on the 28th for an order requiring the sheriff at Chattanooga, Tenn., and other persons concerned in the lynching of Edward Johnson, a Negro convict, who had appealed to the United States Supreme Court and was consequently in Federal custody, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The grand jury had refused to find indictments for the lynching. The court granted the order making it returnable October 15.

—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York decided on the 25th that George W. Perkins (p. 59) was not guilty of larceny in diverting \$48,000 of the funds of the New York Life Insurance Co., of which he was an official, to the Republican National Committee for campaign purposes. As stated by the court the facts were these. Perkins made the contributions out of his own funds at the request of the president of the company and with the understanding that the company would repay him, as it afterwards did.

* * *

"That Mr. Gailey must be very poor?"

"Why?"

"I asked him how he made his money and he said he earned it."—Puck.