

has confessed to a shortage of \$1,000,000 in his returns, and it is believed that the amount will reach \$2,000,000 or more. The scandal is likely to have an effect upon the parliamentary elections of next month.

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#### Russian Political Trials.

The long deferred trial of Count Nicholas V. Tchaykovsky and Madame Catharine Breshkovsky (p. 232), both well known in America, on charges of revolutionary conspiracy, opened in St. Petersburg on the 8th. The public was not admitted to the court room. Count Tchaykovsky pleaded not guilty. Madame Breshkovsky answered to the question of the court: "I admit that I am a Social Revolutionist." Contrary to advance intimations (p. 182), witnesses were admitted to testify against the credibility of the Government's chief witness, Pateuk, a condemned revolutionist, who it is said, has volunteered testimony for several political trials, presumably to delay the carrying out of his own sentence. With the admission of witnesses against him, and through his own cross-examination, Pateuk was utterly discredited. At the close of the sitting, at eleven o'clock at night, testimony for prosecution and defense was all in. When the trial was resumed on the following day both prisoners in turn addressed the court. Count Tchaykovsky explained and justified his career. He described his motive in visiting the United States as a desire to collect funds to be used solely for the benefit of families of exiles and striking workmen. The court questioned him closely regarding his visit to America, and brought out that the money collected had been turned over to a committee of Social Revolutionists, and that the prisoner had no control over their distribution. Madame Breshkovsky spoke briefly, mainly in an effort to clear her fellow prisoner. After further speeches by the prosecution and by the lawyers for the defense, in which Madame Breshkovsky's counsel pointed out that his client admitted that she was a Social Revolutionist, the judges dropped the charge against her of preaching the assassination of the Czar, under which exile with hard labor was inevitable on conviction, and the case was given to the jury. The jury, which consisted of an admiral representing the nobility, an alderman, and a peasant elder, after a ten-minute deliberation brought in a verdict which gave acquittal to Count Tchaykovsky, and under which Madame Breshkovsky received sentence to perpetual exile in Siberia, but without hard labor. The old "Mother of the Russian Revolution" received her sentence unmoved, and a moment later asked a correspondent to send her greetings and best wishes to her friends in America.

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He who has no inherent right to live somewhere has no right to live at all.—Horace Greeley.

## NEWS NOTES

—General parcels post service between Brazil and the United States (vol. xi, p. 437) has been established.

—A state-wide woman suffrage bill for Maryland was turned down by the House of Delegates on the 11th (p. 231).

—Two women are among the new members of the London County Council (p. 228)—Miss Adler and Miss Lawrence.

—California experienced her greatest earthquake shock since her terrible experience in 1906, on the 10th, at about 10:54 p. m. Panics were caused, but no harm was done.

—The "insurgent" Republicans of South Dakota in conference at Huron on the 11th nominated a full State ticket headed by R. S. Vesey as the candidate for Governor.

—A conference of the "insurgent" Republicans of Iowa was held at Des Moines on the 9th for the purpose of organizing to control the next regular Republican convention of the State.

—Henry George, Jr., is to speak in Chicago on the 20th before the Anthropological Society in Masonic Temple in the afternoon, and at Orchestra Hall on Michigan avenue in the evening.

—An order directing the beef trust to produce their books before the Hudson county (N. J.) grand jury (p. 206) was granted on the 14th by the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey.

—Cleveland dispatches of the 8th reported an announcement by Tom L. Johnson of his intention of contesting a Cleveland district for a seat in the Ohio legislature at the Fall elections.

—Dr. Carl Lueger, Burgomaster of Vienna, died on the 10th in his 67th year. Dr. Lueger is spoken of as the most conspicuous figure in Vienna, next to the Emperor. He was a bitter anti-Semite.

—By unanimous vote on the 11th the United States Senate Committee on affairs of the District of Columbia ordered a favorable report in behalf of John D. Rockefeller's proposed endowment (p. 222) by approving a corporate Federal charter for "The Rockefeller Foundation."

—Gov. Deneen signed on the 9th both direct primary bills—the Hamilton-Staymates and the Gibson—enacted at the recent special session (pp. 180, 231), and also the bill for enabling municipalities outside of Chicago to adopt on referendum the commission form of government (p. 231).

—The new Premier of Spain, M. Canalejas (p. 160), in outlining the Government's program in the Cortes on the 10th, appealed for the united support of all the radical and democratic forces in the approaching struggle "to Europeanize and modernize Spain." Without such support, he declared, the fight against the growing power of clericalism and reaction is foredoomed to failure.

—The first bank exclusively for women and officered by women, opened in London on the 14th. The institution is a branch of Farrow's bank, a small