

not merely of opposition to Republican policies or socialistic ideas. In our fight for the absolute elimination of private monopolies and for the regulation of corporations in general, it is necessary that the party shall be free from any suspicion of alliance with the corporate interests that have been dominating American politics. To this end campaign contributions must be limited to those who have the public interest to advance. I trust that public sentiment will require all parties to keep their books open so that hereafter no party will be under private obligations to shield corporate offenders. . . . The beef trust is not different in character and methods from other trusts. The inevitable tendency of a private monopoly is to increase the price of a product and to lower its quality. Why should any one expect anything else from a trust than the lowering of quality when a monopoly is established? Observe, I have used the words private monopoly, not public. In a private monopoly a private interest is set up against the interests of the whole people. Quite a different principle comes into operation when the interest of all is alone in view.

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Mr. Bryan in St. Petersburg.

After a visit to St. Petersburg, Mr. Bryan will go through Sweden and Norway, and arrive in London in time to speak there at the Fourth of July banquet of the American Society. From London he will go to Switzerland, Italy and Spain; and, sailing from Gibraltar on board the steamship Princess Irene, on the 22d of August, he will reach New York about the 29th of that month. He left Berlin for St. Petersburg on the 11th.

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The Russian Douma.

No decisive action has yet been taken either by the Douma or the Czar's ministry (p. 228), but the Douma debates continue and the cable dispatches indicate the possible nearness of another crisis. One dispatch, from what appears to be a trustworthy source, is to the effect that the Czar realizes that the country and the dynasty can be saved only by yielding to the Douma, and he therefore is disposed to consent to a majority ministry responsible to Parliament, to the reform of the Council of the Empire, and even to the principle of forced expropriation of land; but he objects to the granting of amnesty to bomb throwers and to the Douma's domineering tone. The court party and the feudal nobility, however, supported by Emperor William of Germany, so the report reads, firmly oppose the Czar's policy because forced expropriation would leave the nobles penniless, their estates in many cases being mortgaged to the nobility bank for double their value, while administration of the affairs of the country by the majority in Parliament would deprive numerous members of the bureaucracy of their power and emoluments. The Kaiser, it is further said, fears the influence of such an example in Prussia, where the bureaucracy is more honest and capable, but is equally irresponsible to the Reichsrath and hence is reactionary and imperialistic. Moreover, the German barons in the Baltic provinces and the German subjects on Russian estates are affected by the agrarian projects. "Thus the Czar," continues this report, "confronted on the one side by the people and on the other by the court, the Kaiser, the bureaucracy and the nobles, wants to meet the cadet leaders and elaborate with them a programme whereon they would accept office without hurting other class interests."

This information having been given to Mr. Petrunkevitch and Prof. Milyoukov they made the following statement:

We cannot beg for an audience, exposing ourselves to a refusal and to attacks from radicals and socialists, nor can we accept the general aide-de-camp as an intermediary, but we shall consider it a duty and an honor to answer the monarch's call. We are also ready to accept the offices of Count Heiden as an intermediary, though he does not belong to our party. We do not insist that the Czar shall accept our platform, because the Douma, elected as a protest, may perhaps be unable to pass practicable laws; but the demands for a majority ministry, parliamentary control, liberties, and the principle of forced expropriation are absolutely irreducible.

Another dispatch of about the same date describes the issue between Czar and Douma as having been clearly drawn over the question of dismissal of the ministry. According to this report the Constitutional Democrats are being forced by the tide of popular sentiment to assume a more aggressive attitude. Concurrently the possibility of a Centrist party is also reported. It is described by the dispatches as intended to stand midway between the Octoberists and the Constitutional Democrats. The leader is Mr. Yermoloff, formerly minister of agriculture, now a member of the Council of the Empire. He expects the party to have a clear majority in the Council, and to co-operate with Count Heiden, Michael Stakovich and other conservatives in the lower house. That a popular storm is gathering again is also noted by the Associated Press, which intimates that the Czar is preparing to make further concessions.

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Renewal of Russian Uprising.

Evidences of this gathering storm appear in desultory reports of what seems to be widespread disorder. A dispatch of the 7th from St. Petersburg reported that dispatches from several provinces, especially in the northwest, represented the peasant revolt as rapidly spreading. Peasants were said to be burning the property of land owners and resisting the police and soldiery. There was also a systematic refusal to pay rent or taxes or furnish recruits for the army. Specific accounts of strikes in Odessa, Kieff and Moscow were reported. Mutiny among the troops at Odessa was reported on the 9th, and reports of rioting in Warsaw reached St. Petersburg on the 10th. A mutiny among the troops at Poltava, in South Russia, was reported on the 11th to be beyond the control of the few loyal Cossacks and the police. These military uprisings are attributed to the terrorism of the authorities, regarding which an Associated Press dispatch from Poltava reads: "Of eight persons recently condemned to death, six proved an alibi. Their innocence was confirmed by witnesses. The whole inquiry is based on a systematic violation of the law, as torture is the chief agent by which weak minded persons have been brought to falsely accuse innocent persons. The tortures inflicted include floggings, rubbing salt into wounds, and the use of electricity. At the present time thirty-six persons are being tried on different counts." From Moscow there are reports of renewals of revolutionary activity. According to one Associated Press dispatch "it is evident that the leaders are preparing to take advantage of the first opportunity to start an armed uprising. The workmen of the factories and mills are being armed with Mauser

rifles and drilled under the supervision of army reserve soldiers and revolutionary meetings are held nightly. The leaders have received from some regiments promises of support in the event of conflict. Revolutionary emissaries have been sent out in all directions into the country, and the plan evidently is to secure unity of action in the country and cities and inaugurate a conflict with a general strike."

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Russian Agitation in America.

For the purpose of raising money for the Russian revolution Gregory Maxim is now traveling and speaking in the United States. Mr. Maxim, a Russian socialist, was president of the Baltic Republic for the few weeks it lasted, a few months ago. At a large meeting in Chicago on the 8th he said of the Douma, that it is—

a farce and it never will give real freedom to Russia. The Russian revolution is like the waves of the ocean, it may be beaten back temporarily by the entrenched rocks of autocracy, but it will come on again. Nay, it now is coming on. It ever will come on. It will rise again and again, and never will subside until autocracy and bureaucracy are swept away forever. It is well known to the Czar and his advisers that the revolution is not dead. It is smoldering and it is as certain as the sunshine that it will break out again. The working class, not the aristocrats, will free Russia. The working class is the coming nation. There are only two courses for a Jew in Russia—one to die fighting with his race for freedom, the other to be a slave forever.

At this meeting liberal contributions were made.

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Chicago Traction Adjustments.

For the purpose of perfecting the adjustment of traction questions in Chicago in accordance with Mayor Dunne's ultimatum (pp. 204, 228), the "Chicago Railways Company" was organized in New York on the 6th. It is to take over and represent all the conflicting traction interests as a "holding company." The stock of the company will be held in trust pending the decision of the Federal court as to the relative rights of Union Traction and the underlying companies. When fully organized the "holding company" will be in a position to deal directly and authoritatively with the city.

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On the 7th Mayor Dunne's plan, in ordinance form as prepared by the traction counsel, Walter L. Fisher, was presented to the local transportation committee of the City Council. It provides that the present traction interests shall proceed at once to rehabilitate their properties according to the specifications of the rejected tentative ordinance; that the city shall have the right to acquire the properties on six months' notice; that the price to be paid shall be the present value of the properties, the cost of the improvements made, and a percentage of the cost of these improvements yet to be determined; that if the city does not elect to buy it can delegate the right to some private company, known as its "licensee"; that while the present companies are running the properties they shall divide the profits, after certain fixed charges are met, between themselves and the city, the city's share to be a sinking fund in aid of purchase. In case the city should elect to purchase

the properties before rehabilitation is finished, the companies are to complete the work, the city to deposit in a bank a sum estimated as sufficient to do the work. If it costs more, the city is to pay the difference; if less, the city gets a rebate.

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The trolleyizing of the present systems was granted, under revocable license, by the City Council on the 11th. This permit has been long sought for by the traction companies, but while the 99-year claim was in doubt the city refused the permit lest it might strengthen that claim. In this resistance the city was embarrassed by the Federal war department, which, under the spur of local business interests, has insisted upon the lowering of the tunnels to enable shipping of deeper draft to utilize the Chicago river. The Secretary of War recently extended the time for beginning this work to July 1. During the lowering of the tunnels, trolleyization becomes necessary except as to the South Side lines, but the permit was given for all the lines. The lines using the tunnels are required to bear the expense of lowering them and to begin at once.

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The Packinghouse Investigations.

In the course of his examination on the subject of the Neill-Reynolds packing house report (p. 224), before the committee on agriculture of the lower house of Congress on the 7th, Mr. Neill related an interview with a Dr. Dyson, formerly in the Federal inspection service, but now a consulting veterinarian in the employ of the packers, offering on behalf of the packers to meet any sanitary conditions that might be imposed by Messrs. Neill and Reynolds in return for a suppression of their report, and further to submit to a second inspection within thirty days to ascertain if the conditions had been bettered, after which there would be no objection to a report on the condition then found. Upon being informed by Mr. Neill in reply that he was not authorized to make any "deal," Dr. Dyson then in a second letter suggested the appointment of a sanitary committee and that it be given thirty days to accomplish improvements, pending which no report should be made. This was declined, as was a third proposal from Dr. Dyson looking to the suppression of the report and promising reforms. The original letters were produced.

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On the 8th, President Roosevelt placed in the hands of this committee the reports of an Agricultural Department commission which had inspected the packing houses prior to the Neill-Reynolds investigation. In one of these reports Upton Sinclair is denounced as a sensation monger; but President Roosevelt in his letter of transmittal describes the reports as abundantly justifying the emphasis of the Neill-Reynolds report. He also transmitted a letter written (as now appears) by Mary E. McDowell, a niece of the distinguished General McDowell of the Civil War, and head of the University Settlement, in the stockyards district, in which Miss McDowell said:

On Monday I began a tour of all the great packing houses, going first to Libby's, then Swift's. Tuesday all