

The Fairhope Association owns a wharf, the funds for building which were largely raised by the issue of certificates. One dollar and twenty-five cents in wharf certificates was issued for every dollar paid toward the wharf fund. These certificates were a lien on the earnings of the wharf, and the purchasers of them received a good dividend on the investment, as the certificates were redeemed within a few years after their issue. The corporation receives considerable revenue from this source, which is expended on public improvements.

The only salary paid to an officer of the colony is to the secretary, who receives twenty-five dollars a month.

The Association conducts a telephone system and is now installing a system of water works. The Fairhope House is a good hotel of 20 large airy rooms, with a delightful location overlooking Mobile Bay.

Among the manufacturing industries there are a saw mill, a brick yard and a cement block factory. The latter, although in its infancy, has erected several cement houses in Fairhope of an attractive style of architecture. The gravel for this purpose is found on the Fairhope tract of a quality beyond comparison with any other gravel deposit near Mobile. A weekly paper, the Courier, is devoted to the interests of the town and the economic principles on which it is founded.

D. S. LUTHER.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Wednesday, June 20.

Another Massacre in Russia.

A massacre of Jews as terrible as that at Kishineff (vol. vi, p. 214) is reported from Byallstok, a city in western Russia, near Warsaw, which numbers 65,000 inhabitants, mostly Jews. The Corpus Christi procession was passing through the streets on the 14th when a bomb was thrown into it from a balcony. It killed several persons, including a Russian priest. This assault was attributed to Jews, and a Christian mob immediately attacked the Jewish stores and murdered Jews wherever they were found. The mobbing of the Jews continued far into the night, and was renewed on the 15th. It was not until the 18th that reports were allowed to pass uncensored. At that time the extreme violence had subsided. According to the Associated Press dispatches of the 18th the fight was triangular—the Russian military, the Christian mob and the armed Jewish band. Details of the slaughter are horrible.

The Russian Douma.

No changes in the policy of the Douma (p. 249) are yet reported, although dispatches of the 18th from St. Petersburg indicate a more revolutionary tendency than heretofore among the "Cadets." This word, in frequent use, is the slang term for Constitutional Democrats, being pronounced "kah-day," the same as C. D., the initials of the party name. According to these dispatches, at a caucus of the "Cadets" the question of changing the party's tactics by abandoning any further attempt to postpone a rupture with the government was seriously debated, and the radical wing of the party urged the absolute necessity of keeping pace with the revolutionary movement. Others counseled caution, but the radicals were in the majority.

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Further light on the character of political issues, and especially of the land question (pp. 228, 256), in the Douma was given through a Chicago Daily News dispatch of the 13th from St. Petersburg, in an interview with Mr. Annikin, a peasant who is chairman of the labor group, which comprises about one-fourth of the Douma and claims to represent about three-fourths of the population of the Empire. This group is described as consisting of peasants, farm hands, country school teachers, employes, priests and handicraftsmen. Mr. Annikin said:

The cardinal point in our programme is the nationalization of land. Unlike the single taxers, we do not aim at fiscal reform, and, therefore, we do not touch city property. Our concern is only with the agricultural lands. In order to save the peasantry from starvation, the holdings must be enlarged. Intensive cultivation like that in Belgium, France and Germany requires improved machinery and a higher popular education, which is not to be thought of in Russia until the next generation. Wholesale emigration to Siberia is impossible. It would cost more in time, money and labor and would be less advantageous than to emigrate to the United States or Canada. To give the peasants land with titles to them is impracticable because the hungry and ignorant muzhik would sell his estate for a glass of vodka or a piece of bread. We therefore propose to nationalize the land, the state keeping the title and the peasant paying rent under a life tenure. In view of the immensity of the Empire, varied nationalities, climates, civilization, laws, habits and historical traditions, we propose to divide the country into districts, elaborating for each an appropriate system of tenure until time and advanced education will permit us to unify the land laws and give titles to the holders. In this we agree with the autonomists. We are also ready to grant each province and nationality a local administration based on popular democratic forms, but, like the Constitutional Democrats and the Conservatives, we utterly oppose the re-establishment of Poland or other kingdoms now composing the Empire. We believe in equal rights and home rule for all, but the Russian language and the army and navy institutions must remain those of the Empire, with the imperial Douma as the only lawmaking body. Our body, like nine-tenths of the people of the Empire, is opposed to the overthrow of the monarchy. We desire only liberty and the reorganization of the administration. Should the monarchy oppose this nobody can foretell the consequences.

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Bryan at the Douma.

William J. Bryan (p. 249) visited the Douma on the 14th, and as a guest of the American ambassador, he occupied a seat in the diplomatic box during one of the land question debates. He was again a spectator in the Douma on the 15th. After a call that day upon the Premier, he sailed for Stockholm.