

and charges therein are not sufficiently definite or specific, but are too general and vague. Judge Grosscup in his injunction restrained the packers from taking part in or performing any contract, combination or conspiracy the purpose or effect of which would be in restraint of trade between the states and in violation of the anti-trust law of 1890."

COMMENTING upon this phase of the case, the supreme court says: "We equally are bound by the first principles of justice not to sanction a decree so vague as to put the whole conduct of the defendant's business at the peril of a summons for contempt. We cannot issue a general injunction against all possible breaches of the law. We must steer between these difficulties as best we can. The general words of the injunction, 'or by any other method or device the purpose and effect of which is to restrain commerce as aforesaid,' should be stricken out of the injunction. The defendants ought to be informed as accurately as the case permits what they are forbidden to do. Specific devices are mentioned in the bill and they stand prohibited. The words quoted are a sweeping injunction to obey the law, and are open to the objection which we stated at the beginning it was our duty to avoid."

REFERRING to this extract from the court's opinion, Mr. Wellman says: "This is held as a judgment of the court against the practice of government by injunction of which the labor people have complained, though, of course, it must be compared with the decision of the court in the Debs case to ascertain definitely to what extent the court has announced advanced doctrine on that subject. The representatives of organized labor hail the decision as a distinct victory. They claim the decision means that in future sweeping injunctions to obey the law, without reasonable specifications and proof of intent, will not be sustained by this court."

REMARKABLY lucky ending of a damage suit in favor of the plaintiff is related by the Kansas City Journal. It is explained that a woman named Mrs. Hart sued the Metropolitan Street Railway for \$25,000 for injuries sustained in a collision. When the case had been given to the jury the lawyers got together to try to agree on a settlement. On behalf of the railroad company, it was agreed that \$3,000 was a fair amount of damage. But Mrs. Hart's attorneys declared that she should have at least \$5,000. Again the lawyers hurriedly discussed a settlement and as a compromise the company's representative offered to pay \$4,750. This was the company's high water mark, it was explained, but counsel for Mrs. Hart would not accept less than \$5,000. As the last call was being made, the foreman announced that the jury had found in favor of Mrs. Hart to the extent of \$20,000.

THE Czar of Russia, on February 1, received a deputation of thirty-four workmen, representing the employes of the factories at St. Petersburg. The Associated Press dispatches say that when the czar entered the room the workmen bowed deeply to the emperor who said: "Good day, my children." The workmen replied: "We wish your majesty good health." The emperor then said: "I have summoned you in order that you may hear my words from myself and communicate them to your companions. The recent lamentable events with such sad but inevitable results have occurred because you allowed yourselves to be led astray by traitors and enemies to our country. When they induced you to address a petition to me on your needs they desired to see you revolt against me and my government. They forced you to leave your honest work at a period when all Russian workmen should be laboring unceasingly in order that we might vanquish our obstinate enemy. Strikes and disgraceful demonstrations led the crowds to disorders which obliged and always will oblige, the authorities to call out troops. As a result, innocent people were victims. I know that the lot of the workman is not easy. Many things require improvement, but have patience. You will understand that it is necessary to be just toward your employers and to consider the conditions of our industries. But to come to me as a rebellious mob in order to declare your wants is a crime. In my solicitude for the working classes I will take measures which will assure that everything possible will be done to improve their lot and secure an investigation of their demands through legal channels. I am convinced of the honesty of the workmen and their devotion to myself, and I pardon their transgressions. Return to your work

with your comrades and carry out the tasks allotted to you. May God assist you."

AT the conclusion of the czar's address, according to the Associated Press, the emperor told the members of the deputation to communicate his words to their comrades and said he would supply them with printed copies of his address. The Press dispatch adds: "After leaving the place the deputation proceeded to a neighboring church, where they prayed, and after kissing ikons, placed lighted candles before the shrines. Subsequently they were given dinner in a building which formerly was the high school of Tsarskoe Selo. One of the members of the deputation proposed the health of the emperor, which was drunk with cheers. At 4:30 p. m. the delegates drove to the imperial pavilion whence they took a train for St. Petersburg. The deputation comprised representatives of thirty-two of the largest industrial establishments in St. Petersburg, including the Baltic and Franco-Russian ship yards, the Butloff iron works and the Russian-American rubber works."

EMPEROR WILLIAM has instructed Baron Speck von Sternberg to suggest to President Roosevelt the advisability of an interchange of instructors between the United States and Germany. In response to a request that he be presented with the opinions of certain German professors on this subject, Emperor William has, according to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, received very valuable advice. The Tribune says: "Prof. Adolph Harnack, one of those invited, writes in the *Pressische Jahrbuecher* that the great scholars of the middle ages were not tied fast to any one country. They lectured at Naples, Bologna, Paris, Cologne and Oxford, and their students followed them. Prof. Harnack explains the advantage to students of spending part of their period of study abroad. An exchange of students, he adds, necessarily suggests an exchange of professors. Only a few students can now have the advantage of study abroad, but larger numbers will get that advantage when the professor himself goes abroad to lecture."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S plan is not without precedent, for Prof. Harnack shows that Lord Kelvin, Sir William Ramsey and Nansen, the explorer, lectured in Berlin and that Prof. Max Mueller, Prof. Harnack also points out, came to Strassburg to give lectures, while retaining his Oxford professorship, and adds that Prof. Gregory, of Leipsic, is American by birth and a professor at a German university, and he has given a course of lectures in America."

ACCORDING to Prof. Harnack "the simplest means by which to inaugurate professorial interchange is to invite distinguished professors from abroad to give courses of four to eight lectures. But this is not enough. The best thing—if it can be done—is to call for an entire six months' tour, or even longer. In doing so, of course, no country will import a professor when it has a better one at home. It will always be best to let the students hear the language of the literature and economic and social affairs of another country from a professor of that country. No amount of industrious study will give German students the insight into these things that they can get from a native of America. It is of all the civilized states the most remote from Germany in space, but intellectually the nearest and most closely related."

CONCLUDING his article, with the statement that there will be some difficulties to overcome, Prof. Harnack says: "In exchanging professors we think in the first instance of America, Harvard and Berlin are already negotiating a plan and will have to begin with caution and within modest limits. If the idea is sound it will then grow of itself. Difficulties will have to be overcome like the six months' tours, beginning and ending at different dates, and no university will readily be willing to let a favorite professor off for even a short time. But the difficulties are not insurmountable. Distance hardly counts any longer. The conviction that international duties have arisen for men of science will carry the plan to success, and this will aid in disseminating, leavening and strengthening the bond of fraternity."

GOVERNOR Folk of Missouri, on January 17 announced that he had established certain rules for professional lobbyists. He said that all professional lobbyists must report at the governor's office immediately upon their arrival in Jef-

erson City; that they must state their business, promise to issue no railroad passes and then leave the state capital within thirty hours. Mr. Phelps, lobbyist for the Missouri Pacific railroad company reported to the governor and announced that he desired to appear before the railroad committees and make arrangements for several officials of his company to appear before legislative committees and present arguments against certain pending bills.

JAMES STEWART, of Warren county, Mo., has introduced in the Missouri legislature a bill providing for a medical examination for all people intending to marry. According to this bill, all applicants for matrimony are compelled to have a certificate of health. Explaining his bill Mr. Stewart says: "As a physician, I recognize the fact that unless children have a chance to be born right they are handicapped forever. I believe there is no reputable physician who does not believe in the propagation of the species under correct conditions. If President Roosevelt's plea for larger families is to be carried out at all, it should be done under sanitary regulations."

SENATORIAL elections have attracted public attention during the past week. In Utah, George Sutherland, formerly a member of the lower house of congress, was on January 17, chosen United States senator to succeed Thomas Kerns. Mr. Sutherland is a republican and received the full republican vote of both houses of the legislature. William H. King, a former member of the lower house, received the six democratic votes. In Nebraska, January 17, Elmer J. Burkett, now a member of the lower house, was elected to the senate. Mr. Burkett received 118 votes, which was practically the entire republican vote. The six democrats and the three populists voted for Richard L. Metcalfe, editor of the Omaha World Herald. North Dakota has re-elected Senator P. J. McCumber, republican. Michigan has re-elected Senator Julius C. Burrows. Senator Burrows now enters upon his third term. In Indiana, Senator Beveridge was re-elected to succeed himself while Congressman Hemmenway has been chosen to succeed Senator Fairbanks. Senator Chauncey M. Depew succeeds himself in New York.

THE total issue of the commemorative series of the postage stamps for the Louisiana purchase exposition reached only 287,990,200, as compared with the total for the World's Fair at Chicago of 2,014,233,100. A writer in the Kansas City Journal says: "The issue was even less than that of the special stamps for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, which was 324,070,000. The total issue of special stamps for the Omaha exposition, covering the two-year period, was 252,532,440. The only reason for the falling off in the number of these special stamps issued given by Major Reeves, chief of the stamp division of the postoffice department is that such newness soon wears off, and people were satisfied with the ordinary regulation stamp. The total issue of Louisiana Purchase exposition stamps by denominations was as follows: One-cent, 79,779,200; 2-cent, 192,731,200; 3-cent, 4,542,500; 5-cent, 6,926,100; 10-cent, 4,011,200."

THE objection to the Hepburn bill, as to many other similar measures, is that it does not provide that when the interstate commerce commission fixes the rate, that rate stands until it has been removed by a higher court. The Davy bill, which has the endorsement of the democrats cures this defect. Should the Davy bill become a law, then the rates fixed by the commission go into immediate effect and the people obtain prompt relief.

IN his inaugural message Governor Folk of Missouri suggested that men who habitually refrain from voting should be denied the right to vote. He said that even the threat of this penalty would be sufficient to bring about a reform. Amanda J. Marble, of Table Rock, Neb., writing to the Lincoln Journal, suggests that a remedy might be afforded in a provision that where a man refused to avail himself of the privilege of voting, a "loyal, patriotic woman" should be permitted to take his place.

IN a speech delivered in the house Jan. 23, Representative Burgess of Texas pledged to President Roosevelt the support of the house democrats, cures this defect. Should the Davy bill be