

tude of the wife, while hostile to the ideal domestic state looked for by the husband, has not prevented the parties from living together in some manner, described by the defendant as 'nomadic,' and fraud, which finds its expression not in any facts, but solely in the deceiving party's state of mind, cannot suffice as a ground for annulment of the marriage. A marriage for interest may usually be conceived to involve some concealment of the interested party's real motives, for the truth, if boldly proclaimed, would be found offensive as a matter of deportment among enlightened persons. The self-respect of both parties would call for some show of affection. If the facts alleged in this case could suffice for an annulment, marriage for love would be the only lawful marriage—a condition favored by the poets, but not as yet adopted in our system of jurisprudence."

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE RELATING TO Russia and published in a recent number of "L'Europeen," a journal of international influence, issued at Paris, has attracted widespread attention in Europe, and is referred to in a recent number of "Public Opinion." Referring to this article, Public Opinion says: "The author is a Danish publicist, Bjornsjerne Bjornson. He assumes that Russia is an undesirable and dangerous element in Europe and Asia, and as a means of thwarting her further advance proposes that other nations stop supplying her with money. Since 1899, the writer estimates, Russia has borrowed abroad \$700,000,000 with which to build fleets and to maintain an army no less than to establish the gold standard and build railways, and M. Bjornson seems to take it very much to heart that 'the larger part of this foreign gold, which has maintained the Russian institution and served its plans of oppression and of conquest, has flowed from the country of "liberty, equality and fraternity"."

THIS AUTHOR SAYS THAT IT IS ADMITTED in France and America that without French gold the Russian institution would have gone to smash long ago. He adds: "No centralized power, even the best, is for any length of time capable of governing so many and varied peoples. No hand, no matter how powerful, can stretch over such an enormous territory or unite so many contrary destinies, created by varied climates and by numerous racial and religious differences. But what the best government, what the most powerful hand cannot perform becomes chaos and misery under a feeble autocratic power or a bureaucratic institution that is mercenary and mendacious, unstable and oppressive. Without the foreigner's aid it would have destroyed itself, whether by revolution or by asphyxia. What, however, would have been most natural would have been a general disintegration of the administration of the colossal masses of Russia according to a scheme of federalization. With the aid of the foreigner's gold all the inflammable material of this formidable accumulation of injustice and distress has been able to subsist until it has become a danger to us all. Unless a war precipitates her upon her neighbors—a war which would be followed through long years of thunderings and tumults—she will continue to court them as of yore. On this point, Russian and foreigner agree. But war will come. If up to the present time all the powerful Russian institution has not recoiled before any of the means taken to prolong its existence, why should it recoil before war?—Whatever the result of the war, one thing is certain—the payment of interest will cease. Russia will thank the aid given her by state bankruptcy."

CHICAGO PHYSICIANS HAVE DECLARED war on the anti-toxin trust. This trust has raised the price of its life-preserving serum until the children of the poor are at the mercy of diphtheria. The Chicago Record-Herald says: "One method of carrying warfare to the trust already has been adopted while two others are under discussion. A boycott of other and more dispensable remedies manufactured by the trust is the first of the retaliatory moves, and already the wholesale and retail drug houses have been told that the wares of the trust will not be purchased. Legal action against the trust and the erection of a state laboratory for the manufacture of anti-toxin are the other measures proposed." Dr. W. K. Jaques of the city health department says: "The physicians of Chicago are convinced that persons who would take advantage of the public in this way are not to be trusted in the manufacture of other goods, and many physicians already have requested that

drugs made by the trust be not used in their prescriptions. This action of doubling the price of anti-toxin is an outrage, and undoubtedly will mean increase in the death rate among children. There is no substitute for anti-toxin. Certainly no reason exists on business grounds for the increase, and example may be found in the city of Newark, N. J., which manufactures its own anti-toxin. Statistics show that it costs Newark only 52 cents per patient treated, while for one dose of 3,000 units, even under the old rate, the trust charged the consumer \$4.50 for the cheaper grade." Another physician says that the increase in anti-toxin price is in the nature of a tragedy and will mean many deaths among children whose parents are unable to buy. Secretary Pritchett of the Chicago health department says: "The anti-toxin trust is nothing more nor less than a traffic in human life. Three concerns, which control the anti-toxin supply, have advanced the price 100 per cent, and it should be noted that the increased prices quoted by the trust to the city are the prices of the manufacturers to the jobbers. This means only the initial point in the advance. This question touches not only Chicago, but the whole country."

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED THAT THE czar of Russia recently issued a manifesto declaring for certain reforms in the condition of the peasants of his empire. It was announced from St. Petersburg on January 17 that the minister of the interior had completed the draft of the peasant code, and that it would be sent to the local committees throughout that country in a few days. The St. Petersburg correspondent for the Associated press says: "Members of the nobility in each provincial district will be allowed to elect members of these committees, but the elective assemblies, composed of landed proprietors and artisans and peasants, will be appointed by the governors. The committees will be allowed freedom to discuss the project and propose any changes therein except on three points which the emperor has reserved from discussion; namely, that the peasant class must remain entirely separate legally from the other classes; that the committee is to remain untouched by legislation, and that the peasant lands are to remain inalienable. These points stamp the forthcoming legislation as conservative in the main, but the present chaos is so great and so much room is left for the arbitrary conduct of the police and local representatives of the ministry of the interior as well as of the peasant courts and administrative machinery and their commune town meetings, that the liberals declare any codification would be in the line of progress. The ministerial project proposes to retain the system of corporal punishment, but the emperor did not include this among the matters not subject to discussion. The emperor regards the preservation of the peasant class, the retention of the economic commune, and the inalienability of the peasant lands as necessary for the protection of the peasants from exploitation."

A COMMUNICATION WHICH WILL BE OF interest to students and other residents of the United States who may be natives of Switzerland, was recently submitted to the state department by Consul Lieberknecht at Zurich. This communication calls attention of Swiss natives who come to this country to the necessity of providing themselves with passports. According to a writer in the Chicago Chronicle, many naturalized American citizens who were formerly Swiss citizens labor under a misapprehension as to their old and new citizenship rights and responsibilities. They return to Switzerland without naturalization papers or passports, only to find themselves Swiss citizens again. The consul adds that a person never loses citizenship, no matter how long he may absent himself, unless he goes through certain necessary formalities. If he returns and is owing a military tax he is compelled to pay the same in spite of the fact that he is an American citizen. The only way to be released from old responsibilities is by making a written request to his home community for such release, submitting proof at the same time that he has acquired American citizenship.

IN BAVARIA EXPERIMENTS ARE BEING made in the manufacture of cotton from pine wood. The method is described as being to reduce the wood to the finest layers possible, then to subject it to a vapor process for ten hours, after which it is plunged into a soda bath where it is to remain thirty-six hours. Oil and gelatin is added to the mixture to give it a

resistant quality, and machinery is then employed to draw it out and untangle it. The Munich correspondent for the Chicago Inter-Ocean, referring to the new discovery, says: "The process is said not to be expensive, and it is thought that if this cotton can be made of practical use Europe will be independent of America and India. The immense forests of Scandinavia and Germany would furnish ample material for her 'cotton' supply."

A BILL IS NOW PENDING IN THE HOUSE OF representatives at Washington appropriating two thousand dollars "for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal church (colored), corner of Fifth avenue and East Second street, Rome, Ga." The New York Times tells the story of this claim in these words: "It seems that in 1864 there was a church at the place mentioned which had been built entirely at their own cost by the colored people of the town, free and slave. With the lot it had cost them \$2,500. When the Union army entered Rome on the 'march to the sea' the church, which occupied the highest point in the town, was demolished, and fortifications were erected on the site. For the property thus destroyed no compensation was then made, or has since been made. About 1867 an attempt was made through the freedman's bureau to secure relief for the congregation, but none of the funds of the bureau were available for such purposes. Now, nearly forty years after the property was taken, congress is asked to pass the necessary appropriation, and the committee on war claims unanimously recommends the action. It is remarkable that property of this amount should have been in the possession of colored people and a church supported by them in a southern city so late in the progress of the civil war. It is not creditable to the United States government that no compensation has ever been made for the destruction of the property, especially as it must be remembered that the owners were, according to the classification of that day, not only loyal to the government, but probably about the only loyal residents of the town."

A VESSEL THAT IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE oldest ship of her kind sailing under the British flag is described by the St. James Gazette. It is said that "her name is the Dart; she was built at Carnarvon seventy-eight years ago, and ever since has been in constant employment. At one time she sailed between Carnarvon and Liverpool; she is now engaged in the coasting trade between Arbroath and ports on the northeast coast of England. The Dart has another distinction besides her age. She is manned by the oldest crew sailing the high seas. The captain is seventy, the mate seventy-two, the cook seventy-one, and a seaman sixty-one—a total of 352. They have been with the Dart for some years; and were all boys together."

FOR SOME TIME REPORTS HAVE BEEN coming in to the effect that the Eskimos in the territory of the United States are disappearing and will entirely perish unless government aid is extended to them in the near future. These reports have now received official confirmation, and it is said that not more than 4,000 Eskimos now exist and this number is being rapidly decreased. A writer in the Washington Times says that "according to the statements made even the laws enacted by the United States are an aid in killing off the race. These are the statutes for the protection of seals and some of the other animals of the Far North, which these people killed as they needed them in past years. Reindeer stations have been established for the aid of the northwestern Indian tribes of Alaska, but nothing has been done by the government to replace the animals upon which the Eskimos lived in former years."

THIS DEPLORABLE CONDITION, HOWEVER, does not extend to all branches of the Alaskan Eskimos. The Washington Times' writer adds: "There are three tribes, the Chilkats, the Khlkits, and Hidas, who are apparently holding their own with the pale-skinned invaders with bad whiskies and ills of civilization. These people are closely allied, and all are workers. They have discarded many of their savage customs and have gone to work. They are in the saw mills, the canneries and all other industries, and many of them have succeeded as well as the whites. They are the owners of several smaller canneries, and numerous saw mills and other industries."