

elected. In 1902 he was defeated for the same office by Governor Pennypacker, present incumbent of the office. He had been mentioned several times as a possible candidate for president, as well as for the vice presidency. He was a member of the Methodist church and high in its councils."

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN of Cornell university recently delivered an address in which he declared that he could see much that is advantageous in organizations under the trust system. Mr. Schurman further said that he saw great possibility of evil in the power the trusts possess to make the public pay exorbitant prices. He does not, however, believe that the remedy is through legislation, declaring that the cure could be safely left to public opinion and to the influences of potential competition which, he says, "are the only two effective regulators."

MR. SCHURMAN'S plan has been followed altogether too long. Consumers have been required to depend upon "public opinion" where they should have been protected by vigorous enforcement of law. Commenting upon President Schurman's statement, the Chicago Record-Herald, a republican paper, says: "As for potential competition, or, in other words, the possibility that competitors may spring into the field at any moment, it doubtless plays a great part in the control of trusts. But it can not be overlooked that it is only effective where industrial conditions give it free play, and these conditions must often be established by legislation. Moreover, any trust which monopolizes natural materials, as the anthracite coal trust does now, or as the steel trust some time conceivably may, would not be open to such regulation. As to public opinion, it would be a queer regulator to depend on if it did not operate through its power of legislating. There is a public opinion of the moujiks in Russia, but it has no means of making itself felt, and it would be ridiculous to speak of it as exercising any influence on the industrial development of the country. In fact, most people will refuse to call it public opinion at all for the very reason that it can not enforce its demands. Even the kind of public opinion that prescribes for us the style of straw hats we are wearing, tyrannous as it seems, would go but a short distance if it came into sharp conflict with profit and loss accounts. It does not, of course, follow that legislation must forever be resorted to for the control of the trusts. Indeed, legislation of this kind is always experimental and so doubtful in its outcome that, in the present state of our wisdom, it is most often better avoided. But to talk of public opinion as a regulator, and at the same time to exclude the legislation which is public opinion's weapon, is like putting idle wisnes at the helm instead of will power and expecting it to steer a straight course."

AN OAKLAND, California, surgeon recently displayed extraordinary cooness. The Oakland correspondent for the Chicago Chronicle, tells the story in this way: "Surrounded by flames that threatened to destroy him and his patient, Dr. M. Lewis Emerson performed a dangerous operation on Mrs. B. Robinson of 831 Harrison street, and then, with the help of her nurse, Mrs. Alice Collins, carried the unconscious woman out of the house. Dr. Emerson had administered ether to Mrs. Robinson and had carried the operation to a critical point when his attention was called to flames spreading quickly along the outside of the house. Unable to leave his patient, he could give no alarm, but worked grimly on, hoping to finish the operation and remove her before he was prevented by the fire. Meanwhile neighbors saw the blaze and the fire department was summoned. Through all the confusion and threatened by the oncoming flames and smoke, Dr. Emerson worked coolly, but swiftly and dexterously, until at last the operation was done. Then, aided by Mrs. Collins, who had rushed into the operating room when she learned of the danger, he hastily wrapped Mrs. Robinson, still under the influence of ether, in blankets and carried her to the house of a neighbor. The house was set on fire by Mrs. Robinson's children, who were playing with matches in an outhouse, which broke into flames and spread the blaze to the rear of the house. The firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control and saving the house."

JUDGE PARKER was recently quoted as saying that he did not propose to be photographed by snapshot men and that he was entitled to freedom from such attentions. This statement brought to Judge Parker an interesting letter from Miss

Abigail Robertson of Rochester, N. Y. Several years ago Miss Robertson brought suit against a milling company for damages for publishing her likeness on one of their advertisements. Her prayer for relief was denied by the court of appeals of which Judge Parker is chief judge. The Rochester correspondent for the Chicago Tribune says: "Miss Robertson has sent a letter to Judge Parker in which she quotes his statement, made a few days ago, that promiscuous photographing of himself and family must stop because, as he said: 'I reserve the right to put my hands in my pockets and assume comfortable attitudes without being everlastingly afraid that I shall be snapped by some fellow with a camera.' Commenting on this she says: 'I take this opportunity to remind you that you have no such right as that which you assert. I have high authority for my statement, being nothing less than a decision of the court of appeals of this state, wherein you wrote the prevailing opinion. The action was one in which I was the plaintiff. You may recollect that the facts in that case were undisputed, and that it was admitted that the defendants, without my knowledge or consent, and knowing that they had no right or authority so to do, had secured my photograph, and, having caused it to be enlarged and lithographed in life size, had circulated about 25,000 copies thereof as an advertisement of the commodities in which one of the defendants dealt.'"

MISS ROBERTSON continues her epistle in this way: "You referred to my cause of action as a 'so-called' right of privacy and admitted that such publicity' which some find agreeable' is to plaintiff distasteful, and that I suffered mental distress, 'when others would have appreciated the compliment to their beauty,' and in an opinion sixteen pages long you arrived at the conclusion that I had no rights that could be protected by your tribunal. To be perfectly fair to you, I ought to say that you expressly excepted from the effect of your decision any publication under similar circumstances which was in its nature libelous. It necessarily follows, therefore, when you now say that you reserve the 'right' not to be photographed with your hands in your pockets or in other comfortable attitudes, either that you are asserting a right for yourself and your family which you are unwilling to accord to litigants before your court, or else that there is something in the attitude suggested of such a nature that a reproduction of it with photographic exactness would be necessarily libelous. Your likeness in the attitude suggested could not be libelous as long as you kept your hands in your own pockets."

RUSSIA has again been called to account by Great Britain because of seizures in the Red sea. The British steamer "Knight Commander" was seized and sunk by Russian cruisers off Japan, on the ground that the vessel was loaded with contraband. The British authorities claim that the Russians had no right to sink the vessel without proper legal inquiry to establish whether she was in law a prize. British authorities have demanded reparation and it is announced that they will require Russia to make suitable apology, to salute the British flag and also to pay indemnity.

THE Russians also seized the cargo of the "Arabia," which was loaded with American goods and captured by the Vladivostok squadron. It was announced in Washington dispatches that Secretary Hay will demand reparation and considerable uneasiness resulted in this country, but later dispatches say that the American state department will "make some very moderate representations to the Russian government and these may be strengthened later, if expedient." A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Russian government is prepared to make all necessary reparation if the facts warrant it, and so the difficulty may blow over without serious results.

MINISTER of the Interior von Plehve of Russia, was assassinated at St. Petersburg on the morning of July 28. The minister was driving to the Baltic station for the purpose or going on a visit to the emperor at Peterhoff palace. Associated Press dispatches say a bomb was thrown under the minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. von Plehve was terribly mangled. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock. The coachman was killed and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and

vast crowds gathered about the spot where the mangled body of the minister lay weltering in his blood. The assassination is believed to be the outcome of a wide-spread plot, the existence of which has been suspected for several days. Numerous arrests have already been made, including that of the assassin, a young man who is believed to be a Finn of the name of Legio, and who is now in a hospital, perhaps fatally injured by the explosion of his own bomb. An accomplice of Legio, also apparently a Finn, but whose name is unknown, has been arrested. He had in his possession a bomb, which he tried to throw, but he was overpowered by the police just in time to prevent great loss of life.

REFERRING to the minister, the St. Petersburg correspondent for the Associated Press says: "Senator von Plehve was appointed minister of the interior April 18, 1902, succeeding M. Siphiaquine, who was assassinated April 16, 1902, by a student named Balschaneff. He had formerly been director of the department of police, which position he practically assumed of his own accord, when in charge of the department of political prosecutions, owing to the incompetency of the official in charge of the police when Emperor Alexander II was killed, March 13, 1881. M. Plehve conducted the prosecution of the regicides and afterwards reorganized the police. His power became only second in importance to that of the emperor. Several plots to assassinate the minister have, according to reports, been discovered during the last two years, which period has been marked by strong political rivalry between the interior minister and the former minister of finance, M. Witte, now president of the committee of ministers. M. Plehve was not a scholar, but he had been in his youth. He was brought up in official circles, and he slowly but surely pushed himself ahead. At the time of his death he was about 66 years of age. The educated youths of Russia are said to have been bitterly opposed to M. Plehve owing, it has been claimed, to his turning on his own people, and to the drastic changes which he inaugurated or advocated. He is said to have regarded the common people as either dangerous criminals to be repressed or as innocents to be ignored. Von Plehve was largely of Polish blood. He was regarded as, in many ways being the power behind the throne, and was dreaded on account of his control of the third (secret) section of police, and also owing to the fact that he controlled the press of Russia through the censors, who, it has been understood did Mr. Plehve's bidding, without question. The deceased minister was laborious in the extreme."

THE packing house strikers on Monday, July 25, were re-inforced by a large number of the members of the allied trades. The strike was therefore renewed with greater intensity and representatives of each side declare that they will not yield. The packers are undertaking to operate their plants with more or less success. At Omaha, Federal Judge Munger, after saying that the radical order he had issued against the strikers did not deprive them of any of their lawful rights, went on his vacation, and Federal Judge Carland of South Dakota was summoned to interpret the Munger order. At the request of the members of the packers issued citations against a large number of strikers, calling upon them to show why they should not be committed for contempt of court. The strikers are now seeking to have the freight handlers' union join them and refuse to handle packing house products. Lawrence J. Curran, president of the freight handlers' union, issued an order to that effect on the evening of July 28; but subsequently recalled it for the purpose of consulting with others as to the course that should be pursued. The strikers claim that Mr. Curran will again issue the order. If such an order is issued, the situation will be considerably aggravated.

MANY democrats and populists in Nebraska will remember Richard Dobson, who became famous as an orator during the 1891 session of the Nebraska legislature. A dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald, under date of Sutton, Neb., July 20, says: "Dick Dobson died at his home in Fillmore county July 19 of quinsy. Dr. Dobson served three terms in the Nebraska legislature as a populist. He leaves a wife and several children. His funeral will take place Thursday forenoon at Grafton. The Masons of Sutton will attend in a body. Mr. Dobson was 58 years old. He was born in England and came to America when 15 years of age, and settled on a homestead in Fillmore county in 1871."