

fers July 28. If the deficit continues, various directors intimate the transfer charge will be resumed later, and the straight rate of fare continued at 3 cents. President du Pont is confident in any case in the ultimate profit of a three-cent fare with universal transfers. He even believes that when the company asks for renewal rights in ten years, a proper fare will be lower than three cents with universal transfers. The growth of the city and improvements, in the shape of prepay cars, he thinks will make this possible.

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#### Turkey Faces Revolt.

The "Young Turkey" movement has acquired control of the third corps of the Turkish army, stationed in the western provinces of Turkey in Europe, and seven thousand soldiers are on the verge of open revolt. It is reported that threats are made that if officers who have been arrested and are awaiting court martial for co-operating with the movement, are not liberated, the army will march to Constantinople and demand the re-establishment of the constitution. The Sultan is furious and frightened, but vacillates as to action. At Monastir, the center of the movement, on the 17th, Osman Pasha, who won fame in the Russo-Turkish war of the late seventies by his defense of Plevna against the Russians, was assassinated by one of the officers connected with the "Young Turkey" movement.

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#### Capital Punishment in Russia.

The wholesale executions reported constantly from Russia, and so terribly denounced by the aged Tolstoy in his letter in the London Chronicle of July 14, published in part elsewhere in this Public, persistently raise the question of how these things can happen in a country whose laws do not permit capital punishment. Paul Milyoukov, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, answers to this question, that the executions take place, not under ordinary criminal law, but under martial law. The Chicago Record-Herald quotes him as stating that—"This is the most atrocious practice of the military courts. The government itself avows that the political movement has subsided, still it carries on this criminal, atrocious practice. As soon as a city is placed under martial law a man may be executed there for the slightest crime. He is turned over to the military court, where he has not the slightest opportunity to defend himself, and he is executed." The London Labor Leader says that from 1842 to 1904 the average number of executions is given as 15; whilst in 1907 the death sentences for the year had reached the enormous total of 1,692, of which 748 were carried out. And the executions for the present year are on a similar scale.

#### A Nation's Memorial to Its Adversary's Dead.

A monument erected by the Japanese on the field where 14,670 Russians lie buried, was unveiled on the 10th at Port Arthur. It was the last chapter of the Russo-Japanese war (vol. x, p. 60), and at the close of the impressive ceremonies both the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan were cheered. Gen. Nogi, commander in chief of the Japanese forces during the great siege, in an address at the unveiling declared the monument was raised by the conquerors as fulfilling the request of Gen. Stoessel made at the time the latter's forces gave up the fight. Nogi praised the defeated commander and expressed his sorrow that the latter could not be present at the ceremony.

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#### An Epoch-Marking Procession.

The woman suffrage procession in London on June 13, in which delegations of women suffragists from all over the world took part, was of so remarkable a character that the cable dispatches (p. 275) need supplementing from the fuller mail reports. The Woman's Journal condenses from the English papers this description of the banners, which were of extraordinary beauty:

First came the great banner of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, with its motto, "The franchise the keystone of our liberty." The Woman's Freedom League had a large banner of orange silk bordered with broad arrows in black velvet, bearing a picture of Holloway Gaol, with the line, "Stone walls do not a prison make." This floated over the ex-prisoners, who were warmly cheered. East Anglia, the home of Mrs. Fawcett, was represented by the banner of St. Edmund, and the words "Non Angelli sed Angli"—Not Angels, but English, a reversal of the classical quotation. The motto on the banner of the women from Fleet in Hampshire was "Delay of justice is injustice." "In Deo fidemus," said the women of Brighton; "Be just and fear not," the women of Cheltenham; and the Haslemere and Hindhead delegates advanced beneath a magnificent banner made by local art-weavers, bearing the words:

Weaving fair and weaving free  
England's web of destiny.

"North Herts Undaunted," "Leeds for Liberty," "Liverpool Women Demand the Vote"—these were some of the words which the spectators read. "Right is Might," said Warwick and Leamington; "What concerns all should have the consent of all," was the motto of Sevenoaks. Worcester's banner was a comment on the recent election petition: "No taxation without representation. Women paid 3½d. extra rate for Expenses of Election Commission." (When any of the male voters at a Parliamentary election are guilty of bribery, an Election Commission comes to the town and sits on the case, and all the local taxpayers, including the women, have to pay the expenses.) The fabled bird, "the liver," was rampant on the Liverpool banner; and Cardiff flaunted its terrible dragon. The Women Gardeners had a symbolical banner of green and brown, typifying the

verdure of fruitful growth and the brown earth, with a device of a rake and a spade. From Keswick came a trophy with an exquisitely painted view of Derwent Water. The Holborn deputation was headed by a picture of some of the ancient shops opposite Holborn-bars, and the words "The old order changeth." One flag which attracted much attention was carried in front of the Dunfermline deputation. On a yellow ground was the representation of a portcullis, and beneath the inscription, "Black Agnes of Dunbar," were the lines describing the defense of Dunbar Castle by the Countess of March, nearly six centuries ago:

Came they early, came they late,  
They found Black Agnes at the gate.

Stratford-on-Avon bore the motto, "To be or not to be;" Manchester, "Now or never." The flag of the National Union of Women Workers bore the words: "Home is Woman's Castle. The Housing question will not be solved till Women have Votes." The Ethical Societies carried a blue and silver banner with a motto from Emerson, "Hitch your Wagon to a Star." The Fabian Society's flag proclaimed "Equal Opportunities for Men and Women." The Artists' Suffrage League and the Artists' League Alliance had a beautiful banner with the inscription, "Alliance, not Defiance." The Women's Co-operative Guild bore the buoyant motto, "Of whole heart cometh hope." The brigade of "Home-Makers" carried the touching motto, "Remember the Homeless, and Demand Votes." The banner of the shorthand writers and typists was inscribed "Speed on; fight on." "The Office" was the inscription of a banner adorned with three black crows bearing quills on a gold ground, which introduced the business women, and a merry lot of girls they were. "The Scriveners" all wore scarlet and white badges, transfixed with quills, and their banner consisted of a replica of the Old Scriveners' Arms—a black eagle holding an inkstand in its beak, with the words "Litera scripta manet."

On nearly a hundred banners appeared the names of famous women. They included Joan of Arc, St. Teresa of Spain, St. Catherine of Siena with lily and crown, Josephine Butler, Elizabeth Fry, Queen Victoria, Charlotte and Emily Bronte, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, George Eliot, Queen Vashti, typifying self-respect with veil and crown, Jane Austen, Mary Wollstonecraft, Mary Kingsley and Madame Curie. A banner with the name of Sarah Siddons was carried by the actresses. The Jenny Lind bannerette was carried by her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude, among the contingent of musicians. The Florence Nightingale banner was followed by 500 trained nurses in their picturesque uniforms. The women doctors were headed by Dr. Garrett Anderson, and had a banner with the Goddess Hygeia and a big one bearing the word "Medicine," and the picture of a serpent. Dr. Garrett Anderson's daughter, who is a doctor also, marched with her. Australia sent a handsome banner showing young Australia appealing to Britannia to "Trust the women, Mother, as I have done."

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The personnel of the procession was most impressive. The Woman's Journal continues:

In the section of the writers and dramatists (curi-

ously called Scriveners) walked Miss Elizabeth Robins, Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Sarah Grand, Mrs. Israel Zangwill, Mrs. Ayrton, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, Mrs. Alice Meynell, Miss May Sinclair, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley, Miss Gertrude Kingston and Lady Henry Somerset. They were enthusiastically cheered. Mrs. Fawcett's daughter Philippa, who took rank at Cambridge University "above the Senior Wrangler," walked in the education section. The Women Teachers' Union was represented, of course. The Women Liberals made a formidable display. In this section walked Lady Grove, with a crimson sash over her green dress, and Mrs. Eva McLaren. They were followed by Conservative and Unionist women, led by Lady Knightley of Fawley, who is prominent in the Primrose League, Lady Onslow, Lady de la Warr and Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. Among the carriages was a coach carrying prominent members of the National Women's Social and Political Union, with a flag bearing, "Salutation and greeting; success to the cause." Three hundred members of the Browning Society marched in the procession.

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According to the London Chronicle:

Probably the great array of women in academic robes was that which most impressed the men observers who understood its meaning. Here were hundreds of learned women, doctors of science and medicine, graduates in arts, who had proved their intellectual gifts and came to testify by their presence that in mental capacity and intelligence they are at least man's equal. Behind the beautiful banner of Medicine hundreds of women doctors were assembled; the graduates of London University numbered many who wore the brilliant scarlet robes of the doctorate; the Cambridge Alumnae carried a light blue banner with the inscription: "Better is wisdom than weapons of war." Graduates and students of other seats of learning were grouped beneath the banners of Universities of the United Kingdom; the Suffrage Society of Somerville College, Oxford, the Women Graduates of Manchester, and the Lady Margaret Hall Suffrage Society had their own banners. This, indeed, was a gathering of the talents.

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## NEWS NOTES

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—The Atlantic-Pacific fleet (p. 270) arrived at Honolulu on the 16th.

—Quebec's tercentenary celebration (p. 370) was opened on the 19th.

—The Marquis Katsura, as was expected (p. 350), has become the new premier of Japan. He announces a peace policy.

—J. G. Phelps Stokes has been nominated for assemblyman by the socialists of the New York eighth assembly district.

—Fighting, and the storming of an outlaws' town, were reported from the Philippine Island of Mindanao on the 14th (p. 84).

—The first American national congress of Esper-