

Baron Russell

Lord Chief Justice of England—Character Sketch of One of the Ablest and Most Famous Chief Justices Which England Has Ever Produced—Now the Guest of the American Bar and American People—Career of a Great Irishman.

The Lord Chief Justice of England is a great and imposing man, ex-officio, invested as he is with the pomp and dignity which the British people love to see in the top stratum of his society. The expansive snowy wig, which is wont to crown the head of Lord Russell of Killdow, covers not only a Lord Chief Justice, but one of the ablest and most famous Chief Justices which England has ever produced. The visit of Lord Russell to the United States for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the American Bar Association on August 19, 20 and 21, is a very notable event. No Lord Chief Justice has ever come to America for such a purpose, and no eminent English lawyer and judge is not likely to be seen on these shores again for many years.

Lord Russell needs little heralding and advance notices in the United States, since as Sir Charles Russell,



BARON RUSSELL.

Donnell for the defense, he won great fame in the conduct of the trial of Parnell on the accusations of the London Times. His power as a cross-examiner and his eloquence shone then as never before in his career, and attracted almost as much attention in the United States as in England. His wonderfully brilliant address in defense of the Irish party, pregnant with facts, framed in a purity of diction, enhanced by the display of rare oratorical powers, won him first place in England in his profession, while his advocacy of the Irish cause, his telling recital of the people's wrongs, and his trenchant strength, endeared him, an Irishman himself, not only to his compatriots, but all recognized him as a great man fighting in a great cause.

In 1898 Sir Charles Russell was one of the counsel for Great Britain before the Behring Sea tribunal, acting with Sir Richard Webster, who had been his opponent in the Parnell case. In 1894 Sir Charles became Lord Russell and was appointed successor to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who died in that year. Twice Attorney General in Gladstone cabinets, the greatest advocate in England, and now Lord Chief Justice Lord Russell is one of the world's foremost men of to-day.

LORD RUSSELL VERY POPULAR.

In addition to his shining eminence in the realm of law, Lord Russell may, without unbecomingly familiarity, be called an "all round good fellow." The musty atmosphere of legal lore does not hover in the neighborhood of the Lord Chief Justice. He is a man first, then a judge, and his preference for common sense above antiquated legal precedents has made a commotion in the courts and chambers where English barristers ruminate amongst dusty folios. In the Jameson trial, Lord Russell slashed through the whole fabric of objections to the wording of the indictment by the remark that the precedents upon which they were based, dated from the time when it was the habit of courts to sacrifice justice to the science of artificial statement. When Sir Edward Clarke piled up a fresh mass of verbiage at another point in the road, Lord Russell flicked it aside with the query: "Do you intend then that common sense has nothing to do with this case?" Lord Russell's manner of dealing with this famous and important trial, was a revelation to the bar, and has made a profound impression upon the public.

It is possible that he will acquire personal weight enough to powerfully influence the bench at large toward a new standard of independence and courage and hostility to nonsense.

Lord Russell is also conspicuous as a sportsman, and up to the date of his elevation to the bench, was the standing counsel of the Jockey Club. He is an excellent horseman, and takes his recreation on horseback. As Sir Charles he was an enthusiastic patron of the turf, but his fortunes in this quarter were not so favorable as those under the favor of Minerva.

AN ARDENT SPORTSMAN.

His fame as an equestrian when younger was not confined to England or Ireland. A story is told to the effect that an English globe trotter, wandering out in the West of America, and waiting for a train at some small wayside station, saw a horseman galloping at break-neck speed across the prairie, apparently from the very edge of the horizon. As he neared the station the impetuous rider drew up his steed in true Western fashion, bringing the horse almost on his haunches at the very first point where he wished to dismount—flung back the broad sombrero which shaded his face and disclosed to the amazed and delighted traveler the features of Sir Charles Russell, as much at home on the prairie as on the green benches of Westminster. He was once no less skillful with his fists than with his tongue.

No wonder that Lord Russell is popular in England, for he is thoroughly in touch with the people—the type of the whole-souled, well-rounded English gentleman in private life, apart from his greatness on the bench. Lord Russell is an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, a strong Home Ruler and so strictly Radical that when created Lord Chief Justice of the realm he declined to accept the hereditary barony offered to him,

declaring that he was perfectly content with the life peerage which he had been compelled to accept as a member of the Court of Appeals; that he was averse to the principle of hereditary legislation and that if his son wished for any title he could earn it for himself. He has at heart the welfare of the laboring classes, and one of his pet schemes is one for the more equal distribution of working people in districts where their efforts can attain profitable results.

A BRILLIANT ORATOR.

It is a safe prophecy that the Lord Chief Justice will be popular among Americans and that he will be tremendously well liked at Saratoga. Great importance is attached to his address before the Bar Association upon the subject of "International Arbitration." The paper is certain to be a valuable contribution to the profoundest problem now under discussion in the field of international relations. As an orator the foremost members of the American bar will have the opportunity of comparing Lord Russell with the most eloquent pleaders and jurists of this country. Lord Russell is an Irishman, of the Russells of Killdow, County Down, and in no other nationality could be found so happy a combination of declamation and gesture, of eloquence and acting, of force of logic and graceful triviality. Like his fellow countryman, Lord Dufferin, he conveys at once the impression that he has kissed the blarney stone of his native isle, and one determines at the outset to regard his utterances as merely a clever piece of oratory. But when one hears his exquisitely modulated voice, which persuades his auditors of the sincerity of his convictions, the point where acting ends and true feeling begins is lost. On such a ground work, Lord Russell builds up his case, phrase by phrase, argument by argument, until by force of reasoning, of picturesque exposition and profound legal knowledge, he carries all hearers with him.

STARTED AS A REPORTER.

Originally intended for a solicitor, the present Lord Chief Justice, like many other distinguished men of Great Britain, began his career as a reporter for the press in the gallery of the House of Commons, devoting his spare time to reading for the bar, to which he was admitted at the close of the '50's.

A brief biographical sketch of Lord Russell may interest those who like figures and dates.

Lord Russell was born at Newry, Ireland, in 1833, and to this day he is a true son of the land of shamrocks, shillelahs and shindies. From Ireland he gets his love of defending the weaker cause, his wit, his gift of eloquence and his suavity of demeanor and yet force in action which has upset many a smug witness, and, among others, brought the Parnell case before the House of Commons, and sent him a predestined suicide away from Albion. Mr. Russell, as he was until 1886, when he was knighted by Mr. Gladstone, and then Sir Charles Russell, as he was up to 1894, when he was appointed in April to become one of the Lords of Appeal and received a life peerage from the Gladstone-Rosebery Administration, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and began his professional career as a solicitor in Belfast. He was called to the bar in London in 1859 and became Queen's Counsel, and was elected member of Lincoln's Inn in 1873.

He entered politics as a Home Ruler and Liberal, and was in parliament from 1880 to 1886, when he became Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, being the first Catholic who filled that post since the Reformation, and the second Irishman, Lord Cairns being the other. Such was his reputation at the bar then that John Morley, in a speech, called him the "greatest advocate in England." When the Gladstone Government returned to power in 1892 Sir Charles was again appointed Attorney-General. In the six years between the two Administrations his private practice had been enormous, amounting to a life income of \$135,000 a year. His speeches made in the Parnell case, and his speeches on the home rule bill, brought him a peerage just as Mr. Gladstone decided to give up the burden of the Liberal leadership and to turn it over to Lord Rosebery, who became premier in March, 1894.

In the case of Mrs. Maybrick, Lord Russell, who was then nothing but Sir Charles, came forward as champion for the innocence of the prisoner. He professes to believe that the unfortunate woman was wrongly convicted to this day. It may be of interest to mention that the Lord Chief Justice is, next to the Lord Chancellor, the highest judicial dignity of the realm, his office dating back to the time of King Henry II. His salary amounts to \$40,000 a year, and as an emblem of his rank he wears on all State occasions that mysterious badge of office concerning whose origin so little is known, the SS collar. Lord Russell is also grand commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and an LL D.

WISE RULES OF LIVING.

Lord Russell has a handsome face, with clear-cut, regular features. His complexion has a curious gray pallor, which, however, only tends to accentuate the determination marked in the regular facial lineaments. His body is massive and squarely cut, rugged in outline and indicative of much physical strength. His eyes are bright and piercing. Altogether he is an attractive man in appearance.

When once asked about his methods of getting through his work he replied: "If you ask me to reduce the common habit of my life to a formula I will tell you I have only four to guide me in preparing my work."

"First, do one thing at a time, whether it is reading a brief or eating oysters, concentrating each faculty as an endowed withal upon what I am doing at the moment."

"Secondly, when dealing with complicated facts to arrange the narrative of events in the order of date—a simple rule not always acted on, but which enables you to unravel the most complicated story and to see the relation of one set of facts to other facts."

"My third rule is never to trouble about authorities or case law supposed to bear upon a particular question until

I have accurately and definitely ascertained the precise facts.

"My fourth rule is to try and apply the judicial faculty to your grounds in order to determine what are its strong and weak points, and in order to settle in your own mind what is the real turning point of the case. This method enables you to discard irrelevant topics and to mass your strength on the point on which the case hinges."

As one other instance of the rule which guides Lord Russell in conducting cases his notions on cross-examination may be given:

"In cross-examination the most essential thing to remember," also said the learned counsel in the course of the same interview, "the most essential thing to remember is that you are likely to put up the backs of both judge and jury if you are not perfectly fair to the witness under cross-examination. And before you safely enter upon severe or harsh cross-examination of a witness you must first lay before your tribunal the grounds which justify that course. You must explain the why and wherefore of your apparent harshness toward a particular person. It is a mistake to suppose that it is a pleasure to the bar to cross-examine a witness in a way that must be painful to him. I am sure it is not a pleasure, but it is, nevertheless, a course which must be frequently resorted to in order to elicit the truth." Apropos of this, in the Times Commission the culminating point of interest prior to its adjournment was that famous cross-examination which was interrupted and left forever unfinished by the flight and self-inflicted death of the wretched witness, Figgis.

Practically, it is a great pity that Americans cannot see Lord Russell in wig and gown during the coming visit to the United States. Not only is he vastly more effective to look at when thus arrayed, but, oddly enough, it is only then that he speaks at his best.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

The brief in which Lord Russell won his spurs as the Yelverton suit, one of the most sensational and famous of modern times. Lord Avermore, or Major Yelverton, as he was then, having been badly wounded, while serving with the Royal Artillery in the Crimean War, was nursed back to health and strength by one of Florence Nightingale's most charming assistants, a Miss Longworth. It was only natural that the Major should fall in love with his beautiful nurse, who was a girl of excellent family. After that was over they met in Ireland, and one afternoon dropped quietly down the Carlingford Lough to Killowen, where, in the picturesque and ancient little chapel, which is one of the features of that spot, they were married, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, by one Father Moody. They subsequently lived together in Scotland, where Major Yelverton, who was a Catholic, read aloud the marriage service of the Church of England with a view to further consolidating the union with his Protestant wife. He also introduced her everywhere in the Scottish capital as his wife, but subsequently deserted her at Bordeaux and married a rich widow, Mrs. Forth, and daughter of General Sir Charles Atworth.

Miss Longworth, or the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, as she styled herself, thereupon brought suit in the London courts for the restitution of her conjugal rights, young Charles Russell, figuring as one of her counsel and being especially enthusiastic about her case.

After a long legal fight, the House of Lords decided against Mrs. Yelverton, and she became again Miss Longworth. But the young pleader, Mr. Russell, became famous through his great fight in behalf of the hapless plaintiff.

Challenge Trophy.

The handsome challenge trophy which will denote the championship of the lakes and will be competed for in a series of yacht races beginning August 24 between the American yacht Venetia, representing the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago, and the Canadian flyer,



THE CHALLENGE CUP.

Canada, is in process of construction at Tiffany's. The bird of freedom and the British lion, at the base of the exquisitely designed cup, and standing one on either side of a column of rocks which supports the bowl, are one of the predominating features and are excellent examples of the figure modeling which has gone far toward making this firm famous. The cup is of sterling silver, standing 19½ inches high, and the bowl, which forms the upper part of the design, is 12½ inches in diameter, with a capacity of 18½ pints.

Around the body of the bowl is the following inscription etched in harmony with the other decorations: "Presented by Toledo Yacht Racing Association. Won by—." The name of the winning yacht, with other data, will be added after the races have been decided. An elaborate border of shells and seaweed makes an effective decoration around the bowl, while a handsome base of golden ebony will enhance the artistic effect of the whole.

The American yacht Venetia, which will represent Chicago Club, was built at Racine, Wis., from designs by Theodore Pikel, who, up to two years ago, held an important position with the Herreshoff Company at Bristol. She will be sailed by Captain Barbour, who was first quarter boat on Defiance last year during her races for the America's Cup against Valkyrie III. The Canadian craft, which hails from Toronto, was built from designs by Will Fife, of Fairlie, Scotland, and will be sailed by a Canadian skipper. She was practically built on the Clyde and the parts shipped to Toronto, where she was put together.

Mr. Natanael Mortenson, a well-known citizen of Ishpeming, Mich., and editor Superior Posten, who, for a long time, suffered from the most excruciating pains of rheumatism, was cured, eight years ago, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, having never felt a twinge of it since.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

The Cretans.

Renewed Revolt Against the Tyranny of Turkey.

Waging a Guerrilla Warfare—Independence or Annexation to Greece Desired—Massacres by Turkish Troops—Contemplated Expedition From New York.

Very few know much about the war for independence that has been going on in Crete for the last six months. Vague reports come by cable from day to day of guerrilla battles that are fought by Turkish troops and Cretan insurgents, but beyond these very little is generally known here of the struggle.

Three hundred thousand men and women live on the island of Crete or Candia. There civilization was first introduced into Europe by the Phoenicians and Egyptians. For nearly six hundred years the island, though inhabited by Greeks, has been under Turkish domination. The present revolution was caused immediately by the popular hatred of Adnan Pasha, the Turkish Governor, who killed Cretans without any shadow of justification, so their brethren say. Moreover, they say, the treaty of Halepka, made between the Sultan of Turkey and the Cretans, in 1899, after one year of revolution, had been ruthlessly violated by the Sublime Porte again and again. The people determined to throw off the Turkish yoke and to fight for autonomy or for annexation to Greece. They determined to put no more faith in a treaty made with the Sultan, unless it was guaranteed by the European powers.

Johannis Petropoulaki, the representative for Sparta at the parliament in Athens, was the organizer of the present revolution, which, by the way, he led the eighth within a few hundred years. His father was a General in the Cretan revolutionary army of 1899. His colleague, Johannis Koundourakis, comes of one of the best families in Asphykos, a city in the State of Spheakia, Crete. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Athens in 1892. He had been a judge under the Turkish Government at Asphykos for years, when the oppression endured by his countrymen forced him to resign and begin the work of revolution.

With the help of Petropoulaki in Athens committees were appointed to collect funds in all the cities of the world wherein colonies of Greeks live. Ten thousand dollars were raised the first day in Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, and the Egyptian committee is said to have collected \$5,000 a day ever since. Solon J. Vlasto, at No. 2 Stone street, New York, has collected \$2,000 up to date and Theodore Rodonakis has collected \$500 in Boston. San Francisco has contributed \$300. In England, where there is a large and influential Greek colony, \$10,000 have been collected.

The latest news from Cretan headquarters at Athens is that an English



JOHANNIS PETROPOULAKI
(Who began the revolution.)

cruiser has been bought for the patriots for \$60,000, and that she will soon be fighting in the war of independence.

Crete is one of the world's most fertile and most beautiful islands. The first battle of the present revolutionary war took place at Asphykos, in Spheakia. Dimitri Theodossius, a Greek policeman, offended two Turks. They lay in wait for him that night and killed him. The assassination was so wanton that the Cretans in Asphykos rose as one man. Six hundred of them armed themselves and marched out against Vamas, one of the city forts, garrisoned by 1,500 Turkish soldiers. The Cretans were soon reinforced to the number of 2,000. Then they surprised the Turkish soldiers, killed 200 of them, drove out the rest and captured three cannon besides large quantities of flour and other supplies. The revolution rapidly spread and within a short time the states of Spheakia and Apokorona were in the possession of the insurgents. There are 35,000 insurgents now under arms, commanded by Gens. Hatz, Michellis and Ragalis. The cities of Herakleion and Kourson have joined in the revolution.

Throughout all Crete the people are in a sad condition. Both Turks and Christians are suffering for lack of food. Three hundred Cretan families have fled to Athens, and hundreds more are on the way. Meantime a guerrilla warfare has been waged between the 35,000 insurgents and the 15,000 Turkish soldiers on the island. As the Turks fight in close order and the insurgent troops hide behind all sorts of shelter, the list of killed in battle usually contains the names of ninety Turks to ten Cretans. The insurgents have not yet lost a battle. The most important engagement thus far has been at Apokorona, where 250 Turks and 27 Cretans were killed. Whenever it was possible the Turks are said to have mutilated the bodies of the slain. Besides, they have pillaged churches, desecrated graves, assassinated men and maltreated women and children.

There have been many scenes of barbarous atrocity. All the Mussulmans in the capital of Crete—Asphykos—on the last Friday in May after service in the mosques and demanded that the Governor should arm them and send them to Asphykos to avenge their brothers slain in battle. The Governor refused their demand, whereupon the Mussulmans took possession of the city gate and lay in wait for any Christian who might pass. Constantine, the kavas, or bodyguard, of the Russian Consul at Halepka, was on his way to Halepka with his friends. He was halted by Ploos, the commander of the Turkish troops, at the gate. The mob instantly closed around the five Christians. Con-

BAKE A BATCH OF BISCUITS

Sift one quart of flour, two rounding teaspoons of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add three teaspoonfuls of COTTOLENE and rub together until thoroughly mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little space in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken open.

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much COTTOLENE as you used to use of lard. COTTOLENE will make the biscuit light, delicious, wholesome. Better than any biscuit you ever made before. Try it. Be sure and get genuine COTTOLENE. Sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

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stantine, though shot in the shoulder drew his revolver and killed three of his assailants before they brought him down. The Turkish troops bayoneted him and his dead body and the bodies of his four companions were frightfully mutilated. Then the mob ran through the city, looting shops and killing every Christian they met. Fifty Greeks and Cretans were killed and left lying in the streets. Many more were butchered in their houses and hidden in drains or in pits hastily made. Turkish soldiers were plentiful in the mob. A Christian,



CONSTANTINE ZERVACOS
(He will head twenty-five Cretan patriots from New York.)

Johannis Karamis, was passing before a Turkish house at twilight. Three Turks dragged him in and he disappeared forever.

King George of Greece has been reported as about to abdicate. His Prime Minister, Delianis, has resigned, but the King declines to accept the resignation. Greeks in this country say their brethren at home hate King George because he takes no interest in the struggle of their brethren, the Cretans, to throw off Turkish rule. Should he abdicate his son Constantine, the Duke of Sparta, will succeed to the throne. The Duke is twenty-eight years old and is beloved by the Greeks and Cretans.

The expedition of Cretans heretofore mentioned in The World will soon leave New York to join the revolutionists. They are twenty-five in number and will be led by Constantine Zervacos, who was formerly a sergeant in a Euzonic Regiment of the Greek Army. Fifteen men left Boston a few days ago under command of George Capetanakis.

The Cretans formed a provisional government on July 5, with Manoussos Koundourakis as president. His headquarters are at Athens, and funds in aid of the revolutionists may be sent to him or to Solon J. Vlasto, at No. 2 Stone street, New York.

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