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CONNECTICUT'S GOVERNMENT.

It is a pity that partisan differences of opinion as to the usefulness of the referendum in enacting legislation should close the eyes of any clear-sighted man to the issue involved in the controversy. It may be a good thing, or it may be a poor thing. Whether it is a good thing or a poor thing, it cannot be fitly considered in the State of Connecticut until a representative government has been long enough established here to offer an opportunity to decide upon the need and the merit of the referendum.

The criticism we have to offer upon the recent more or less impatient discussion of the proposed referendum is that it was not provoked by a serious understanding of its usefulness or uselessness. It was provoked by a rivalry over proposed bond issues, three of them in number, which should have been considered separately and without reference to each other. Had it not occurred to somebody to hitch them up together and then let the popular good roads movement tug all three through at one time, we should have been spared the lectures we have received upon the sublimity of this new political discovery in the realms of politics. The reference of the new corrupt practices act to the people would at least have possessed the merit of not attempting to flog the electorate with the idea that it had suddenly come into its own.

The people of the State of Connecticut need waste no time considering new fangled notions of government. Their task is to consider the government they have. When that has been resettled upon the basis originally built for it, the experimentalists may be given a fling. Before an appeal is made to public sentiment there should be a way for public sentiment to record itself. At present that is impossible in this State. Let the horse be placed where he belongs, ahead of the cart.

"No land open to settlers," says the secretary of the New Hampshire board of agriculture, but plenty of room for summer boarders. Don't the summer boarders have to settle?

HAVE A CARE.

The Board of Finance at a recent meeting approved the petition of the citizens of the Ninth ward for an assembly hall in the new Ivy street school. Not only do the citizens of that voting district realize fully the importance of bearing this school house, assembly halls have upon the problem which confronts the city of New Haven in undertaking to make more perfect the processes of assimilation, but the Board of Finance shows a grasp of the same problem by readily agreeing to the petition. The one is to be congratulated upon looking into the future and the other for providing the cure for the apprehension felt.

It is to be profoundly hoped that the Board of Finance will not be led into believing that this action with regard to the Ninth ward petition ends its immediate responsibility in this connection. There are even greater needs in other sections of the city which should not be lost sight of. It would be most unfortunate should the Board of Education find itself unable, by reason of delay on the part of the Board of Finance and the Board of Aldermen, to proceed at once with the proposed new school building for the down town section of the city. If the conditions there are as bad as they are reported to be, it will be little less than criminal to allow another September to come around without adequate provision having been made for the needs of the school population of those districts. When the schools open in September there will be, we are reliably informed, something like 600 children in the Wooster district alone who will have to be placed on half time. These are largely of the class of children who need most of all full time and Saturdays, in order to have an equal chance with their English speaking competitors. Nor is this all of the story. We are told that the excess of children from the overcrowded class rooms of Eaton and Hamilton buildings would, if thrown together with the overflow from the Wooster schools, fill a sixteen room building, forty children to a

teacher, were such a building ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term.

This simple statement of fact, to the accuracy of which we can testify upon the investigation of men who know the districts alluded to, should be enough to move the Board of Finance to instant action. Leaving entirely out of consideration the compulsory feature of the State educational law which involves the duty of the school districts to provide school facilities, the city of New Haven cannot afford to neglect this scientific method of guarding against the dangers of the future as they are created in the great crucible of ignorance. It would be better to close a school or two, or delay opening up new schools in sections of the city where the pressure for education is not so serious than to longer postpone the appropriation of the money required to protect the city against the Wooster district. This calm judgment is based, not upon a theory but upon a condition which grows constantly worse with neglect. The Board of Finance should have a care.

A German scientist has discovered a way of taking red out of noses. This will do something to offset the German way of putting it in.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

While ago it seemed that Woman would be contented if she could get equality with Man. But her divine discontent will not allow her to linger long on the low plane which Man is contented to occupy. Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan, in a meeting under the auspices of the national woman's trade union league at Boston Sunday, declared the old equality stand a dead issue, and pleaded for a scale that will place Woman above Man. She maintained that most working women have more responsibilities than the men doing similar work, and argued that a mother supporting a family should have two-thirds more wages than the father on the ground that she has to get some one to look out for her children.

She can't be headed off, and why should she be? The race belongs to the swift, and that is where it usually goes.

THEY FOUGHT BRAVELY.

The negro soldiers fought bravely in the War of the Rebellion, in the wars with the Indians, and in the war with Spain. But they are more honored by the Indians, the Cubans and the Filipinos than by those whose fighting they have helped to do. We read that the announcement that the 24th Infantry, composed of negro soldiers, would return from the Philippines in the fall of 1906 and succeed the 23d Infantry at its regular station at Madison barracks, New York, has aroused considerable feeling in the neighborhood of that garrison. The military authorities in Washington have received a number of protests against the designation of Madison barracks as the station of the regiment. This is an unexpected situation. The returning regiment of negro soldiers, which will have completed its tour of duty in the tropics in about a year, was not sent to a southern station because it was felt that the sentiment against it would possibly lead to a repetition of the Brownsville affair. What may be done with the negro troops is admittedly a grave problem. The regiment cannot be disbanded, and there is need of enlisted men. It was felt that there would be no objection to these troops from a northern community. Now that this objection prevails, the War department is at a loss to know what to do, and will probably be obliged to ignore the protests of this kind, unless the appeal should be so urgent as compel the authorities to seek legislation which will operate to disband these regiments.

Not a very satisfactory situation. Negroes that do their duty as United States soldiers in the deadly Philippines ought to be able to rely on proper treatment in the United States.

Some people know what is due them. A particularly fiendish murderer complains that the newspapers spell his name a different way every time they use it.

A FISH STORY.

Fish stories are now in season, and the one which is told by the Newark (New Jersey) Star is particularly seasonable. There have, it appears, been some big catches of fish on the New Jersey coast lately. Boats come in to shore from the pound nets loaded to the gunwales with the finny tribe, and large catches are made with seine nets. Enough of this fish is sent to the New York market to meet the demand at the high prices fixed by the Fish Trust, and the large balance is put in cold storage to supply the market next fall and winter. Be the run of fish large or small the consumer gets no benefit. When the supply from the ocean is abundant the excess is stored away, and if kept too long it is sold to the oil factories or to the farmers for fertilizer. Last winter tons of fish, partly decayed, were carted from cold stor-

age at Sea Bright and thrown on the fields. If the prices paid by the Fish Trust are too low for the pound net men, and if the cold storage houses do not require any additions, the fish are left to die in the nets or are sold to the menhaden steamer owners. Business continues to be business.

A Kansas judge holds that it is a breach of the peace for women to quarrel over a back yard fence. What, then, is a cat quarrel on a back yard fence?

THE SERIOUS AND HUMOROUS.

A trial that has a meaning for organized labor is drawing to a close in Boise City, Idaho. In all the circumstances leading to it there is much that is not as yet brought to light that the public would like to know. There is some testimony that might be given that is excluded on the ground that it is irrelevant to this particular case of Haywood. For one instance, it is reported that McPartland, the Pinkerton detective who has worked up the case, it is alleged, will probably not be permitted to take the stand. Possibly something of additional interest might become known by his testimony. On both sides of this case is able legal talent that will try to thresh out all that can be got under the ruling of the court.

This trial has its serious and humorous situations. It must be admitted that in the various movements undertaken by organized labor in its own interests there are sure to be some individuals who become reckless and lawless, casting reproach on the whole body, but they are not more lawless than other bodies who may employ more refined and subtle methods to violate law. In Colorado the whole situation, now history, was deplorable and serious, from the beginning of the labor war, including the blowing up of mines, the separation of miners from their families and their deportation because they had membership in a labor organization, the railroad strike of Meyer and Haywood to Idaho, and the suspension of Habeas Corpus by the governor, with the conflicts between the courts and the military. This is serious enough. Much of this has not been made as clear as it might be.

But the most serious feature of all was the disregard for law on the part of lawbreakers themselves. If any of the officials of the federation have counseled violence it must be learned from the results of the trial now going on. The miners sought in legally appointed ways to secure an eight-hour day in the smelters. The Colorado legislature passed an act to this effect but the Supreme court of the State set it aside as unconstitutional. Then appeal was taken to the people for a constitutional amendment which was adopted by a large majority, requiring the legislature to enact the measure, but for some reason not announced the legislature failed to heed the vote of the people and Governor Peabody deliberately refused in special legislative session to make it an object of consideration. A situation of this sort is or should be of absorbing interest to the public if self-government is to continue under constitutional guarantees.

The humorous element is brought into connection with the trial by the psychological study of Orchard by Professor Muensterberg of Harvard. He put in a working day of light hours in the delightful company of Harry Orchard. He has measured Harry's ears and put down in black and white the dimensions of his cranium. He has peered into his honest eyes and with delicate laboratory instruments has tested the rapidity of Harry's mental processes. This is all reduced to plain figures. While all the machinery of a fully organized court is trying to get at the truth of the matter, and the defense is laboring to show that Harry is quite a liar, Prof. Muensterberg finds by a study of his figures that Orchard has told the whole truth. All the evidence to the contrary on the part of the defense cannot withstand the conclusion of demonstrated science. The value of this method is apparent at once. If any has doubt about the veracity of another, measure his ears and a few other prominent marks and behold the soul of the man is laid bare. One can see the truth looking about in chunks.

This man Orchard confesses to the murder of numerous citizens of the West and on his testimony solely, by the way, is the case of Haywood resting, and conducted by Senator Borah as prosecutor, himself under indictment for land frauds. Yet Orchard is a lover of truth! How comes it that such a truth telling character can do the things he confesses to? If Prof. Muensterberg were to measure some one of those who declare that Harry is far from the facts in certain events would the professor find such a witness a liar as easily as he found Orchard the soul of veracity? The mission of the professor was to learn for himself whether the deductions from laboratory methods of testing mental operations can be put to practical use. In Orchard's case he thinks that the demonstration by hard eight hours of labor may show the value of his

method to court inquiry. He admits that Orchard's retreating forehead, peculiar shape of ear lobes, glittering eyes, indicate a degenerate type. If so, is a degenerate type more likely to tell the truth? Prof. Muensterberg may be able by the lectures he will give Harvard students next winter to impress upon them the value of his experiments with Orchard—may, he may secure Orchard himself to pose as a part of his laboratory equipment, but it will be a good while before the average man will have confidence in his callipers and measuring rods, as means for searching the soul. It will require men as bright as Harvard students and Orchard himself.

The Sons of Temperance will have their convention in Saratoga next year. And some of them will doubtless discover there that there can be temperate drinking of water.

CANADA'S SUNDAY QUESTION.

Middletown in this State had one "closed Sunday" and she didn't like it. Canada is now squirming under the new Lord's Day act, which was the outcome of strenuous agitation by the Lord's Day Alliance, many of whose members are of Scottish descent, and so rather strict in their Sunday notions. But all the people in Canada don't belong to the Lord's Day Alliance. Some of them have joined the Rational Sunday League, which stands for the right to buy and sell refreshments and non-intoxicating drinks, popular lectures and music in halls and parks, the opening of museums and art galleries and a limited measure of Sunday trade. The league, although only recently founded, already has a numerous, representative and constantly growing membership.

It is highly probable that if the Rational Sunday League of Canada keeps itself rational it will be able to modify the work of the Lord's Day Alliance. There are probably many people in Canada who are in favor of a Sunday which shall neither be closed nor wide open.

SILENCE PURSUING.

The gypsy moth continues to be interesting and important, and it may already be much more important to Connecticut than it is interesting. Our neighbor Massachusetts is paying a million dollars a year in futile efforts to beat it, and some say there isn't money enough in Massachusetts to do it. About the only hope there seems to be is in the discovery and application of the proper parasite, it being very evident that those who are parasites on the State's treasury are not succeeding in annihilating the moths. The hunt for proper parasites is going actively and scientifically on. Twenty scientific men in Europe and two paid agents are lending their assistance to send parasites to Massachusetts to feed on the moths. At Kiev a garden is leased, wherein to watch the growth of parasites, and at the right season to ship them to Boston. At Kishineff the services of a scientific man have been secured to send parasites. Similar arrangements have been made in the Crimea, at Vienna and in other places. Of the twenty kinds of parasites already imported six have taken hold in Massachusetts, and are doing good work. Their work is yet on a small scale, for they must spread and multiply before they will be adequate to cope with the situation.

Success to the Massachusetts folks in their warfare. If the gypsy moth is exterminated in Massachusetts perhaps it can be in Connecticut, and that, too, without a referendum on a bond-issue to provide funds for such extermination.

This Mother Tongue.

They say that the Gaelic is tough and the Russian is better than enough.

But I'm putting my dough on the tongue that I know is the prize orthographical stough.

A branch of a tree is a bough. But a honey calf's mama, nough. Of course she can cough. Her blooming head ough. But that wouldn't make her a cough.

If you're down in Despondency's slough—The pony was never one-tough—Of course it is tough!

But make a big blough; Don't let the world see you are blough.

Turn the spelling around, and it's worse; A naughty man surely would coorse. There's no head to the stuff. And the tail is enuff. To make a man order the horse.

Of course when you leave you know-tow; But in all sincerity, now. When the winter doth grieve Because the trees lieve. Do the trees give the winter a bow?

And when you don't finish one-two, In the race that I spoke of to yow, You could pay all you owe If you just had the dow. And then you would never be blow.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

A curious barometer used in Germany and Switzerland consists of a jar of water with a frog and a little stepladder in it. When the frog comes out of the water and sits on the steps it is said infallibly to foretell rain.

Gulls are recommended in place of carrier pigeons in consequence of experiments made in France which showed them to have superior intelli-

gence and to be able to brave stormy weather much better than pigeons.

Manufacturing is increasing in New South Wales. Figures for 1906 show increases of 128 factories and 5,383 workers. The increase is most marked in the building trades, in metal works and in establishments using raw materials.

The young Grand Duke of Saxony, who is heir-presumptive to the throne of Holland and possesses equal rank with all the reigning houses in Europe, is an immensely wealthy man, and carries on innumerable businesses in different parts of the Fatherland. Besides having a million invested in the Imperial Bank he owns slaughter houses and sells his meat.

This country has long been civilized, but Pharaoh, the chief of the Indians at Montauk, is suing to recover the control of Montauk Point, their old fishing and feasting ground, which is now coveted by a group of New York capitalists. The Indians declare that their title to the Montauk peninsula was acknowledged as far back as 1703, and that nothing has since occurred to shake their right to it.

The lace trade of Nottingham is so active at the present time that it seems to be impossible to get girls enough for the work. There is work for 5,000 more girls. The demand is in every department, and the labor is chiefly unskilled, but the girls make from \$2.50 to \$7.50 a week. Because of this scarcity of labor our firm has been compelled to open a branch factory in a neighboring city.

The British consul general in Poland says that, thanks to the good harvest in 1906 in that country, the import of agricultural machinery, especially of steam threshers, which are chiefly of British origin, increased considerably, although makers put up their prices for all descriptions of machinery. Several of the principal British makers were so busy, he reports, that they were unable to accept orders for prompt delivery, which were, therefore, secured by German firms who were better prepared to meet the demand.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

A Chastened Celebration.

(From the Boston Transcript.)
Bath will celebrate in a rather chastened spirit next month the three hundredth anniversary of American shipbuilding. There will be a festival honored by the presence of several governors and a fleet of war vessels. There will be bonfires, fireworks, athletic sports and speeches. But the eloquence must be chiefly reminiscent, for not only Bath, but the whole Kennebec Valley has virtually ceased to build ocean ships, and wellnigh ceased to own them. There is not now on the stocks in the whole State of Maine one vessel designed for the bold overseas trade which gave Bath her splendid reputation. One small cruiser for the navy is being finished on the Kennebec, and a few steamboats and coal schooners; that is all. One of Bath's two modern steel shipyards is and has been closed and grass-grown; and that is the condition of nine-tenths of the old wooden shipyards of the State, all in the face of such a prospect, the tercentenary of the launching of the first Maine-built craft at Fort Popkin in 1607 does seem to be more provocative of mourning than of rejoicing among old servant men. But the celebration will please the summer visitors.

EXTERNAL.

"You say the young man who is calling on you is a young man of lofty aspirations?"

"Very; he aspires to become your son-in-law."—Houston Post.

"What is an epigram?"

"As a rule," answered Miss Cayenne, "an epigram is something that would sound foolish if said by anybody except a professed humorist."—Washington Star.

The Doctor—You understand, don't you, that this is only to be used externally?

The Patient's Wife—Sure, sir. I allus makes him get out o' bed to drink it.—Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Jotrot—I don't want this horse. He hasn't any sense at all. Every time he sees an automobile he wants to climb a tree.

Dealer—Well, that's good horse sense, it seems to me.—Chicago News.

Old Fogg—in this natural history, Thomas, it states that a thrush feeds its young no fewer than two hundred and six times a day. What have you to say to that?

Thomas—Wish I was a young thrush. —Illustrated Bits.

Mrs. Watkins—Which would you say, Mr. Wykins, that your son graduated at Harvard this year or that he was graduated?

Mr. Wykins—I can't say either, Mrs. Watkins. He flunked on his final examinations.—Somerville Journal.

"Love," said the fair maid, "is the greatest thing in the world."

"Don't you believe it," rejoined the young man in the parlor scene, "I am greater than love."

"How do you figure that out?" queried the fair party of the prelude.

"A manufacturer," replied the y. m., "is greater than the thing he manufactures—and I make love. See?"—Chicago News.

Orderly Officer—Any complaints? Raw Recruit—Yes, sir; I can't stand this 'ere Irish stew!

Orderly Officer—Not stand Irish stew! Ridiculous! Lord Wolseley made many a hearty meal of it in the Crimea.

Raw Recruit—I dessey, sir; but the meat would be fresh and good then. It's a long time since the Crimean job. You can't expect the meat to keep all them years.—Tit-Bits.

Several ladies sat in their club a few evenings ago discussing the virtues of their husbands. "Mr. Bingleton," said one of them, referring to her life partner, "never drinks and never swears—indeed, he has no bad habits." "Does he ever smoke?" someone asked. "Yes; he likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But, I suppose, on an average, he doesn't smoke more than once a month."—Toronto Saturday Night.

CROQUET

DURING the last few years there has been a revival of Croquet as a Summer pastime. It lacks the strenuousness of tennis and doesn't require a ten acre lot like golf, but it does require some skill and that makes it interesting.

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.35 and \$0.60 Half Hose... .17
.75, \$1.00 and \$1.50 Half Hose... .35
1.00 and \$2.50 Underwear... Half Price
1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Scarfs... .50
3.50 English Scarfs... 1.00
Odd lot of Waistcoats... 1.00
5.00 and \$6.00 Leghorn Hats... 2.50
12.00 and \$15.00 Pajamas... Half Price
20.00 and \$25.00 Raincoats... Half Price
2.50 English Silk Caps... .50
5.00 and \$10.00 Bath Robes... Half Price

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