

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at the Journal Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10010. Boston, 100.

Subscription rates by mail or by express to the United States, Canada or Mexico: DAILY. One year, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00. One year, \$2.50; One month, \$0.50. DAILY AND SUNDAY. One year, \$7.50; One month, \$1.50.

Let your own discretion be your tutor—Shakespeare.

AFTER TOMORROW

LAST the colonel has no monopoly of the first page. The gentlemen who are to be principals in the polite affair of tomorrow have crowded him off the first and into an obscure back page. Sagamore Hill is in temporary eclipse and Reno is the biggest thing on the map.

In the meantime, the country, regardless of its opinion of pugilism, must wonder at its newspaper genius. The touch of the skilled hand of journalism is the biggest asset in this affair of Reno. The dispatches sent out from the fight headquarters are evidence of the manner in which expert writers can transform the commonplace details of the preparation for a disgusting prize fight into stories of absorbing interest.

It will be objected by fight haters that the facts ought not to be published. Indeed, a bill recently appeared in congress to prohibit interstate transmission of prize ring news. But the reply to all this is that the reading public demands the facts, and insists on having them.

After tomorrow, the interest of today will give place to another impulse. The press will record the sickening details of the encounter, round by round. For the absorbing detail of yesterday, there will be substituted the revulsion of feeling that comes from the knock out punch and the fallen fighter.

BOLEN AND LAMBERT

IT IS A BRAVE man who arms himself with a big revolver and sallies out to kill a woman. Portland has had two instances of the sort within three days. Wednesday evening S. T. Bolen chased his divorced wife into the Portland grill, shot her down in the presence of affrighted diners and then turned the weapon upon himself.

Yesterday, even in a more aggravated form, the exploit of Bolen was duplicated by Harvey L. Lambert. While his wife held a child to her bosom, Lambert whipped out a huge revolver, shot her three times in the breast, and then killed himself.

There is an easy, simple and sane deliverance for men of the Bolen-Lambert type. A little grain of common sense, a single tiny resort to mere reason, one puny effort at self-restraint, and a peaceful and orderly solution of their troubles would appear. To Lambert, for the sake of his helpless children, this course should have suggested itself.

no provocation to justify any man's attempt on his own life. A little reflection, a little application of the philosophy of Hamlet in his famous soliloquy, and a way will be shown by which to stay the hand.

IT IS EVOLUTION

THINKING men can scarcely fail to recognize the value of the direct primary. The direct nomination is one of the big facts that was scheduled to come into the world in its proper time. Divine right kings resisted constitutional government, but constitutional government came. In one form or another it is now in use all over the earth.

The direct primary stands today where constitutions once stood. Oregon leads the states in direct primaries, as the colonists in 1788 led the nations in constitutions. The direct primary is the product of the same evolution of peoples that generated constitutional forms.

When political action is by all the people, every young man feels that he has a hand in it, and a right to be initiative. When political action is by a chosen few, young men are eliminated except on permission from the political managers.

In his American Commonwealth, Bryce correctly says that it is the non-participation of the best citizens in public affairs that is the chief weakness of the American system. The direct primary with its powers of selection and control is rapidly teaching Oregon young men the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and enlisting their participation in political action.

The old generation cannot understand this evolution in government. The managing men who form alliances of business and politics do not want to understand it. The two groups form a basis of opposition to popular government. It is strange, but it is true that there were almost if not quite as many Tories in revolutionary times as there were patriots.

COLONEL AND GOVERNOR

COLONEL ROOSEVELT, Governor or Hughes and President Taft regard party assembly as a necessary auxiliary of direct primary—Oregonian.

How do you know? Your tribe tried to get the colonel and the governor to endorse your assembly, and couldn't. Your failure to do so is pretty good evidence that both think the lawful direct primary in Oregon is the proper system for Oregon. In any event, neither of them would approve the holding of a personal and privately promoted assembly outside the law and contrary to it.

somely in for argument that it must go so far and get so little to support its pretensions? As a matter of fact, if Hughes and Roosevelt were in Oregon and familiar with conditions in Oregon, they would oppose the assembly.

Hughes and Roosevelt are not that kind of men. The failure of the tribe to get them to endorse the so-called Oregon assembly is proof that they are not. After the tribe failed to get the endorsement and the tower in the face of the refusal tries to herald them as favoring its personal and unlawful assembly, to what straits are we to understand that the assembly scheme is reduced?

A BRITISH HOBBON

M. R. GERARD FEINNES, said to be a British naval expert, agrees with our Captain Hobson that there is to be war between Japan and the United States. The Americans, he says, "are living in a fool's paradise," and he thinks the Japs can whip us with ease.

Except in the case of the perennial war cry of our Captain Hobson, it has been customary for war scares to appear in this country only when a naval appropriation bill is pending in congress. It has also been observed that the same grant spectre mostly stalks in Europe when the Reichstag, parliament or the chamber of deputies is debating naval budgets.

IN ARKANSAS

THE initiative and referendum is pending for adoption or rejection by the voters of Arkansas. It is a measure that if they reject now they will adopt later. It reflects the evolution of enlightened government and in due time will find a place in the polity of most if not all the states.

These conventions were supposed to be representative of the majorities behind them, but representation is not always a perfect reflection of public sentiment. More and more it is becoming the fashion of our fellow citizens to think for themselves, to apply their own reason to passing affairs, and arrive at their own deductions.

CONVENTIONS AND BALLOTS

THE INDORSING season is on," remarks the Detroit News. The president is to be indorsed, of course; congress, and congressmen severally. Roosevelt will be indorsed frequently and enthusiastically, and Aldrich and Cannon will be indorsed, too.

This is an important truth, well stated. These are days of independent political thought and action. A party, or a public servant, must "make good" to an increasingly intelligent and independent people, or "there will be a fearful day in November" for it, or him.

DIAS AND I

WITH THE returns all in, it appears that Dias pulled through with about 98 per cent of the votes of Mexico cast for him. After 24 years of exile rule, this universal choice of a free people is to be congratulated on his almost unanimous election to another six year term.

body. The very knowledge that the power of review, of veto, and to initiate is in the hands of the electorate, and that it will be used in case the legislature is recreant is the best of all influences as a corrective of the abuses and evils of representative legislation.

There is a prospect that Porter Charlton, the confessed wife murderer, will be released. The Italian government has not yet applied for extradition, and it does seem probable that if it does diplomatic issues may be interposed to prevent surrender of the prisoner.

REMEMBER THE RECORD

ONCE MORE, it is pertinent to inquire of the butter board and others who oppose the pure milk ordinance if it is their demand that Portland should have had 75 dead babies in Portland last August, of which 57 were killed by impure milk.

STORY OF MONTREAL HERALD CATASTROPHE

From Newspaperdom. In Montreal on June 13 a fire occurred in the office of the Montreal Herald. The Herald is an afternoon newspaper. Its main edition is put on the street at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The building and the plant were completely wrecked, at an estimated cost of \$55,000. Twenty-five persons were more or less badly injured. And yet, at the usual hour of publication—four hours from the time the first alarm was given—the Herald was on the street in eight-page form, containing a story of the fire but little inferior to that of the other afternoon papers in Montreal, whose plants had not been interfered with.

How it was done is an interesting story as told by Edward Beck, assistant editor of the Herald. It was just 10:45 o'clock on Monday morning, June 13. The day's paper was fairly in the making. The early copy had been sent up to the composing room. The reporters had received their daily assignments and most of them were at work. The linotypes were grinding out slugs with their customary regularity.

The Herald runs a column of humorous paragraphs on its editorial page, and I just took my foot from the lever of the pneumatic tube after pumping the day's contribution for this column to the composing room, and had seated myself at my desk, chucking over the last of the funny paragraphs, when a loud crash as of some heavy piece of machinery falling in a near-by room resounded throughout the building.

It sounded as though for variation the pressman might have left his mallet and planer and his quota kept on the form and had started to grind them up when Lee and his powerful army entered Pennsylvania, towards the end of June, the north was thrown into great consternation. General Meade had but recently been placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. The opposing forces met for the first on Pennsylvania soil on July 1. On this first day of the fight General Reynolds, who led the advance corps of the Union army, was killed. The first day of the fight may be said to have been won by the Confederates. The federal army having retreated to Cemetery Hill, the morning of the second day's battle found the two armies concentrating on the two ridges, which were to be that day's line of battle.

On July 3 the dog days begin and end on August 11. It is the date of the massacre of Wyoming in 1879; on which Washington finally took command of the army at Cambridge in 1875; on which Lake Champlain was discovered by Champlain in 1609; on which the branch mint of the United States was established in San Francisco in 1852; the battle of Soest was fought in 1844 and the Spanish fleet under Cervantes was destroyed in 1588. It is the birthday of Samuel Huntington, the eminent Connecticut jurist (1731); John Singleton Copley, the first native American artist (1771); of Louis XI, of France (1438); and of David Mac Smith, the inventor (1854).

better than that in Oregon. When hot headed courthouse officials defy the sacred assembly, prized indignity of a free people, instead of wasting time in a newspaper attack, they arrest the recalcitrants and give them time to cool off. Traitors who dissent from "my assembly" and care nothing for nobody or nothing but themselves, instead of being merely browbeaten by the head bully, are taken into the woods in the cold gray dawn, stood up against a blank wall and mercifully shot. A close study of the Mexican and "my" plan shows that, though the two methods are exceedingly similar, the Diaz way is by far the most effective.

PORTER CHARLTON

THERE is a prospect that Porter Charlton, the confessed wife murderer, will be released. The Italian government has not yet applied for extradition, and it does seem probable that if it does diplomatic issues may be interposed to prevent surrender of the prisoner.

Charlton's safety lies in avoiding Italy. That nation, fortunately, entertains old fashioned notions about murder. It punishes something over 70 per cent of its murderers, while in this country we punish a little more than 1 per cent. Perhaps here is explanation of why, when one of our compatriots killed his wife in Italy, he hurried home as fast as steam could bring him. He felt that he would be safer here, and the present status indicates how sound was his judgment.

THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY

From the Medford Mail-Tribune. The Portland Oregonian will display its patriotism by publishing long screeds proclaiming Oregon as "the fool of the family" among the sisterhood of states.

When legislatures, from any cause, pass an objectionable law, the people can invoke the referendum, and the measure does not become a law until approved by the majority of the next general election. Because the people are given the power, Oregon is making the "fool of the family."

The people of Oregon, alone among the states of the Union, can elect a United States senator. This is accomplished through the direct primary law. Under the direct primary law, the majority of the people in any party can name the ticket at the primary election, instead of having to vote for a ticket selected for them by a few professional politicians, usually financed by the party bosses and party laws themselves. Therefore, because the people can do this, Oregon is the "fool of the family."

But other "fools" are joining Oregon, and the entire nation is beginning to become "foolish." Nearly every state has a direct primary and popular election of senators agitation, and some of them have passed laws to this effect, while the initiative and referendum is making rapid progress throughout the land.

July 3 in History—Battle of Gettysburg

Today, 47 years ago, July 3, 1863; terminated the battle of Gettysburg, which for three days had waged with tremendous fury in and about the little Pennsylvania town. On the forenoon of July 4 President Lincoln officially telegraphed as follows: "The president announces to the country that news from the Army of the Potomac, up to the time of the battle of Gettysburg, is that the army with the highest honor, and to claim the confidence of all for the many gallant fallen, and that for this he especially desires that on this day, he, whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everlastingly remembered and renowned with profoundest gratitude."

The battle of Gettysburg is recognized as the turning point of the Civil War. It was one of the most terrific ever fought. The northern army had considerable advantage over the southern army in that it was fighting on "home grounds," and the federal forces considerably outnumbered the Confederates. The extent of this bloody conflict is best told by the figures. During the three days' battle the federal army lost 29,723 killed, 14,997 wounded and 5,434 captured or missing; the Confederate army, according to official reports, had 25,921 killed, 13,709 wounded and 5,150 captured or missing.

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in the press. Then a detonation like that from a cannon, accompanied or followed by the sound of running water. I looked up. Twenty yards away the ceiling sprang fearfully. Through an aperture in the momentarily growing larger, poured a stream of water, broken plaster, dust, lath, beams, brick, machinery.

Something was surely happening. When I saw other members of the editorial staff making for the front windows and I followed them. Soon we were standing in a row on the stone ledge looking out upon a sea of up-turned faces. Behind us was the steady pour of the lath falling through the broken ceiling. The water seemed to shake. It looked as though the entire building were about to collapse.

On the way I stopped to close down the top of my polly desk. I changed my office jacket for a street coat, donned my hat and rain coat. Some of the others also waited to gather up personal belongings. If it was to be a retreat let it be an orderly one—not a rout.

Outside I mingled with the throng. I watched the work of rescue going on in the upper floors of the building. I got in the way of the firemen. I was allowed and jostled by the crowd and jammed by the men were breaking out from the upper windows and I saw the maimed and wounded carried away in ambulances. Here and there I came across a survivor of the ruin whom I recognized and stopped to offer congratulations and mingled with regret for those who had been less fortunate.

By and by a thought came to me—the Herald. Today's paper. It must come out as usual. A fire might destroy the material things a newspaper depends on, but not the newspaper.

With that thought in mind I edged through the crowd and made my way to the office of the Montreal Gazette, the Herald's morning contemporary. James B. Bristol, the president of the Herald company, and the Herald's editor, was out of the city when the fire started, and I was unable to communicate with him. In his absence I made a temporary arrangement with Alexander White of the Gazette for the use of his plant to get out the day's issue.

Then came the task of rounding up the scattered staff. Soon, however, they began to come in—editors, reporters, linotypers, printers. It was like the reassembling of an army after a pitched battle in which the army had been scattered. Some of the survivors bore the marks of conflict upon them. Some bore bandaged hands and arms. Some bore wounds on their heads and faces. Some were contused, halter.

Not much time was spent in discussion of the disaster. Some of the men were Herald veterans, who had been through other Herald fires. The paper has been burned out four times during its existence. These talked of other encounters and spoke of the matter as almost wholly lacking. It seemed as though I had always been working in the Gazette office, although up to that day I had not stepped into the Gazette building. Then a lad came up and told me that a boy wanted of the matter was almost wholly lacking. It seemed as though I had always been working in the Gazette office, although up to that day I had not stepped into the Gazette building.

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THE PROSPERITY OF FRANCE

From the Montreal Herald. Although the national debt of France has assumed very formidable proportions, there is a bright side to the financial condition of the republic, and it is even claimed that France has for several years past practically become the wealthiest nation in the world.

The total revenue of the capital possessed by the French is estimated at \$4,400,000,000 and is increasing every year by more than \$400,000,000. The amount of savings bank deposits, which in 1872 amounted to \$20,000,000 rose on January 1, 1908, to more than four times that sum, distributed among 12,847,509 bank accounts. The stock of gold, which is an element of defense of primary importance to the event of war, was in 1870 estimated at \$1,200,000,000—the gold kept at the Bank of France alone representing more than \$600,000,000, while the silver stock amounted to \$175,000,000.

News Forecast of Coming Week

Washington, July 2.—For the first time in history, a "noiseless Fourth" will mark the signing of the Independence day celebration throughout a large section of the country on Monday. The movement to eliminate dangerous explosives which in the past have resulted in so many fatalities, has gained a strong foothold, especially in the large cities, where old-fashioned amusements and historical exercises will be indulged in. In accordance with custom the day will be marked by innumerable sporting and athletic contests of every variety. Foremost among the events of this nature, so far as the attention of the public is concerned, will be the fight at Reno between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson for the world's pugilistic championship.

President Taft, according to his present program, will put in the busiest Fourth he has ever experienced. Leaving his summer home in Beverly at an early hour Monday he will motor to Revere Beach and Somerville and later in the afternoon to New York and spend Fourth of July parties in each place. After taking luncheon with President Lowell of Harvard university he will go to the Stadium to deliver the opening address at the annual convention of the National Educational association.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, accompanied by other leaders of the Liberal party, will depart from Ottawa on an extensive political campaign this afternoon. The trip will occupy two months and will extend westward to the Pacific. The notable weddings of the week will be that of Miss Anna Cockrell, daughter of ex-Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and J. A. Coromina, the minister from Greece to the United States. The wedding will take place Wednesday at Norwich, Conn.

Speaker Cannon, of the house of representatives, is scheduled to open the congressional session in July with an address at the Urbana Chautauque assembly Thursday. Other events that will furnish news of the week will include the unveiling of statues of Henry Clay in Lexington and Paoli, the annual meeting of the Catholic Educational association in Detroit, the opening of the Elks' national convention in the same city, the assembling of the Pan-American conference in Buenos Ayres, the proceedings of the International Railway congress in London, the international meeting of the Swedenborg church in London, and the Royal Henley regatta, in which Canadian oarsmen will contest for honors against the best men of England and the continent.

THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY

From the Medford Mail-Tribune. The Portland Oregonian will display its patriotism by publishing long screeds proclaiming Oregon as "the fool of the family" among the sisterhood of states. The fool of the family is maligned as the fool because it is the only state that has the initiative and referendum, and because Oregon has led the way in popular government and direct legislation.

In a people of Oregon have the right to initiate and make laws outside the legislature. When the legislature ignores the wishes of their constituents, and refuse, either from corporate control, partisanship, corruption, prejudice or party reasons, to make needed laws, the people can initiate and pass the laws themselves. Therefore, because the people can do this, Oregon is the "fool of the family."

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BOYCOTT THE BOYCOTT

From the Spokane Spokesman-Review. Portland's liquor dealers threaten to boycott all business men and business interests that in any way participate in the proposed parade of the prohibitionists. Miller, S. D., has only one lone man, and he refuses to sell ice to the saloons. Since for the summer is scarce for the north, it is a poor state that won't work the law. But the best way of all is to boycott the boycott.