

STRANGE MR. SPELLACY

THOMAS J. SPELLACY is United States attorney for Connecticut. He is a Democrat. Richard J. Kinsella is mayor of Hartford. He offered to Mr. Spellacy, the other day, the place of corporation counsel, for Hartford, which is one of the juiciest political plums in Connecticut. In a financial way it pays about twice as much as the office of United States attorney. But Spellacy refused to act as corporation counsel. There is nothing in the statute, which prevents a man holding both offices, and nothing in the constitution. It has been the custom of Connecticut statesmen to hold all the offices they could get. Indeed, the importance of a man has frequently been estimated by the number of offices he has been able to collect and hold at one time.

Bridgeport's own Mayor, Wilson is mayor, lieutenant and colonel of the Home Guard, at the same time, and fills all the places as gracefully as any man could.

And there are other precedents that might be quoted, more or less notable.

Spellacy is a man with notions. He thinks he ought to keep the job of district attorney, without respect to salary, because he can be more useful in it. He thinks he ought not to hold both offices, increasing his emoluments by 200 per cent. because he cannot intelligently and completely hold more than the one he has. So he refuses to be corporation counsel for Hartford, in a communication of the firmest sort.

There are doubters who might suggest that any man who refuses to draw two salaries from the public purse, on the assertion that he desires to completely earn one, over-estimates his value to the public, and takes himself too seriously, so to speak.

In Mr. Spellacy's case, there is other evidence. Spellacy wanted to quit the business of law, when the war broke out. He sought a commission in the army, which paid still less than the place of United States attorney.

But Attorney General Gregory, head of the department of justice, cut that aspiration short, in a laconic letter, in which he told Spellacy he would be more useful helping the department of justice take care of Connecticut.

Spellacy is well known in Bridgeport. He is six feet three inches tall, slender, but firmly knit; has a countenance of the reflective type, is gifted with a sense of humor, and a mind with excellent perspective.

"The time," he says, is not propitious for the consulting of private predilections. Our country is at war, and until the war is won it is incumbent on us all to fill the niche where in we can best serve our country."

Mr. Spellacy is right. He sets an example. These are days when men should take the patriotism, and let the cash take care of itself.

RED CROSS FUND.

THE parade which Bridgeport witnessed today, is a sign that the people of America have profited by 1900 years of Christian teaching. The case of war against Christianity is as old as Christianity. The one is the road to perfection, the other the temporary expediency by which it is necessary, too often, to seek better things.

War is an occupation in which mankind necessarily exhibits his destructive abilities. With the brute, he has the instinct of self-preservation strong within his brain. There is this to be said for the instinct of self-preservation: It operates in the long run to keep what is good and to destroy what is evil. It perpetuates, give it time enough, what is best and leaves behind what is worst.

But man with the brute instinct of self-preservation, which is the will to live, has a different and higher sort of will, the will to die, if it becomes necessary, for the preservation of others, of an idea, of a belief, or of an institution.

The institution of brotherhood, of democracy is in the balance, and so America makes war, and Bridgeport gives her splendid boys to war.

Out of this higher instinct of the spirit; from this purpose of the soul to keep the higher things alive, comes the humanitarian side of war, the purpose which builds up what has been destroyed, even to healing the wounded foe.

The measure of the devotion of a community upon the physical side is exhibited most largely in the numbers it equips with the implements of war. The measure of devotion upon the spiritual side is best shown in what is given to and in what is done for the humanitarian and reconstructive activities, which are so generously displayed in this twentieth century.

The Red Cross is the largest, the most active and the most useful of these institutional humanities, by which the Christian side of character is exhibited. It is given to Bridgeport to have one of the largest and one of the strongest Red Cross chapters in the United States. Considering the population of Bridgeport, and taking measurement in the proportional and relative way, perhaps the Bridgeport Chapter is the biggest chapter in the country.

The call has gone out for the second fund, and the work of gathering in the fund opens tomorrow.

The quota for Bridgeport is \$350,000. But this estimate is founded upon the proposition that there will be two collections in the present year. It will be better to collect double the amount and avoid the second collection. Such work as this employs the energies of many men, for a definite space of time; including the energies of men who have a decided and definite and unusual value in the ordinary occupations.

For these reasons, as well as for other reasons, Bridgeport will deal promptly and sufficiently with the necessity that will be presented.

The last collection was more largely from the purses of the well-to-do. The present collection will be spread broadcast over the city, and every wage earner, worker, captain of industry, American of every employment, or avocation, will give his definite quota to aid the Red Cross.

The splendid patriotism of the workers of Bridgeport, their clear vision and their calm determination has been exhibited in great meetings in the High school auditorium. There nightly hundreds of men and women have taken the pledge of one to 91 which promises to the cause one day's pay in 91, or a little more than one per cent of the annual wage, to be paid in four monthly installments of equal magnitude.

In each of these meetings the announcements have been of the simplest; a drum corps of school boys, a few war pictures and some persons of plain speech to tell of the plan.

The response has been immediate, complete and enthusiastic. As the fund reaches the leaders of the city the giving will be in a larger proportion than 1 to 91. This figure expresses the fundamental duty which is laid upon those least blessed with financial power. The duty increases as financial power increases.

Workers in the Red Cross, who have had much experience, says that they never have seen the people so eager to give. The

heart of the city is tender. Thousands of the boys are in camps at home. Other thousands on the fighting front in Europe. The casualty lists have been coming home, proving that the boys of today are verily the sons of the brave boys who fought the Civil war.

Pershing's fighting men have been over Connecticut. Sergt. Reilly, in his talks to thousands has shown home a picture of the war, and of the American boys over there. He has made it plain what they need. He has made it plain what they need. He has shown what a blessing the Red Cross is.

The fund will come, perhaps with less effort than before. Every dollar of it will breath affection and hope. Formerly aid came from the intellect. This time it comes from the heart. The response will be 1 to 91, and as much more as fortune permits.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

THE VISIT of Mr. Roosevelt was a pleasure to Bridgeport, and it is hoped, a pleasure to him. His stay was short, and his speech concise. But he furnished food for thought and interesting information.

The navy over the water is larger than the whole navy was before the war. The navy at home is also larger than the whole navy was. The power of the navy has better than doubled in ships, it has quadrupled in men.

The motto of the American navy is "attack." The operations against the submarine are no longer defensive, and the submarine is a disappearing quantity.

German ports are to be closed as numerous as possible. The British have spiked two, the Americans expect to put a stopper in others. This type of offensive is probably the result of American policy.

The necessities of war have produced a new method in establishing the relations between labor and capital. These vital conditions are not, in the area of war production, to be the toy of conflicting private forces. They will be established by the American people, through their government, in the interest of the public welfare, and the efficient conduct of the war.

From Secretary Roosevelt's brief speeches, so simply made, it is not difficult to make a mosaic picture of democracy striving to organize itself into that form of democratic military state which will give the greatest amount of efficiency with the least amount of waste.

REVOLT OF IRISH WAS PLANNED IN AMERICA

GOVERNMENT SECRET SERVICE FINDS GERMAN OFFERS TO SUPPLY MONEY TO SEND ARMS TO ISLAND IN SUBMARINES.

Washington, May 21—Evidence of plotting between German and Irish agents in this country for an uprising in Ireland has been uncovered by United States government agents and is partly responsible for the recent arrest of Irish leaders by the British government.

This evidence, which may be made public soon, is understood to show definitely that Irish leaders, mainly Sinn Fein sympathizers in the United States, have been in touch with German representatives who agreed to furnish money to finance a rebellion in Ireland and possibly to send arms and ammunition to Ireland by submarines or blockade runners. There was even some discussion of the chance of sending German soldiers to take part in warfare on Irish soil.

The uprising was set for about this time, when the Germans had planned to reach the channel ports after their great drive in France and it was believed that England would be thrown into confusion by the German advance. Ireland was to be freed entirely from British influence if possible and the Germans counted strongly on the Irish trouble to divert Great Britain's attention from the fighting in France and at the channel ports at the very time it would be most necessary for the country to keep calm to prevent a German invasion.

Information concerning these plots has been gathered by several investigating agencies of the United States government and turned over to the state department which forwarded it to representatives of the British government. In many cases the information provided leads by which British secret agents found evidence of plotting in Ireland. Negotiations were allowed to proceed for some time in the hope that more of the plotters would be

rounded up finally and the arrests are believed to have been ordered by British officials at this time because it became known that an open outbreak was about to be precipitated. It was hinted today that several Sinn Fein sympathizers in the United States are under watch for further developments in the Irish plot.

The secret system of negotiations had been in progress for several months, it is understood. This tends to confirm the statement from London that the series of arrests several days ago had no direct connection with plans to conspire the Irish. Some information was obtained from Germans now held in internment camps in this country. There is indication also that the seat of the German-Irish negotiations was transferred at times to other American republics.

It was made plain here that the United States government's interest in the Irish plots is solely to prevent Germany, by this method, from attacking co-belligerents of the United States and that this government is not seeking to meddle in the Irish situation except for this reason. As soon as all the persons suspected of participating in the conspiracies are arrested the evidence already gathered may be made public to show the necessity for nipping the plot at this time. Some doubt exists as to whether these disclosures will be made in London or in Washington. Officials here today were inclined to believe that they would come from the British government.

NEW DRAFT WILL ADD 750,000 MEN TO ARMY

SECRETARY BAKER GIVES OUT PLANS FOR REGISTRATION OF YOUNG MEN JUST REACHING 21—EXPECT MILLION TO REGISTER.

Washington, May 21—A statement by Secretary Baker, giving the estimate and outlining plans for the new draft, given out today, reads:

"Probably three quarters of a million men will be added to the American army in the making, by the registration on June 5 next of boys who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, or who will be 21 on or before June 5, 1918. This estimate was made today by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder, who will direct the registration. "Gen. Crowder's estimate was based on the fact that almost 10,000,000 registered last year. This number included all between 21 and 31. Statistics collected by Gen. Crowder's office show that a little more than 10 per cent of these men were 21 years old. On that basis it is estimated by draft officials working under Gen. Crowder that this year's registration will exceed 1,000,000. "Of this number Gen. Crowder estimates that three quarters, or about 750,000, will be available for military service. This makes proper allowances for physical defects, exemptions because of dependents and other bars to military service. "Under President Wilson's proclamation that male persons, citizens or aliens, must register. The only persons excepted are officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy, and

marine corps, and the national guard and naval militia, while the federal service, and officers of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps, while in active service. "Gen. Crowder plans to have the local boards keep their offices open for registration purposes between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on June 5. Between those hours all young men who were born between June 5, 1896, and June 6, 1897, must register. These men are subject to the provisions of the selective service act under which the first registration was held. "KILLED FROM BORDER McAllen, Tex., May 20—Sergt. Herbert Ulrich of Kawakawin, Mich., was killed by a shot from across the border near Hidalgo today. Four Mexicans were killed in the return fire. "In a local option election at Westfield, N. J., won by a majority of 152. "John Clarkson, 18, was killed by a bullet through the forehead in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

ROSES FALL FROM SKY ON BIER

Lufbery, Ace of Yankee Air Squad, Buried Near Village.

FRENCH GENERAL'S TOUCHING SPEECH

Distant Guns Grumble In Dull Fashion During Burial.

With the American Army in France, Monday, May 20 (By the Associated Press)—Before the body of Major Raoul Lufbery was placed in a grave near a certain French village it lay in state in a room of a small frame building. Around it were hundreds of wreaths of flowers sent by American comrades. French aviators who had known him in the French army. Top all the handsome wreaths was a bunch of wild roses and daisies to which was attached a piece of paper saying that it came from Major Lufbery's orderly and mentioned many kindnesses. With tears in his eyes the orderly came up to the casket and reverently placed the flowers on it. Official confirmation is still lacking to the report that the German airplane responsible for the death of Major Lufbery had been brought down by a French aviator. The funeral of Major Lufbery was most impressive. The pall bearers, three American and three French aviators, carried the flag draped coffin from the little frame building to a motor car for the trip to the grave. The procession was led by an American band, a company of American infantry just from the trenches, and a company of French infantry. Following the coffin were 200 American and French officers, including all of Major Lufbery's companions in the air service, the American general commanding the sector northwest of Toul, and a French general commanding an Army corps. The party drew up at the grave, and while the service was read one American aviator after another planned down from the skies, his motor shut off, until he was just over head. Each dropped great bunches of red roses, which floated down on the coffin and caps of the soldiers, who were drawn up at attention. At the conclusion of the services the French general stepped forward and said: "On behalf of my comrades of the French army I wish to pay respectful fraternal tribute to one of the heroes of the air, who was victorious eighteen times; a son of the noble and generous republic which came to our assistance to save the liberties of the world. "Rest peacefully, Major Lufbery, close by the martyrs to our great cause. You glorious glories will inspire in us the spirit of sacrifice, till the day when humanity's enemy shall be finally vanquished. Good bye."

SOLDIER FROM SAUGATUCK IS REPORTED DEAD

Washington, May 21—The casualty list today contained 41 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 2; died of wounds, 1; died of accident, 7; died of disease, 2; wounded severely, 18; wounded slightly, 8; missing in action, 2. The list follows: Killed in action—Lieuts. Cyril M. Angell, Attleboro, Mass.; William K. B. Emerson, New York; Private Leslie Allen, Saugatuck, Conn. Died of disease—Privates, John Keelo, East, La.; Rocco V. Marono, Hartford, Conn. Died of wounds—Wagoner Roland Bigelow, Asbury Park, N. J. Died of accident—Lieuts. Harry C. Colburn, Indianapolis; Alfred R. Metzger, Newark, N. J.; Philip Robertson, Hamilton, O.; Cook Ralph H. Pollock, El Paso, Tex.; Privates Cornelius Benjamin Guernsey, Boston; George C. Stimpson, Somerville, Mass.; Johnnie Wilson, Norfolk, Va.

NOTED FLYER'S FATHER TAKES DEATH CALMLY

Meriden, May 21—"Well, they've got my boy at last." This was the comment of Edward Lufbery, modest citizen and clock factory employee, on the death of his son. He took the news calmly and with fortitude, although it was plain that he was deeply grieved. He was much surprised, for the last word he received was that his son was under orders from Gen. Pershing to report at a training camp to drill novices. Lufbery's two full brothers, Julian and Charles, are in the service. Charles has just returned after sixteen months in the trenches. Julian is a Lieutenant in the French Army. Lufbery's half brother, Rene, and his three half sisters, Helene, Mary and Germaine, have had news from time to time of their famous brother. Memorial services will be held in Wallingford in a few days.

SEEK MISSING SINN FEIN OFFICIAL HERE

ALLEGED PRO-GERMAN AGENT, INDICTED AND ABOUT TO BE TRIED DISAPPEARS—WAS SEEN IN BRIDGEPORT POLICE SAY.

According to advices received by the Bridgeport police department from sources which they will not divulge, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, of New York, the leading Sinn Fein agitator in America, and now a fugitive from justice, has been seen in Bridgeport.

A widespread net has been thrown out by the authorities to capture him and it was stated today by Captain E. O. Cronan, chief of the detective bureau, that if the pro-German propagandist is in Bridgeport or the vicinity he will be in the hands of the federal authorities within a very short while. O'Leary is under indictment for having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, and his trial was to begin at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court.

When the case was called the fact became public that O'Leary had disappeared on May 8. The federal authorities received their first definite information regarding the disappearance of O'Leary Saturday afternoon from one of the lawyers retained to defend him in the trial that was to begin yesterday. O'Leary had a start of ten days, sufficient time, it was pointed out, for him to seek a refuge in any secluded part of the United States, or to find his way into Mexico. In the opinion of the federal authorities, however, he is in hiding within a short distance of New York and a suggestion that he had committed suicide is laughed at by those who know the man.

According to information now in possession of the authorities O'Leary left New York at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 8, in a touring car, and was accompanied by another party the name of whom is known to the authorities, but will not be divulged until the proper time. The government, it is known, has evidence that Jeremiah O'Leary has been active in the Sinn Fein agitation. He has been for years on intimate terms with some of the most bitter of these agitators, while his pro-German activities continued openly for several months after this country entered the war, and did not end openly until a Federal Grand Jury handed down an indictment charging O'Leary with conspiring with various other persons to cause insubordination, mutiny, disloyalty and refusal to do military duty on the part of the soldiers and sailors of the United States. The indictment against O'Leary was handed down November 23 and a few days later he entered a plea of not guilty before Judge Manton, in the district court, and was released on \$2,500 bail, his wife giving as security real estate owned by her at 14 Jewel Terrace.

When O'Leary failed to appear in court yesterday his bail was ordered forfeited and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Immediately following this United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy posted a notice and had it sent broadcast over the country offering a reward of \$250 for information leading to the capture of the fugitive. A full description of the man wanted accompanies the offer of reward.

BURGLARS GET AWAY WITH \$2,000 IN LOOT

STORE OF AMERICAN-FRENCH SHOP IN MAIN STREET ENTERED DURING THE NIGHT—BUT LITTLE LEFT IN STORE EXCEPT FIXTURES.

Burglars entered the American-French shop, 1511 Main street some time last night and stole goods valued at over \$2,000. The entrance to the shop was made through a grating covering a rear cellar window.

The thief or thieves made a thorough cleanup of the store and left very little other than the fixtures.

The management of the store was unable to supply any information today that might lead to the identity of the thieves, but from marks left, it was evident the "job" was the work of amateurs.

Among the goods stolen were 35 bands of leather valued at \$525; 12 spring coats valued at \$14 each; six silk dresses with a value of \$1,000. Many other articles of a minor value were taken, but up to noon today the proprietors of the shop were unable to give an accurate estimate of their loss. It is understood the shop has been open only two weeks and the stock stolen last night had just been taken from the packing cases, and was to be the main attraction of the big opening exhibit planned by the management. Detectives Washburn and Decker

were assigned to the case by Captain E. O. Cronan, chief of the detective bureau, and according to their report, the cement securing the grating above the cellar window was cut away with a chisel and the grating lifted out. Then the window was jimmied open and entrance to the store gained in that manner. It is surmised that the burglars had tools of loot and efforts are now being directed to find the machine which did the hauling. When interviewed today the management of the store refused to give any information that would throw any kind of light on the robbery and referred all inquiries to the police department. In making their investigation the detectives were able to secure the tools used by the burglars and these will be turned over to Lieutenant Haux, the Bertillon expert in order to find some traces of finger prints that might lead to the identification of the thieves.

PERSONAL VISIT OF PRES. WILSON STIRS NEW YORK

New York, May 20—With the stimulus of the personal appeal made by President Wilson here on Saturday night as an encouragement, 500,000 men and women in New York city began today the week's campaign to raise in this district at least one quarter of the national Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000. The president's words "Give until it hurts" were the slogan adopted by each worker in the house to house canvass of the city. Aside from the personal appeals an intensive industrial campaign to interest every corporation and thousands of stores of all kinds was begun. It was said that more than 50 per cent of the stores here had agreed during the week for the Red Cross. Five large benefits have been arranged by theatrical interests to raise funds and 500 motion picture theaters will give special exhibitions.

The progress of the drive was recorded by huge thermometers in various sections of the city and at 3 o'clock the church bells tolled off the amount raised or pledged.

MANY CLAIM FIRST HONORS

Washington, May 21—Claims from various sections to the honor of being the first to subscribe their allotment to the second fund of the American Red Cross were on file here today awaiting decision of the national headquarters in the matter of awards. Word was cabled from Honolulu that Hawaii had over subscribed its quota of \$250,000 while reports of having gone over the top had been received from Peabody, Mass., Kosuth county, Iowa, Pontotoc county, Okla., and Tole county, Cal.

AVIATOR CRANE KILLED FLYING

London, May 21—Second Lieutenant Mortimer Crane of the British flying corps has been killed while flying in Great Britain and was buried on Monday. He was a son of T. J. Crane of

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THREE QUARTERS OF MILLION WILL FIT FOR SERVICE

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FIND HUNDREDS BOGUS LIBERTY BOND HOLDERS

New York, May 21—Agents from the New York federal reserve bank have started an investigation of the recent activities of those patriots who with much display in theaters and other public places subscribed to the third Liberty loan under names and addresses other than their own. It became known today that there are many thousands of these "patriots" who in order to obtain Liberty loan buttons and for the purpose display signed up for many hundreds and thousands of dollars in bonds that still are awaiting owners. These would-be patriots were able to receive the glory without being detected because in signing the blanks they did not have to make any payment of money at the time. They cannot be forced to live up to their contracts to purchase bonds the banks agents can only try to persuade them to make good—that is, those that can be found.

The bank on completing its canvass of these Liberty bond fakery, it is expected, will make some announcement relative to the amount of fictitious subscriptions.