LYNCH LAW

LYNCHINGS IN the United States, in all the forms of mob violence, are confined substantially to the illegal killing of negroes, to the violent and unlawful interactions between the forces of labor and capital, and recently to these has been added the occasional lynching of a German sympathizer.

Against all the forms of mob violence President Wilson makes a strong protest, and especially against that form which slaughters the reputed enemy sympathizer without trial and without recourse to the courts.

There is in the normal human mind a repugnance to mob violence which may be the product of design and wreak private vengeance, and is almost as apt to destroy the innocent as the guilty.

Additional reasons exist why there should be no more mob violence against the black man. He is now a soldier, fighting in his share, with other Americans. He must be as safe as other Americans are, and must have the same justice other Americans receive.

Again is it necessary, owing to the war, and the necessity for harmony, that labor and capital shall do all things in order, under the law and obediently to law, so that wrongs will be redressed by legal process. Dynamite outrages, the destructive work of militia called in strikes and used virtually as mobs are used, the lynching of labor leaders all must stop. Law and order, justice and reason must replace the old and hateful methods.

But the labor leader who dynamites property, who does hold the doctrine of wilful destruction, as so many of the I. W. W. do is no American, and no honest aid to progress, but an exceedingly stupid criminal, and a threat to society.

As for the lynching of enemy aliens, it is a stupidity too great for description. The president utterly characterizes this species of lynch law, when he says that those who deprive enemy aliens of due process of law make themselves worse than Huns. There is moreover to be considered the right of Americans in Germany, where due process of law will surely not be given, if it is denied to German citizens in America.

The law gives a remedy for every species of treason. If any know of one who deals in treason, let the treasonable, or seditious or recalcitrant one be reported, to some proper authority, as the police, or to Mr. Lane, in the Post Office building, who represents the department of justice of the Federal government, in this district.

It does not become those who are fighting for a reign of law in the world to deal by mobs with anybody.

FOR STRAIGHT PRIMARY ELECTIONS

SAUL BERMAN, a life long Republican, a lawyer in Hartford, the other day went to the General Registrars of Voters, directing that his name be taken from the Republican primary list and placed on the Democratic primary list.

When asked his reason for the change, Berman said: "I am an independent voter, but I believe that every man should be affiliated with the party he is supporting and take part in the councils of that party. I hope that I shall never be obliged to change again, I do not believe that I will as the party of Woodrow Wilson is the real progressive and truly American party of the day. Its program for the future and its acts of the past show me what my political action of the future should be. Ours is a party government and I would be a hypocrite if I continued enrolled as a Republican and supported the Democratic party at the polls."

Attorney Berman wants to be a Democrat in every sense of the word. The laws of the State permit every man to change his party affiliations and a perusal of the primary lists of almost any of our Connecticut cities reveal the names of many men who vote at one primary and then advocate the election of the candidates of the opposition. In some cities it is charged that the bosses of one party controls the nominations to a large degree of the opposition party. This may be good manipulation in the minds of these leaders but it does not denote sterling character and those Americans who have some ideals wonder how long this double dealing system of party control is going to last.

It has been said that sacrifice develops character faster than any other fact. There can be seen a ray of light in the regeneration of our primary system, when the brave boys now making a sacrifice on the western front in Europe return to take their places as leaders of the nation. To these boys there are but two armies—the Allies and the Germans. They will not be able to appreciate a man who does not fight fair or who straddles any question, and they will hold nothing but utter contempt for the fellow who wears one party label for the purpose of weakening that party by nominating weak candidates in order that the enemy may profit on election day.

The primary laws do not permit a continual switching from one party list to another but they provide a reasonable length of time to elapse for a voter to make up his mind before making a change. There are Democrats on the Republican primary list in Bridgeport and Republicans on the Democratic list who have been there for years and they hold the rights of citizenship so cheaply that they gloat over the fact that they are a factor in both parties.

Out of respect for the men who are giving their blood for Liberty and the perpetuity of the most effective ballot system in the world they should cease their sinning against the Nation an enroll with the party they really belong to.

WORK OR FIGHT

LLOYD GEORGE has served notice that all munition workers absent from their employment Monday, will be taken for military duty. These strikers are out against the orders of their own leaders, and seem to be utterly without just reasons for their action.

Many of the workers are men well able to fight, who have been excused because their services are valuable. When they no longer care to work at munitions, they are no longer entitled to release from military tasks. They must fight or work.

When a nation is engaged in a life and death struggle it must do all things necessary for its preservation. Its men must fight and work according to the duty assigned to each. If there is some injustice workers or fighters must seek redress through the channels of government adjudication.

A striking munitions worker in Great Britain has the same moral status as a mutinous soldier.

REGULATING BUTTER

THE FOOD administration adds butter to its list of regulated commodities which must be sold for a reasonable price. The profits that may be received by middle men, other than manufacturers and retailers, are carefully stipulated, and collusive sales are forbidden. The persons who make transactions in butter are classified as manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers, retailers, hotels, restaurants and institutions. The regulations necesasrily include liberal margins, but seem calculated to prevent further advances in butter prices to the consumer.

"CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM"

THE GERMAN press tells its people that the American Army is small and unimportant, that it is ill-armed, ill-equipped, and ill-managed. The German press says that Secretary Baker is bluffing, but so did Senator Chamberlain, a little while back.

After calling attention to these facts The Standard-American succinctly observes:—

"How is it that the same kind of lies are German propaganda when Germans say them, but are 'constructive criticism' when Americans say them?"

There's a fair question. Let Col. Roosevelt answer it, or any other gentleman who has been spending his time telling the American people how wretched and incompetent they are.

SWINDLING SOLDIERS

SECRETARY BAKER, upon investigation, charges certain dealers with selling the same goods at higher prices to soldiers than civilians are required to pay. The names of such dealers will be posted in all camps, the newspapers will be furnished with a list of them and the president of the nearest chamber of commerce, also.

The merchant who is willing to cheat a soldier must be very rare. Mr. Baker finds that there are many who give discounts to the soldiers not given to civilians. The other kind ought to be punished by means more drastic than the boycott.

GOOD FINANCE

CERTAIN SECTIONS devoted to farming and cattle raising have been afflicted by drought, so that the banks and trust companies carrying farmer's paper find themselves worried. Secretary McAdoo has announced the willingness of the government to make such advances as may be necessary to tide the situation. The afflicted sections are in Montana, parts of North Dakota, Kansas and Texas. The aid if required will be given by the War Finance Corporation organized for the protection of enterprises necessary to the war.

SALVATION ARMY SEIZURE

THE CONFISCATION of the estate of the Salvation army in Germany probably is conducted upon the same theory that guides the United States in the seizure of German owned property. The confiscation is at least a compliment to the Salvation Army. That organization has a heart that beats in sympathy with the Allied cause, and thus it attracted the attention and the hatred of the German authorities.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF AID GIVEN BY U. S. TROOPS DURING GERMAN AIR RAID

Washington, July 30—Writing of a German air raid on Paris, one of the American Red Cross inspectors gives a thrilling account of how American troops and Red Cross workers gives aid to the city in such desperate moments. He describes an air raid in this fashion:

"Nowhere is there any sound but the echoes of footsteps. Not a street light is to be seen, not a single ray of light—nothing but the inkiest and most impenetrable darkness. Then all of the noise of the world seems to break loose. Clang-clang-clang booms the tocsin—like a gigantic pneumatic riveter working on a collosal bell. Whooo-o shrieks the siren, running up and down the slale in an awful wail.

"The streets come to life. Doors open and slam shut. The sidewalks are full of ghostly figures hurrying towards the caves, where the inhabitants have fitted up cots and bunks. They get up now to make a sitting place for the new comers. The place fills up. Everyone looks apathetic, sleepy and bored. The children go to sleep with their heads on their mothers' shoulders, and a girl in the uniform of a street car conductor swaps war yarns with a poilu in dingy blue. In the last air raid, the front trucks of her car were thrown from the rails by the displacement of air, caused by an exploding torpedo. The car and its inmates were unhurt. The poilu looks a mite incredulous and murmurs, 'I can well believe you, Mademoiselle.'

"Outside the noise continues for about three or four minutes and then subsides as a new noise starts—the Archies, or anti-aricraft guns, which commence to bark furiously from half a dozen different points. Searchlights rake the sky. The Archies continue their clamor, but they are not firing at anything, merely keeping up a barrage fire to prevent the Boche from flying over the city.

"Suddenly there is earthrocking whoom. No more doubt as to where the Boches are, whoom, whoom, whoom. One involuntarily ducks and tries turtlewise to cover his head with his shoulders. A hideous noise resounds up and down the deserted street—falling walls, and the tinkling and crash of showers of broken glass and roofing tiles.

"Through the glass and litter of the street an American Red Cross camionette came ploughing its way. One of the city firemen stands on the running board. They stop and the fireman flashes an electric lamp into the ruins, makes a hasty inspection, and then runs up the street and dives into the redlight 'cave.'

"'Anybody here from numbers 49 to 51?' he calls. A half dozen voices yell out that there is.

"'Is everybody here from those numbers? Was there anyone left in either of those buildings?'

"There is an anxious calling back and forth and a rapid counting of noses. 'All here' is the answer.

"Good! Not much left of those two buildings. Don't enter the ruins until they have been inspected by the engineering department. Go to the Sisters of the Poor if you want food or a place to sleep."

"A wail and several curses compete, but the fireman is gone.

"The Archies have stopped and there are no more whooms, but people stay in their cellars. It is only nine o'clock, and experience has shown that the industrious and methodical Boches will keep coming back again and again until after midnight.

"A half a mile away a bright red glow gets larger and larger and lights the sky. A fire has broken out in the railroad yards and is making great headway. Several cars of oil are burning fiercely and spreading to cars of merchandise. Half a dozen American soldiers are working feverishly trying to get the untouched cars away from the fire.

"Two of them have got hold of a switch engine and are shunting out whole strings of cars.

"'Do you know anything about these French engines, sir?' asks the impromptu engineer, 'I can't find the damn brake.'

"The fire is eating its way towards a pier on which stands a line of drums of gasoline.

"Come on, boys, roll them kegs of gas outa here yells the corporal, and the line of drums starts trundling down the pier. It is infernally hot, and the average man does not know just how hot gasoline can get before it begins to misbehave; but the line never wavers.

"Roll 'em along, boys! Keep 'em going. Everybody has got to die some time.

"Little by little things become quieter. The fires die down. The Archies stop. Here and there a working party still continues its labors in the ruins. Someone is missing, and they want to get him out of celler. Now the tocsin sounds again, this time with slow, stately, measured beats. This is the 'All's clear' signal. No more enemy planes are flying between here and the fighting lines. People come out of their cellars and go home. A few cautious souls are busily putting sheets of paper and pieces of bedding across their broken windows to keep out the dreaded 'courant d'air.' Now and then there is a small group in a doorway, recounting experiences.

"The Boche has dropped more than one hundred bombs tonight, many of them of the 60 pound size. The net damage is not very great. A few houses destroyed, many windows broken, a few victims—very few but all too many; a few homes blown in the streets, some trees uprooted in the parks and some pansy beds obliterated.

"I imagine that back in his quarters, the Boche escadrille commander, after sadly cataloguing his own wounds, is writing up an account of his glorious night's work for the edification of the reader of the 'Kolnischezeitung.' His ductile pen is reeling off: 'The earth reeled and rocked and whole rows of buildings went down like card houses; the light of the flames showed panic-stricken crowds surging through the streets toward the open country; the railroad depots were levelled to the ground and many munition dumps were blown up, and several fires were seen to break out in the barracks and military warehouses.'

"The escadrille commander would be grieved beyond measure could he but walk through the streets tonight and inventory the net results and see the effect produced on the population. He who is now houseless shrugs his shoulders and says 'C'est le Guerre,' and once more the peaceful stars shine down tranquilly on the silent streets."

JAPANESE LOAN THE SIBERIANS 50,000 POUNDS

Stockholm, July 30.---The official organ of the Siberian government, published in Omsk, said on July 12 that Japan had granted to the Siberian government a loan of 50,000,000 pounds sterling for the formation of a strong army. In return Siberia undertakes to supply Japanese troops which arrived there with provisions.

It also is announced that the Siberian government is carrying on negotiations with America.

75,000 PEASANTS MARCH ON KIEFF

Washington, July 30.---Seventy-five thousand armed peasants are marching on Kieff, capital of Ukraine, according to information received at the state department today from Stockholm. Very serious unrest in the Ukraine and surrounding country was reported.

It was said that the Russian and Ukraine peace delegates have been unable to agree on details of the settlement between the two nations.

The soviet government in Moscow was reported in the advices to have expelled from the capital all relatives of the persons implicated in the murder of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Moscow.

RETURN TO WORK IN BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham, July 30.---Acting on a resolution passed by their colleagues yesterday the strikers in munition works here returned to their places of employment yesterday morning. Although their hostility to embargo on skilled labor is unabated, the promise of an inquiry into the situation has reconciled the strikers to the inevitable. Some of them had a hostile reception from the men and women who had remained at work.

It is expected that the action taken by the workers in Coventry and Birmingham will have a soothing effect in other districts where the men have been threatening to lay down their tools.

Receiver Named For Nat Goodwin

New York, July 30.---A receiver for the property and effects of Nat C. Goodwin, actor, was appointed in the city court here today. Goodwin was described in the papers filed as "stock promoter, theatrical manager, moving picture star, actor in legitimate drama, etc."

The receivership is the outcome of a judgment for $1,696 recently recovered against Goodwin in suits based on notes given in payment for land near Hemet, Cal., where the actor has a ranch.

BRITISH DOWNED 6 HUN AIRPLANES

London, July 30.---Reporting military operations on the British sector of the Austro-Italian front, a war office statement issued today says:

"In the last week the situation on the British front was quiet. Six hostile aeroplanes were brought down. Two of ours failed to return."

MOVE TO FORM FEDERAL STATE OF SOUTH RUSSIA

Don and Astrakhan District Government Also In Pact Against Bolshevism.

Amsterdam, July 29—A treaty has been signed in Rostov on the Don, by which the governments of the Don and the Astrakhan districts mutually recognize their complete autonomy and promise mutual assistance in the annexation of other districts possession of which is considered absolutely necessary, from the economic and strategical standpoints, according to the Kiev newspapers.

The treaty, it is said, declares further for a common fight against Bolshevism within their territories and in the northern Caucasus. The aim of these governments, it is asserted, is the formation of the federal state of South Russia.

EMIGRATION HURT CENTRAL POWERS

Amsterdam, July 30.—The military and political interests of the Central Powers in the war have been enormously damaged by the emigration of 1,000,000 Hungarian men to the United States from 1900 to 1914, says Emerich Ferenzi, a Professor of the University of Budapest in the Mofddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung. The professor demanded that the emigration of Hungarian farm hands should be diverted from the United States to Germany.

If nothing is done to counteract the attraction of America, asserts the professor, Hungary, which has already lost about 2,000,000 sons in war, will be further drained of masses of capable workers, women and children will be drafted for manual work, marriages and births decline, mortality and disease increase and military strength be impaired.

CHEVRONS ON RIGHT SLEEVE

Paris, July 30.—American "noncoms" are no longer to wear their corporal and sergeant chevrons on both arms as heretofore, but will sport them on the right sleeve only. There is some discussion as to the precise reason for the new order—whether a saving of chevrons is intended, or whether it is to prevent the "noncoms" from being gradually covered with stripe altogether. Service stripes such as are unfortunately apt to come and kindred marks of honor will eventually leave little room for double chevrons.

SUITCASE DISCLOSES IDENTITY OF BURGLAR

Danbury, July 30—In the city court yesterday John Foley, 45, who says his home is in New York, was held in $2,000 bail for trial on a charge of burglary. He is accused of entering and sacking the dental office of Dr. G. E. Boiles, on Main street. Property taken from the dentist's office was discovered in a suitcase carried by Foley when he was arrested for a minor theft in a local hotel.

DISORDER MARKS END OF STRIKE OF ELECTRIC CO.

Lynn, July 29 — Several thousand employes of the General Electric Co. who had been on strike here for two weeks went to work today on invitation of the comany. Crowds gathered at the plant and after strike pickets had tried to persuade the men not to return, several encounters resulted. The police were obliged to use clubs in several instances and one man was so severly einjured that he was taken to a hosital.

The strike has seriously crippled important war work and because of the failure of mediators to adjust the differences a committee of the strikers was in Washington today to ask the war labor board to intercede. In opening the gates the company notified employes that they would be taken back without prejudice.

ADD TO AMERICAN ARMY QUARTERS

London, July 30.---A very rapid expansion of American army headquarters in London is in progress. Three new buildings were taken over last week, including a large warehouse for the quartermaster department. Two hospitals were recently opened by the medical department of the army, and these will be running at full capacity within a few days.

8 VESSELS FROM SHIPYARD IN WEEK

Washington, July 30.---Eight steel ships with a total dead weight tonnage of 35,890, were delivered by American shipyards last week, the shipping board announced today. Launchings for the week included 10 steel vessels with a total tonnage of 53,250 and five wooden ships with a total tonnage of 19,200.

PAPER CO. MILLS IN MAINE REOPEN

Livermore Falls, Me., July 30.---The mils of the International Paper Co. were reopened yesterday in accordance with the unanimous vote of the 750 employes to resume work. The vote was taken on receipt of word from New York that differences over the interpretation of an award of the war labor board had been adjusted.

Godsol Out Under Bonds of $50,000

Washington, July 29.---Frank J. Godsol, a French citizen, held here on charges of the French government that he profited several million dollars on motor truck contracts, was discharged from custody today by Justice Goulud of the district supreme court, on a writ of habeas corpus.

The French government noted an appeal and Godsol was released in $50,000 bond, which he furnished in Liberty bonds.

INGLIS FOR MIDDLESEX

Middletown, July 30.---Ernest A. Inglis was appointed state attorney for Middlesex county today. A month ago Rollin U. Tyler of Haddam was named for this office but declined it. Mr. Inglis succeeds Frank D. Haines, who will become a judge of the Superior court on August 30.

FOR PEACE TERMS ON BASIS DEFINED BY THE PRESIDENT

French Socialist Party Offers Resolution Declaring Against Imperialism.

Paris, July 30—A resolution demanding that the French government revise its war aims, denounce imperialistic tendencies and set forth clearly its peace terms on a basis defined by President Wilson has been adopted by the French Socialist party. It was presented before the national council of the party by a minority section headed by Jean Longuet, Socialist member of the chamber of deputies.

The resolution demands further that the preliminary negotiations for a league of nations be commenced at once in accordance with the terms and the spirit indicated by President Wilson. It also adheres unreservedly to the reunion of the international Socialist congress and declares the party ready to accept the invitation of Camille Huysmans, secretary of the international Socialists and Belgian Socialist leader; Hjalmar Branting, Swedish Socialist; and Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, for a meeting of Socialists in Berne. In conjunction with other Allied Socialist bodies, the resolution declares, every means, even to a refusal to vote war appropriations, should be taken to force the governments to issue the necessary passports for Socialist delegates who want to attend this conference.

Protests against Allied intervention in Russia except that it be carried out with unanimous consent of Russian Socialism, are voiced by the resolution, which concludes with a section regretting the action of certain members of the parliamentary group of Socialists toward the American Federation of Labor, which it says is in open opposition to the decision of all bodies of Allied Socialists.

DISCOVER SECOND SUPER-GUN BASE

Paris, July 29—French and American troops have discovered a second emplacement for a German super-cannon at Nanteuil Notre Dame, according to the Herald. The emplacement was five metres deep and 14 metres square. The first super-cannon emplacement discovered by the Allies was at Brecy, a little more than three miles to the south of Nanteuil Notre Dame.

BUT 1 ALLIED SHIP FROM 200 IS SUNK

London, July 29.—As an evidence of the efficiency of the convoy system since it was established by the admiralty about a year ago it is pointed out that the proportion of ships lost to those convoyed during that period has been .59 per cent. In other words, only one ship out of nearly 200 has been lost.

ASKS FOR PASSPORT.

William Preston Mulville, an attorney-at-law of Stamford, has applied to Naturalization Clerk Frank P. Munich for a passport. Attorney Mulville is to go to France to do war work under the direction of the Knights of Columbus.

WESTERN UNION SAYS NOT GUILTY IN LETTERS CASE

New York, July 29—The Western Union Telegraph Co. pleaded not guilty in the federal court there today to indictments brought last week, charging it with violation of the criminal statutes that forbid the establishment of private express service and the transmission of mail in competition with the government. The company was given one week in which to demur or otherwise alter its plea.

The indictments have to do with the Western Union's alleged practice of transmitting by messenger many night letters intended to be sent by wire.

NEW SERVICE HAT FOR MEN ABROAD

London, July 29.---The death knell of the sombrero type of hat which has been a great favorite with American soldiers in England is sounded in a general order issued by the American headquarters. The order says that all officers and enlisted men on duty in England will cease to wear the service hat on August 1 and will turn in such hats to the quartermaster.

The regulation headgear in future will be the "overseas cap" similar to that worn by British aviators.

INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

In the thirty-eighth week of the contest at Storrs, the 1,000 birds laid 3,582 eggs. Pens 3, owned by Richard Allen, Pittsfield, Mass., 71, owned by Miss N. H. Bell, Ightham, Kent, England, 73, owned by A. P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y., won the high honors for the week with a production of 54 eggs each. Pen 53 from Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., pens 59, Exmoor Farm Lebanon, Pa., were second with 53 eggs. Three pens of Leghorns, 665 owned by Greendale Farms, Greendale, N. Y., 78 owned by E. A. Ballard, Chestnut Hill, Pa., 69 owned by Will Barron, Preston, England, were tied for third place with 52 eggs. A pen of Rhode Island Reds, owned by the Pequot Poultry Farm, Southport, Conn., and a pen of Leghorns, owned by Tom Barron, Preston, England, were tied for fourth place with 50 eggs.

During the thirty-eighth week the weather conditions were extremely unfavorable for egg production. Four days out of the seven the mercury continued to hang around 90 degrees Fahrenheit. However, few birds were lost because of the intense heat. The egg production for the week did not drop off but very little, being only 100 eggs less than for the preceding week. It is obvious that, during such extremely hot weather, the birds should be supplied with plenty of fresh water on order that they may quench their thirst and thus help in supplying some of the water necessary for the production of eggs.

DRAFT TREATIES IN EFFECT

Washington, July 30.—Ratifications of the draft treaties between the United States and Great Britain and Canada were exchanged today in London, it was offically stated at the State Department, making them effective from today.