ROLL OF HONOR SENT FROM THE FIGHTING FRONT

Washington, Mar. 20. — Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army and made public today contain 444 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 7; died from wounds, 7; died from accident and other causes, 57; died of disease, 164; wounded severely, 11; missing in action, 2; wounded, degree undetermined, 26; wounded slightly, 332.

Warren C. Dearborn, 461 Pembroke street, is reported slightly wounded in today's lists.

Connecticut has 14 names in lists divided as follows:

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Michael D. Vicchia, New Haven.

Died of Disease.

Harry D. Peck, Torrington.
Frank N. Curley, Waterbury.

Wounded Severely (Previously Reported Killed).

Alexander Pankawski, Hartford.

Wounded Slightly.

Michael H. Connors, Hartford.
Peter Benola, Hartford.
Robert E. Brown, Waterbury.
Samuel Avisego, Torrington.
Michael Alvey, Waterbury.
Edward B. Barnes, Bristol.
Arthur H. Cahill, Danbury.
WARREN C. DEARBORN, 461 PEMBROKE STREET, BRIDGEPORT.
Joseph F. Fowler, Waterbury.
Hugh J. Freeman, Willimantic.

Washington, March. 19. — Casualty lists furnished by the Commanding General of the American army made public today contain 578 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 6; died from wounds, 3; died from accident and other causes, 51; died of disease, 110; wounded severely, 11; died of aeroplane accident, 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 65; wounded slightly, 328.

Frederick J. Barker, 49 State street, is reported slightly wounded in today's lists.

Connecticut has 10 names among died and wounded in lists sent by General Pershing. They are as follows:

Died from Accident and Other Causes:

Frank S. Rivers, Stamford.
George E. Wright, Hartford.

Died of Disease.

John Francis Saunders, Waterbury.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

Henry A. Turner, New Haven.
Axel A. Aronson, Collinsville.

Wounded Slightly.

Carl A. Kuehne, Hartford.
Thomas J. Maskery.
Harold G. Baldwin, Hartford.
Joseph Fitzgerald, Winsted.
FREDERICK J. BARKER, 49 STREET, BRIDGEPORT.

Washington, March 18 — Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public today contain 280 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 6; died from wounds, 7; died from accident and other causes, 32; died of disease, 72; wounded severely, 18; missing in action, 4; wounded, degree undetermined, 28; wounded slightly, 112.

Connecticut casualty lists show six names among dead and wounded. They are as follows:

Died From Accident and Other Causes

Daniel E. Daley, Milford.
Philip Sidney Weaving, Naugatuck.

Died of Disease.

Dominick Brienza, Hartford.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.) Previously Reported Missing.

Walter E. Kenyon, Rockfalls.

Wounded Slightly.

Theodore Nadeln Hartford.
Frederick W. Blewett Hartford.

Washington, March 15 — Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public today contain 360 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 7; died from wounds, 7; died from accident and other causes, 10; died of disease, 85; wounded severely, 13; missing in action, 2; wounded, degree undetermined, 56; wounded slightly, 120.

There are nine Connecticut names in today's lists divided as follows:

Died From Wounds.

Jeremiah R. Sullivan, New Haven.

Missing In Action.

John W. Berberich, Meriden.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

Walter H. Miner, Winsted.
Stanley Crasoski, Derby.

Wounded Slightly.

Einar F. Bargstrom, Hartford.
Fred P. Berner, Haddam.
George H. Berlin, Hartford.
John G. McCormick, Hartford.
William H. Ackerman, New Haven.

Washington, March 14 — Casualty lists furnished by the commanding general of the American army and made public today contain 187 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 14; died from wounds, 21; died from accident and other causes, 27; died of disease, 113; wounded severely, 11; missing in action, 1.

Five Connecticut names in today's lists are as follows:

Died From Wounds.

George W. Hyatt, Danbury.
James H. Trowbridge, Bethel.

Died of Disease.

William F. Walpole, New Haven.

Died (Previously Reported Missing.)

William J. Redican, Meriden.

Killed In Action.

Chester A. Burke, Shelton.

CONFERENCE ON DEMAND FOR WAGE INCREASE

Boston, March 20.---A general board committee representing the clerks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad left here today for a conference with the board on wage and working conditions at Washington.

A demand for wage increases has been made by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the general board has been instructed to fix the responsibility for the delay in its settlement.

Thrift stamps the wise man.

Spend a little less; save a little more.

N. Y. Live Stock Market

Beeves—Fair to rather good, steers sold at $14.50@$17.75 per 100 lbs.; oxen, $13.60; bulls, $7@$13.50; heifers, $12.75; cows, $4@$12.50. Dressed beef 20@26 1-2c. for ordinary to prime native sides.

Calves—Common to prime veals sold at $15@$20 per 100 lbs.; culls, $9.50@$14; little calves, $8.25@$11.25; barnyard calves, $6@$8; yearlings $5.75@$6.50; fed calves $8.05@$9.50; city dressed veals, 25@30c.; country dressed 21@28c.

Sheep—Sheep sold at $12@$14 per 100 lbs.; culls, $8; lambs, $16@$20.25. Dressed mutton 18@24c.; wethers, 25@26c.; dressed lambs, [illegible]@36c. Country dressed hot house lambs, $13@$14 per carcass.

Hogs—Light to fairly heavy hogs sold at $19@$19.50 per 100 lbs.; pigs, $17.75@$18.25; roughs, $16. Country dressed hogs, 18@22c. per lb.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 63 1-2@64c.; extras, 63c.; dairy tubs, finest, 61@62c.; good to prime, 55@60c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, doz., 43 1-2@44c.; firsts, 41 1-2@42 1-2c.

Apples—Bbl., Northern Spy, $8@$12; Baldwin, $8@$10.50; Ben Davis, $6@$8; Winesap, $9@$13.50; Albemarle Pippin, $9@$10.50; Greening, $7@$11.

Potatoes—Bermuda, $6@$10; Maine 180 lbs., $3@$3.50; New York, 150 lbs., $2.25@$2.75.

Poultry, Dressed—Fowls, 30 to 60 lbs. and over to doz., 32@36c.; under 30 lbs., 31c. Ducks—28@40c. Geese 32@33c. Squabs—Prime, white, doz., $4.50@$11.50; dark, $3@$4; culls, $2.50@$8.

Poultry, Live—Chickens, 32c.; stags 25c. Fowls, 25@36c. Turkeys, 32@40c. Ducks, spring, lb., 18c. Geese, 21@22c. Guineas—Pair, $1@$1.10. Pigeons—Pair, 60@65c.

EARRINGS OF SAINT STOLEN

Thief Snatches Jewels From Ears of Statue In Church.

New York, March 20.---Two-score candles illuminate the statue of St. Rocco which stands in the Church of the Most Precious Blood, No. 113 Baxter street. Their flickering light until yesterday kept two gold rings in St. Rocco's ears shining.

Curled at the feet of the six-foot figure the saint's dog is carved. Close by is a poor-box. Around the foot of the pedestal visitors to the church kneel in prayer. The earrings, contributed years ago by a wealthy parishioner, gave touch of color and of richness to the stone image.

A woman kneeling before the statue yesterday finished her prayers and looked up into the saint's face. She missed the glint of the earrings. She stood up and craned to see. The gold rings, for a certainty, were gone.

The church is open during Lent from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. for prayers. Some one had slipped in with the worshippers and ripped the bands from St. Rocco's ears. No one saw the sacrilege and the police have no clues. Father Savastano asserts that a relic hunter must have stolen them and that he will return the jewelry when his conscience begins to torment him. The rings were not taken for their intrinsic worth, the priest thinks.

DIVORCES GAIN ON MARRIAGES

Statistics Show One Out of Every 9 Marriages Ends in Divorce.

Washington, March 20 — Approximately one out of every nine marriages in the United States is terminated by divorce, according to figures computed by the bureau of the census and madep ublic today.

Excluding South Carolina, where all laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878, the three lowest divorce rates in 1916 for which year returns are now complete, are shown for the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and New York, where the rates were 13, 31 and 32 per 100,000 respectively. The highest rates were returned for Nevada, Montana and Oregon, which showed 607, 323, and 225 respectively.

In all states, except Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, North Dakota South Dakota and Colorado the divorce rates were higher in 1916 than in 1906 In 31 per cent. of the cases in 1916 the divorce was granted to the husband, while the husband's rate in 1906 was 67 per cent.

Desertion is shown by the figures to have been the cause for about 38 per cent. of the divorces. Among other leading causes were cruelty, infidelity and failure to provide.

Records also showed that the marriage rate in 1916 was 1,050 per 100,000, or nine times as great as the divorce rate of 112 per 100,000. The marriage rate in 1906 was 1,020 per 100,000, showing the marriage rate to be increasing considerably more slowly than the divorce.

BURIED WHEAT

Omsk, Siberia, March 20—When the city of Ufa was captured by the Bolsheviki recently the peasants in the outlying districts immediately buried or hid their entire stocks of wheat fearing that the Bolshevik "commissaries" would seize all the grain and send it off to Moscow.

SOLDIERS VISIT OPERA

Coblenz, March 20—When the Army of Occupation arrived in Coblenz in December a German grand opera company was giving performances nightly and the soldiers flocked to the theatre in great crowds. Since that time, perhaps fifty per cent or more of the company's business has been due to the fondness of American soldiers for grand opera.

Invest it at once in War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

ARCHBISHOP IS IN OFFICE NOW

Distinguished Crowd Sees Ceremony Elevating Hayes to High Rank.

New York, March 20 — Patrick Joseph Hayes, who was born in the parish of old St. Andrew's, in the shadow of the present-day Municipal building, is Metropolitan Archbishop of New York, one of the greatest sees in the domain of the Roman Catholic church.

He was so proclaimed and installed at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon in a ceremony that is probably without precedent in the history of the church. For in association with the ancient rites there was injected the olive drab of America's army, the blue of its navy.

As Bishop Ordinary of all Catholic chaplains in the American military service, it was only natural that Archbishop Hayes' installation should be participated in by some half a hundred army and navy chaplains by Major-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major-Gen. John O'Ryan, Major-Gen. D. S. Shanks, Rear Admirals Nathaniel R. Usher and John D. McDonald, Col. John J. Phelan and Lieut-Col. William J. Costigan, 69th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.; Col. Edward A. Brown, Adjutant-General United States Army, and scores of other soldiers of the sea and land.

It was also appropriate that such distinguished laymen as Victor J. Dowling Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles B. Alexander John G. Agar, Adrian Iselin, William D. Guthrie, Henry Holde, Thomas Hughes Kelly, Nicholas F. Brady, George B. MacDonald, Joseph P. Grace and W. Bourke Cockran, men whose lives have been coincident with the life of New York, should have been conspicuous in the procession.

PERSHING ENDS OFFICIAL CALLS

Finishes Inspection of Troops in Occupied Area in Germany.

Coblenz, Tuesday, March 18—(By The Associated Press)—General John J. Pershing completed his official call on the troops in the occupied area of Germany today, devoting the forenoon to a inspection and review of the fourth corps at Cochem-on-Moselle, and the afternoon to a review of the fourth division near the same town.

After the review this afternoon the commander-in-chief complimented the officers of the division, which fought in three great battles of the American armies—the second Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne—on the splendid appearance of the men and expressed the hope that the troops would all be back home soon.

Among the spectators was Frank H. Hitchcock, former postmaster general, who stated he was in the occupied area merely on a sight-seeing trip.

POPE RECEIVES EASTERN CLERGY

Rome, Wednesday, March 19.---Pope Benedict received deputations of members of the clergy belonging to the Eastern Church today. Replying to an address by Monsignor Papadotoles, head of the Eastern Congregation, he briefly summed up what he had been able to do to alleviate suffering caused by the war in the East.

"The Roman pontiff has always been a friend of the Oriental church and has reposed great hopes in it," he said. "He has not only been a friend, but has turned with deep affection to the Orient, which has been all the more intense because of the uncertainty of the fate of the distant sons of the church. I wish these words could reach the far shores of the Orient, but as my voice cannot reach so far, I transmit my thought to those present, and trust that all wish that Oriental Christendom should be united by close friendship and filial love to the Apostolic See."

The pope then bestowed the Apostolic Blessing on all present.

COTTON SHORTAGE 4,500,000 BALES

Germany Had Made Use of Many Expedients to Obtain Staple.

Washington, March 20—Germany's cotton shortage is estimated to be 4,500,000 bales of 500 pounds each, in official dispatches based on the opinion of European experts and made public today.

When Germany began hostilities in 1914, the country had on hand only about 500,000 bales of raw and manufactured cotton, a supply sufficient for three or four months The prewar consumption had been two million bales annually, much of which was exported, but the cessation of exports was fully offset by military needs, so that the country's requirements were not lessened. The stocks on hand were supplemented to the extent of 1,200,000 bales by seizures in invaded districts.

Many expedients were described as having been used by the Central Powers to obtain the staple through neutral countries, and in the first three years "reasonably large quantities of cotton goods" were imported in that way.

Substitutes for cotton made from paper, nettles, etc, were not very sucessful, and only 10 per cent. of Germany's normal domestic cotton consumption was met in that way.

Liberty Bond interest now due.

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps compound your interest.

BUSINESS MUST GIVE UP "BIG STICK" ATTITUDE

Labor Must Be Given Larger Share In Profits, Says "Century."

New York, March 20.---(Special Correspondence.)---"Unintelligent resistance today spells revolution; creative leadership spells progress"--that is the opinion of Mr. Glenn Frank, the sociologist and author who contributes to the April Century a study of the new spirit in business, called "Anonymous Liberalism." Relations between labor and capital must be adjusted so as to grant labor a larger share in the profits and in the management of industry, purely as a matter of good business. According to Mr. Frank, "if a stupid conservatism should attempt to revert to 'big-stick' methods in dealing with labor difficulties, one would need either courage or blindness to contemplate the future with an easy mind."

Says Mr. Frank, "calling in the police, mobilizing the militia, employing detectives, arresting labor leaders, blocking discussion, and forcing passions underground are not only undemocratic methods; they are unintelligent methods; they are played out. The business executive who uses them may think he is protecting his interests, but his firing-squad type of mind does not so far; in using such methods he is playing directly into the hands of the revolutionary. Constructive conservatism, by refusing to employ these methods, forces the radical leader to present a satisfactory program to his followers; for an average group of Americans of whatever class can be held together by one of two methods, common action against a common antagonist who flaunts his antagonism in their faces, or common action in behalf of a program that captures their imagination and appeals to their sense of justice. Autocratic indifference to the aspirations that are moving the masses of a nation has spelled bankruptcy of authority for governments throughout history; autocratic attempts to suppress such aspirations have spelled revolution throughout history.

"Business men realize with a definiteness that is relatively recent that capital loses even when it wins in a fight with labor, simply because business cannot be permanently profitable unless its relations with labor are cordial,---especially with the numerical strength of labor becoming politically articulate,---and its relations with labor cannot be consistently cordial as long as labor unrest is dealt with on the basis of a tournament rather than a parliament. A system of relations between employer and employe that usually breaks down when the issue is of fundamental importance and forces both parties to fight their way toward a decision is clearly inadequate for the sort of times we are coming into; it is a costly system, as all expedients are costly; it generates and leaves behind too many sullen antagonisms that may be played upon by destructive radicalism.

"There are 20 outstanding leaders of American business and industry who have always been classed as conservative men concerned primarily with the financial problems of industry; if these 20 men should pool their brainpower in a study of the labor problems with the same sustained thought they have given to financial problems, if they should counsel with the students of labor as they have counselled with the students of chemical, electrical and other problems that touch their business interests, and if they should take the initiative in making a sincere and exhaustive study of the whole area lying between the extreme forms of private capitalism and the extreme forms of State Socialism in order to find out whether or not there is a middle ground of industrial self-government on which both labor and capital can stand in a co-operation that will minister to the legitimate aims of both, they would, with dramatic suddenness, invent a new order of industry. The American public is waiting for a business statesmanship that will attack the governmental problem in industry."

FINAL CHANCE TO PAY TAXES

Those Who Fail Will Have to Face Many Penalties.

Delinquents are given a final opportunity to pay their taxes this week to the officials of the Inter al Revenue office. It is very imperative that all those who for various reasons could not file their income tax returns before March 15, avail themselves of the chance offered now. The penalty to those who did not appear before March 15, is the payment of the entire tax immediately, but if this chance to pay the tax is overlooked, then the penalty is 25 per cent. of the tax extra, with a probable fine of from $20 to $1,000. The officials are certain that there are quite a number of people who have not yet paid their taxes, since last year there were over 200 delinquent

The collector at Hartford will return tentative returns to those who filed them and it will be necessary for those persons to come to the local office and make final returns. This should be attended to at once.

The staff of collectors extend their appreciation to the public for their courtesy extended during the period of filing the taxes. The staff includes W. H. Farrell, of Washington, D. C.; Joseph Marcus and Mr. Daniels of Providence; John E Leihfred of Greenwich; Charles F. Mitchell of New Haven, and Mr Touhey, special revenue agent of Hartford.

$14,799,800 LOANED TO FARMERS.

Washington, March 20 --Loans totalling approximately $14,799,800 were made to 4,209 farmers throughout the United States by the Federal land banks on long-time first mortgages in February, according to a monthly statement of the farm loan board given out today.

REDDING

Redding, March 20 — A discussion at the last meeting of the Men's club regarding the prospects for the early starting of work to build the Bridgeport-Danbury trunk highway led to the appointment of D. S. Sanford, Henry J. Forman and H. C. McColl-lam as a committee to visit Hartford and interview Highway Commissioner Bennett upon the subject. The trip was made on Tuesday. Commissioner Bennett expressed himself as sympathetic toward the object of their mission and said he should like to be able to give assurances that the entire line would be completed before next winter. There were numerous other projects calling for attention, however and the best he could do was to promise that construction would begin this season and be extended northward from the Ridge to Bethel by fall In talking about the lower section of the line Mr. Bennett made it known that he was aware of the wretched conditions prevailing from about half a mile above Jump Hill to a mile or more below. Probably no stretch of main highway in the state is in worse shape and as Easton does nothing in the way of repairs conditions continue to get worse despite the fact that the limit seemed to have been reached some time ago. The only apparent remedy is an appeal to the county commissioners asking that the Easton authorities be compelled to do their duty in the matter and it is probable that such action will be taken by some of the many subjected to the hardships and dangers attending travel over the road.

Besides the encouraging report brought back by the committee relative to the trunk highway they had good news, also obtained at Hartford, to impart about another matter of local interest. This is the proposed erection of a new building at Putnam Park to serve, among other purposes, as a museum for the park's collection of historical relics. Two years ago an effort to secure a special appropriation of $10,000 for the museum met with failure. This year the Putnam Park Commission renewed the application and it has been the subject of hearings before the Legislature committees with the outcome seemingly in considerable doubt. On Tuesday, Col. Eatron, chairman of the Appropriations committee informed Mr. Sanford that both his committee and that upon State parks had acted favorably on the measure, thereby practically insuring its success. With the providing of a place in which the Revolutionary and other relics can be safely stored and conveniently exhibited it is believed that the present collection will be largely increased.

The lawsuits threatened in consequence of a business mix up in which the chief elements were one check unexpectedly bad, another unexpectedly good, a grocery bill and the sale of a cow, are not to materialize. As told in this column last week Anthony Kolosky, informally restored to himself possession of a cow which he sold Gabriel Finck, taking this action on the assumption that the $74 check given in payment by Finck was worthless as had proved the $24 check previously given by Finck to John Muennich. The latter handled Kolosky's check, but advanced nothing upon it. When the check was honored by the bank Muennich retained from the $74 the sum of $44.23, representing a grocery bill which Finck owed him, and offered Finck the balance. The latter vehemently protested and demanded back the cow, but finally accepted Muennich's proposition. Thus the equilibrium is equitably restored despite legal irregularities about some phases of the affair.

The following memorial was placed in circulation the latter part of last week copies being placed at West Redding, Georgetown, the Center and the Ridge:

"We the undersigned, citizens of Redding, regardless of party affiliations, wish to go on record as heartily approving the general idea of a League of Nations to safeguard the peace of the world, as endorsed by President Wilson and ex-President Taft, and we respectfully urge our Senators to support such a covenant."

The reception accorded the document is, almost without exception, favorable. Hardly any refusals to sign are so far reported, and several who withheld their signatures did so on the ground that they had not reached a decision on the question.

Pleasant Valley people are rather pluming themselves on the promptness of action which enabled them to fill all their ice houses, theirs being the only section of the town harvesting a full supply There has been some vague talk of establishing an ice-making plant on the Ridge to supply the void in that locality, but the demand is not of sufficient volume to make such an enterprise profitable. Bethel is also iceless and many have resort to the artificial article.

REDDING S..... .... ja... .. ....

Town Clerk Sanford went to Washington on Monday to see his sister, Mrs. Martha Osborn, who was prostrated there by apopletic attacks about amonth ago. She has failed slightly since the early part of last week.

Preliminary steps towards arrangements for a welcoming reception to the town's returned soldier boys were taken this week by W. C. Sanford, chairman of the local War Bureau. The selection of committees and the raising of funds to meet the expenses are now in progress.

As the majority of the Redding boys are still in Europe the date for the reception will probably not be an early one.

The release from service which the French military command lately granted Harold Connery of Georgetown was only for two weeks and he has now been ordered back to active duty at Kiel, Germany. He expected a full discharge, and his parents are much disappointed over the delay in his home coming.

Mrs. A. G. Barnett is at Atlantic City for two weeks as the guest of her sister.

A second case of scarlet fever has appeared in Georgetown, but evidently it has no connection, as regards contagion, with the first case.

Young Andrew Hingle has gone to Florida to join his parents and will accompany them on their return to Lonetown about May 1.

Copenhagen, March 20—The important railroad junction town of Mitau, southwest of Riga, has been captured by Lettish troops, a Lettish official statement announces. The Bolsheviki, the statement adds, are retiring along the whole front.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Washington, March 20—About one marriage in every nine is terminated by divorce. The number of marriages in proportion to the population has increased since 1890, but the divorce rate has increased much more rapidly. The returns for 1916 show. 1,050 marriages and 112 divorces per 100,000 population. These are some of the more striking features of a report on marriage and divorce, covering the calendar year 1916, which is soon to be issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This report was compiled under the supervision of Mr. William C. Hunt, Chief Statistician for Population.

Divorce.

According to the returns, which covered 2,855 counties out of a total of 2,980—no data being available for the 95 missing counties—the number of divorces granted in 1916 was 112,036, or 112 per 100,000 of population, as against 84 in 1906, 72 in 1900, and 53 in 1890.

Excluding South Carolina, in which state all laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878, the lowest three divorce rates in 1916 are shown for the District of Columbia, North Carolina, and New York—13, 31 and 32 per 100,000 population, respectively; while the highest three rates are those for Nevada, Montana, and Oregon—607, 323 and 255, respectively. The divorce rates were higher in 1916 than in 1906 for all the states except eight—Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina (in which there were no divorces in either year), Alabama, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado and the District of Columbia. In 31.1 per cent. of the cases the divorce was granted to the husband and in 68.9 per cent. to the wife. The latter percentage compares with 67.5 for 1906 and 66.4 for 1896.

Causes of Divorce.

The principal causes for divorce and the percentages contributed by them to the total were Desertion, 36.8 per cent.; cruelty, 28.2 per cent.; infidelity, 11.5 per cent.; neglect to provide, 4.7 per cent.; drunkenness, 3.4 per cent.; combinations of preceding causes, 8.6 per cent.; all other causes, 6.7 per cent. Desertion was reported as the cause of 50 per cent. of the divorces granted to the husband and 30.8 per cent. of those granted to the wife.

Children.

In only 37.7 per cent. of the divorce cases were children reported; in 52.1 per cent. no children were reported; and in 10.2 per cent. the records contained no data as to children. Children were reported in 27.8 per cent. of the cases in which divorces were granted to husbands; no children in 58.7 per cent. of the cases; and in the remaining 12.5 per cent. the records contained no data as to children. The corresponding percentages based upon divorces granted to wives were 42.2 per cent., 48.2 per cent., and 8.6 per cent., respectively.

Marriages.

The report shows, for 2,874 out of 2,980 counties—no information being available in the case of the 106 missing counties—1,040,778 marriages as having been solemnized during the year 1916. This number represents a rate of 105 per 10,000 population, compared with 102 for 1906, 93 for 1900, and 81 for 1890. The marriage rate, therefore, is increasing, although not so rapidly as the divorce rate.

The marriage rate—105 per 10,000 population, or 1,050 per 100,000—was a little more than 9 times as great as the divorce rate, 112 per 100,000; and it may be said, therefore, that if the 1916 rate were to continue unchanged about 1 marriage in 9 would be terminated by divorce.

The marriage rates for the various states show considerable differences, ranging from 85 per 10,000 in Oregon to 176 in Montana. The highest three rates—176, 150 and 149—appear for Montana, Maryland, and Florida, respectively; and the lowest three—65, 66 and 73—are those for Oregon, North Dakota, and Wisconsin respectively.

BIG ARCHITECT PRAISES OUR CITY

Expresses Delight on Fine Development in Brooklawn Section.

H. K. Moses of the Architectural department of the United States Housing company was accompanied yesterday by F. L. Olmstead, Chief of the Town Planning department, and Arthur L. Shurtleff, designer of the Plaza in this city, in a tour of inspection of the buildings of the Housing company, to get data for a book, to be issued by the government on the lessons to be learned from the Housing effort. Mr. Olmstead is the most prominent town planner in America and is well known here as the planner of the Bridgeport parks.

Mr. Moses was formerly with Stanford White, and is one of the leaders in the movement to revive Colonial Architecture in America, on which subject he has made a very intensive study.

These two men congratulate Bridgeport on having built in the center of the city, a city as interesting as Seaside Village.

Mr. Moses said: "It looks like a bit of England."

After inspecting the work recently done in the Brooklawn section, he expressed delight at the large amount of Colonial architecture here shown, and he looked forward to the time that Bridgeport would build entirely in brick, using to advantage the types of houses the U. S. government has built through the Housing Co.

In this city there are ten different types of buildings which have precedent in various older cities of the United States, dating back to early building in brick.

The brick used in most of these buildings is made in this State.

2,281 SERVICE MEN ENROLLED

A long list of registrants last night and nine enrollments until noon today brought the registrations with the Welcome Home committee in the Common Council chambers at City Hall to 2,281.

The board will remain open until 9 o'clock tomorrow night to accommodate returned soldiers, sailors and marines and will continue to supply men with blanks for the purpose of obtaining their $60 bonus from the war department.

Those enrolling this morning were as follows:

William E. Kinstler, corporal, overseas, 469th Aero Squadron, 240 Fairfield avenue; John G. Greko Camp Dix, 277 South avenue; Joseph Gatto, Camp Devens, 149 Norman street; Ray A. LaCroix, Camp Hancock, 332 Wilmot street; William S. Heagney, sergeant, Camp Dix, 107 Shelton street; Frank E. Terry, seaman, "U. S. S. American,"—five trips to France, 26 Ellas street; Dennis J. Murphy, overseas, 307th Field Signal Battallon, 24 Evergreen street; John J. Cavanaugh, overseas, 71st Artillery; Joseph E. Hurley, seaman, "U. S. S. Onward," 7 Smith street.

OFFER STOLEN GOODS TO OWNER

Three negroes, William Claymore, Thomas Watson and Joseph Holmes, who claim to reside at a rooming house at Gilbert and Water streets, appeared at the pawn shop of Jacob Klienberger, 625 Water street, this morning and offered for sale two bracelets. Klienberger recognized the articles as his property and part of the $850 worth of merchandise stolen from his place last Thursday night.

Klienberger immediately notified the police and the three negroes were arrested. At the police station the alleged thieves stated that they had found the bracelets at 11 o'clock last night on Gilbert street. The suspected thieves are being held pending further investigation.

Geneva, March 20.---French troops have occupied Mannheim and Karlsruhe, on the east bank of the Rhine, on account of Spartacan outbreaks there, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says.

BEDFORD BUYS NEW HOME IN SUNNY SOUTH

Greens Farms Man Likely to Retain Beautiful Sunken Gardens.

The following appearing in the columns of the Florida Times-Leader of Jacksonville, Fla., brings the news that a well known resident of this vicinity will shortly establish himself in the sunny South.

E. T. Bedford resides in Greens Farms, has extensive business interests throughout the country. He left his home some time ago for a tour of the South by auto.

Mr. Bedford is reputed to possess some of the most beautiful sunken gardens in this country. They adorn his residence at Greens Farms, and are annually visited by hundreds of New Englanders.

As the article makes no mention of his intention to give up these treasures, it appears that his Fairfield county home will continue to attract tourists.

E. T. Bedford, of New York, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, having manufacturing plants in Chicago, New York, Peoria, Ill., St. Louis and Oswego, N. Y., with Mrs. Bedford and Miss Gladys Bedford, is a guest at the Windsor Hotel, arriving in Jacksonville yesterday after a sojourn at the Mountain Lake club, in Polk County, where there is a colony of winter residents, composed of men of affairs of the North.

Mr. Bedford had been in that section of Florida but a short time when he appreciated the climate and surrounding country to the extent of purchasing himself a piece of land upon which he will erect a winter home to cost about $50,000 and will lay off about six acres in surrounding grounds. The site will oe on the shores of the lake and Mr. Bedford and family anticipate many pleasant winter months at the newly established home in Florida.

Mr. Bedford is interested in the Standard Oil holdings and has been a member of the executive committee of that company, and also was directly associated in business with John D. Rockefeller, who lives in Florida, having built a home at Ormond Lake.

Mr. Bedford stated that now the war was over the United States had reached a great expansion in industries and there must be a reaction. First the cost of living will have to be reduced. He thinks the supply and demand will regulate this and eventually the labor wages will have to come down. The cost of living and wages, he added, had been away out of proportion and these must now find their level.

He believes the new eight-hour day for labor had come to stay. It would be beneficial as well as employ a greater number of men. As an illustration, his factories would work three shifts in the twenty-four hours, which will be an additional 33 1-3 per cent. of labor.

Florida, said Mr. Bedford, was more attractive to him this year than any other season in which he had visited this state, and the climate all that one could desire. He had no idea of investing in property when he came here this winter but could not resist when he had seen the Mountain Lake club region, near Lakeland on Lake Wales.

Mr. Bedford is a strong advocate of good roads. These, he said, would make a country. They are like good morals and will be the upbuilding of this state.

A NATION'S STRENGTH IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY
Eat Less — Waste nothing
Create a Reserve
AMERICA MUST FEED
120,000,000 ALLIES