ALL THE NEWS THAT'S WORTH PRINTING

REPUBLICAN FARMER.

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Established A. D. 1790—Vol. CXXVII Entered as second class matter at the post office at Bridgeport, Conn., under the act of 1879 BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1919 Subscription rates by mail: Weekly $1.00 per year in advance. 179 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport New Series—Vol. CXXVII—No. 5657

COVENANT GOES TO DRAFT COMMITTEE

Lashar Outbids Ryan's Boy At Auction Of German Lace Plant

For $1,518,000 Bridgeport Manufacturer Bids in Physical Property Valued at $4,303,494, 1918 Prices—International Textile Company Was Formerly A. & E. Henkels, Enemy Aliens—Business is More Than $1,000,000 Net Yearly—Net Income Was More Than $250,000 in Last Complete Fiscal Year.

The most daring of a number of bidders, some of whom represented interests of nation wide financial fame, Walter B. Lashar, president of the American Chain company, and one of Bridgeport's richest men, acquired under the hammer, for $1,518,000 most of the stock, shares and control of all the physical property, patents and trade marks of the International Textile, Inc.

This concern in its physical values alone was worth $2,523,303 at 1914 prices and $4,303,494 at 1918 prices.

Most of the property is located in Bridgeport.

The concern is doing a business of more than a million dollars a year at a profit of more than $221,000 a year, expenses and taxes out.

The International Textile, Incorporated, was originally established on Connecticut avenue, this city by A. and E. Henkels, enemy alien. The property was seized by order of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, and sold under the hammer.

The sale was scheduled to have taken place yesterday morning, but through some misunderstanding in the terms of the sale and the inability of F. X. Anglin, assistant director of the bureau of sales, to be present, the sale was postponed until the afternoon. The delay offered an opportunity to clear all obstacles and queries that may have occurred.

Following the reading of the order of the sale and its conditions, the bidding was opened by Mr. Lashar at $1,300,000. The only bidders who helped to increase the figure were William Coffin & Son, New York brokers, and Allen Ryan, son of the millionaire financier, Thomas F. Ryan, also of New York. Others who qualified for the bidding were Hincks Brothers company, representing local interests, Attorney Philo C. Calhoun, representing Marshal Field & Co. of Chicago, and Spencer, Curtis company, brokers of New York city.

Almost immediately after Mr. Lashar named his figure, Mr. Coffin bid to $1,300,100. Mr Lashar raised the figure to $1,325,000. After a number of small raises, Mr. Coffin announced $1,501,000. There were about twenty bids in all until the top bid of $1,518,000 was reached.

Charles F. Dutchy, alien property custodian, was signalled to close the sale after Mr. Coffin announced that he had completed his bidding.

The property acquired under the sale consisted of two plants, the one in Bridgeport and a small plant at York, Pa., 11 patents, seven applications for a patent, and one trade mark registration.

The control of all this property is acquired through the acquirement by Mr. Lashar of 2,298 shares of common stock, out of a total f 2,500 shares, all issued.

The value of the physical property as prepared by Ford, Bacon and Davis, engineers of New York city, is based upon estimated cost of reproduction, less depreciation for land plant and equipment. Figures are based upon 1914 prices and upon 1918 prices.

Present value based upon 1914 prices is $2,523,303.

Based upon 1918 prices present value is $4,303,494.

That is to say it would cost the latter sum to buy the land, erect similar buildings and obtain similar machinery, equipment and facilities at this time.

The York plant, 1918 prices, is valued at $62,378, so that the present value of the property in Bridgeport is $4,241,116.

The earnings of the property are given for four periods:

For the 10 1-2 months from May 18, 1916, to March 31, 1916, net sales were $629,031; gross profit, $326,425; net income, after payment of taxes, $279,890.

Year ended March 31, 1917. Net sales, 901,2[illegible]; gross profit, $381,574; net income, $[illegible]8,000.

Year ended March 31, 1918. Net sales, $1,269,027; gross profit, $489,561; net income, $262,829.

Seven months from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1918. Net sales, $1,207,768; gross profit, $504,521; net income $221,561.

From the balance sheet as of Oct. 31, 1918, prepared by Lebrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, there had been set aside for Federal income and excess profits taxes, under the 1917 Income Tax law, $270,000. And for real estate taxes, $9,109.08 had been reserved. There was also a reserve of $121,727 for account of A. & E. Henkels, enemy debtors.

History

This business was established in the United States in 1909 as a branch of Alb. and E. Henkels, of Langerfeld, Germany, said to be the largest lace manufacturer in the world.

It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Connecticut, March 25, 1915, as Alb. & E. Henkels, the corporate name being changed March 12, 1918 to International Textile, Incorporated.

The American business was established by Max Henkels, a son of the founder and head of the German concern. Henkels built the Bridgeport lace mill in 1909 and until the enemy stock in the company was taken by the Alien Property Custodian was the active head of the business.

The company was incorporated with a capitalization of $250,000, represented by 2,500 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each. The authorized capitalization was increased March 12, 1918, by approval of a 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock issue of $150,000. Only three shares of this stock were ever issued and these were subsequently redeemed.

International Textile, Inc., is the largest manufacturer of Barmen laces in the United States. It also produces at the Bridgeport plant a considerable quantity of English or Nottingham lace. The mill at York, Pa., produces only narrow fabrics and during the war has been engaged solely in the manufacture of braid for military uniforms.

PLANTS.

Bridgeport Plant—This property and principal office are situated at 1,000 Connecticut avenue, about a mile from the center of Bridgeport in a section that has developed rapidly as a manufacturing centre within the past few years.

The total area of land owned by the company, exclusive of the tenement land, is about 250,000 square feet. Of this, approximately 72,000 square feet is now occupied for manufacturing purposes, thus permitting considerable expansion. The area of land occupied by tenements is roughly 100,000 square feet.

The plant comprises six manufacturing buildings, a garage and a boiler house. In connection with the manufacturing plant the company owns a number of model tenement houses for the use of the employes.

A spur track to the plant furnishes direct shipments by rail. Pier facilities, one mile distant from the plant, permit water shipments to New York for transfer to all points.

The original business started in 1909, was devoted to the manufacture of Barmen lace, followed by the establishing of a Narrow Fabric Department in 1914, a Levers Lace Department in 1915. The machinery in the Barmen Lace Department is practically all of German manufacture; the Narrow Fabric Department machinery of American manufacture and the Levers Lace Department machinery of English manufacture.

The manufacturing equipment consists of circular lace machines, looms, winding and carding machines, bleaching apparatus, motors, etc. About 30 per cent. of the machinery is only one or two years old, the balance being not over seven or eight years old. The machinery is in excellent condition and very little of an obsolete type.

The company purchases electric power from the Bridgeport Electric Light company. The boiler plant is utilized for heating and for generating live steam for use in the bleaching process. Water, purchased from the city, is used in the bleaching process after being filtered. No expense has been spared in making the whole plant attractive from every viewpoint, with paved driveways, lawns, trees and shrubbery.

York Plant—This plant is located at 159 E. Elm street on the outskirts of York, Pa. The building is of brick, slow burning mill construction, one story high, approximately 227 feet long and is owned by the Independent Lamp and Wire Co., 1,737 Broadway, New York City. The International Textile, Inc., leases approximately 9,600 square feet in this building, the balance being occupied by a wagon works. A copy of this lease is on file at the office of the Director of Sales, 110 West 42nd street, New York.

The plant equipment consists of ribbon or tape rooms, warp and quill winders, electric motors, etc. Electric current is provided for light and power by the lessor.

Fifty per cent. of the equipment is about two years old, the balance being of doubtful age. The looms were purchased second hand in 1917, at which time they had been operation for about 15 years. They were remodeled by the company and converted into ribbon and tape weaving looms. The old frames were retained and the necessary new parts added. These looms are inferior to the more modern types, both in construction and capacity.

The plant is in good working order, and can be effectively operated in its present condition, but without the economies and efficiency of a modern plant.

Basle, Wednesday, March 26—The new Hungarian government consists of 24 Jews and six Christians, the Reichspost of Vienna says. The paper expresses belief that the Magyars will not submit to such a government.

WHAT MR. LASHAR BOUGHT.

International Textile Inc., is purchased by Walter B. Lashar, who outcids son of Thomas Fortune Ryan and other noted interests.

Pays $1,518,000.

Obtains 2,298 shares and complete control of physical property with 1918 value of $4,303,494.

Purchase includes several patents, applications for patents and trade mark.

Sales in fiscal year 1918, were $1,269,027, gross profits $489,561, and net income $262,829.

Taxes reserved for government, 1918, income and excess profits, $270,000.

Taxes reserved for realty, $9,109.08.

CONSPIRACY IS BARBER'S CLAIM

Says McGauley Transferred Property to James to Avoid Settlement.

Conspiracy to transfer property so it could not be attached is alleged against William H. McCauley and William James of this city who have been sued for $5,000 damages by Orris L. Barber of this city. In papers filed today in the Superior court the plaintiff asks the court to declare the title to the property vested in McCauley, to whom it belonged until last October.

On the day before the property transfer McCauley's motor truck collided with a motorcycle ridden by Orris M. Osborn, son of the plaintiff. It is claimed McCauley then conveyed his property, without consideration, to James. The land is situated on Cowles street.

Young Barber claims to have been badly hurt in the collision. He says his jaw was fractured and the bones in one leg broken. As a result of the latter injury he will be permanently lame, he says. Damages of $5,000 are asked for these injuries in addition to the amount claimed in the action for alleged conspiracy.

TAFT DREW TEXT OF AMENDMENT

Dealt With Monroe Doctrine and Was Considered Yesterday.

Washington, March 27—The text of the proposed amendment to the League of Nations covenant, suggested by former President Taft, which was considered by President Wilson and the Allied premiers in Paris yesterday, was sent from the White House less than a week ago, after Mr. Taft had been assured by Secretary Tumulty that any suggestion from him would be welcomed by the President. This became known today at the White House.

Several suggestions were made by Mr. Taft, the principal one dealing with the Monroe Doctrine. This was stated officially, but White House officials declined to give out the text of the communication.

The former President talked over the telephone with Mr. Tumulty last week and made known his desire to make some suggestions if they would be welcome in Paris. When Mr. Tumulty told him President Wilson would be glad to receive them, the proposals were forwarded to the White House.

Several days ago a message was received at the White House extending the President's thanks to Mr. Taft.

ENROLLMENTS AT CITY HALL TODAY

Sodiers and sailors recently discharged from the service who registered with the Welcome Home committee in the Common Council chambers at City Hall today were:

William Boer, 60 Madison avenue, private, 15th Aero Squadron service, Nancy, Toule, Amiens, service in France and Italy; Charles E. Brewer, No. 139 Wood avenue, private, Battery D, 13th Field Artillery, Tismes, St. Michiel, Argonne; John P. Quinlan, No. 224 Olive street, seaman second class, U. S. R. F. Naval Training camp, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; Santo Caraccio, No. 798 Pembroke street, private, Camp Devens; George W. MacAdams, No. 1331 Fairfield avenue, Camp Devens, Mass.; John E. Hussey, corporal, 106 Alford street, General hospital, Dansville, N. Y.; Edward R. Cuddihy, No. 695 Wood avenue, seaman, U.S.N.R.; Carmelo Garafalo, No. 58 Green street, Camp Dix, N. J.

BERTHA FRIEDMAN SUING FOR THE RENT

To recover for money alleged to be due for rent, Bertha Friedman of this city has started suit against Cornelius and May Clements of Norwalk for $400. Papers were filed in the common pleas court today and are returnable to the April term. It is claimed that the defendants failed to keep the premises in proper condition.

DASH HUN HOPES OF RECONQUERING AMERICAN FIELD

No Importation of Dyes, Chemicals, Fertilizers or Products of Hun Science.

DECISION BY ALIEN CUSTODIAN

Importations Would Be Infringement of Licensed Patents by U. S. Firms.

Washington, March 27—German hopes of reconquering American markets received another blow today. Users of dyes, chemicals, fertilizers and other products originated by German science were notified by the alien property custodian that importations from Germany hereafter would be subject to prosecution as infringement of patents licensed under the trading with the enemy act for use by American manufacturers.

Possibility of a dumping of great surplus stock which Germany was reported to have accumulated with the intention of underselling and perhaps stifling the infant American industries in the same lines thus has been blocked effectually before shipments could begin. Government officials regarded the decision as of far-reaching importance to business in this country.

The decision was announced in a letter from Alien Property Custodian Garvan to Burwell S. Cutler, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which said:

"All of the German dye and chemical patents (and in this classification there are included allied subjects, such as metallurgy, fertilizers, fixation of nitrogen, hydrogenation of oils, etc.), have been seized by the alien property custodian and sold to the chemical foundation. The chemical foundation will use the patents to prevent interference with the American industries to which they relate by Germans after the war, by issuing non-exclusive licenses to American manufacturers and will also institute suits for infringements based upon the importation of goods of German manufacture.

"It seems to me that it would be desirable to advise the trade in the United States that importation of German chemical products may result in infringement of patents owned by the chemical foundation and thereby lay the importer open to prosecution."

The chemical foundation mentioned by Mr. Garvan is an association of manufacturers, incorporated in Delaware with a capacity stock of $500,000, the voting stock being held by a voting trust composed of the members of the advisory sales committee of the alien property custodian's office. Several hundred patents registered in this country by Germans, the most important covering the manufacture of drugs and dyes, for which this country has been virtually dependent on Germany, have been licensed for use by Americans and new names substituted for the foreign designations, to make the industries more thoroughly American. The law provides a fixed compensation to the originator of the patent.

While the alien property custodian's opinion did not touch on copyrights, which also come under his jurisdiction, it was said informally, that the same principle would apply. Several German-owned operas and various scientific works have been licensed for production and publication in the United States.

1,913 TROOPS REACH HOME

New York, March 27—Fifty-nine troops, including 24 officers of Base Hospital No. 27, of Western Pennsylvania, arrived here today on the steamship Tivives, from St. Nezaire.

The ship Westboro, from Bordeaux, brought 22 casuals, including one officer and 10 men, comprising a Massachusetts casual company.

Twenty-eight officers and 810 men of the 37th Division arrived from Brest on the cruiser Pueblo which brought altogether 1,791 troops. Ten sections of the army ambulance service returned on the Pueblo, also casual companies for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The steamship Deepwater arrived from St. Nezaire with a casual detachment of two officers and 19 men.

EX-KAISER SEEKS NEW REFUGE IN SWITZERLAND

Geneva, Switzerland, Wednesday, March 26—Former Emperor William of Germany, alarmed by the receipt of threatening letters, intends to leave Holland and seek refuge in Switzerland, according to the newspaper La Swisse. Swiss newspapers are printing many advertisements inserted by members of the German and Austrian nobility who are seeking houses in this country at moderate prices.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN PRESSBURG.

London, Wednesday, March 26—Italian troops have occupied the town of Pressburg, 35 miles southeast of Vienna, on the Hungarian side of the border, according to a despatch from Budapest, forwarded by the Central News correspondent at Berlin.

Still Contains Twenty Six Articles; No Provision For Japan's Wants

No Doubt But Covenant Will Be Mentioned In Peace Treaty—Must Be Because League of Action on German Colonies.

Paris, March 27—(By the Associated Press)—The League of Nations commission of the Peace Conference, with President Wilson in the chair, met for three hours last night and completed its consideration of the covenant of the League.

The covenant was referred to a drafting committee, consisting of Colonel E. M. House, representing the United States; Lord Robert Cecil, for Great Britain; Premier Venizelos of Greece and Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty. This committee will go through the document, correct its wording where necessary, and refer it back to the commission as soon as possible, probably within two days, for final consideration by the commission before it is reported to the executive committee of the Peace Conference.

The covenant still contains 26 articles. No amendment has been incorporated which specifically meets the desires of Japan for recognition of national equality.

London, March 27.—Any doubt that the covenant of the League of Nations will be mentioned in the peace treaty was removed by an authoritative statement from a responsible British source today. It was said that some reference to the League must be contained in the treaty, if only because the treaty will require the Germans to cede their colonies to the League's mandatories, says a Reuters despatch from Paris.

Paris, March 27—A proposal which seeks to settle the conditions required for admission to the League of Nations has been presented to the Peace Conference. It says that countries which wish to become members of the League must prove that they "ensure to all citizens, as well as all foreigners resident in their territories, full religious freedom, protection to person and property, liberty of the press and the free exercise of such rights of suffrage as may be guaranteed by their constitutions, customs or legislative enactments."

The proposal would apply not only to enemy countries but to nations like Russia, Mexico and Costa Rica, the last two of which were not invited to participate in the meeting of neutrals with representatives of the belligerent nations to discuss the League of Nations.

President Wilson's study was again the center of intense interest yesterday as he, with the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy, resumed the efforts to settle the questions standing in the way of peace.

The meetings, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning, were virtually continuous throughout the day, the League of Nations commission cancelling its afternoon meeting so as to permit President Wilson to give his undivided attention to the conference with the premiers. The question of indemnity was again the main stumbling block. Premier Clemenceau had not brought all his figures with him yesterday and wanted more time. Today he was fully equipped. Premier Lloyd George had called Edwin Samuel Montagu, secretary for India and former financial secretary of the treasury, to Paris from London, and Premier Clemenceau had consulted Louis Loucheur, the French minister of reconstruction, in addition to the regular experts.

All these financial chiefs agreed in the main with the views formulated by the American delegates concerning Germany's resources and ability to pay, but it still remained for the premiers to take a final decision on the total indemnities. President Wilson, incidentally, expressed himself as much gratified at the showing made by the American financial experts along side the leading financial authorities of France and England.

The Adriatic issue is the most stubborn question remaining, and with no indication of a compromise upon it. The Italian reports of disorder at Spalato are not confirmed by American reports direct from that place. These latter reports show the Serbs working effectively and peacefully, while the Italian admiral is reported to be arresting a large number of Jugo-Slavs. When the Americans intervened the Italian reply, the reports state, was that the United States was not a party to the secret treaty of London and therefore had no status in the controversy. Such conditions as these, it is pointed out, are seriously hampering the solution of the Adriatic question.

BUSSES PARADE FOR DANCE

The parade of jitney busses last night was not a demonstration in protest of the pending legislation governing traffic regulations, but simply an advertisement of the Jitneymen's association dance, to be held at Colonial hall, tonight.

The jitney drivers are anxious to see the new piece of legislation enacted wherein the police of the city will have the power to regulate the traffic and which provides that each jitney operator be bonded in the amount of $5,000. The local jitney bus drivers, through their association, have gone so far as to employ a lawyer to appear at Hartford and encourage the passage of the bill.

DORSEN TELL OF $30,000 PROMISE

President of Former Local Concern on Stand at Hearing

Before Bankruptcy Referee John W. Banks, today, Abraham Dorsen resumed his testimony, at the hearing on the objections of creditors of the Dorsen Dry Goods company to the acts of the receivers of the company.

Under direct examination by Henry Wolf, of New York, representing the objecting creditors, he told of the contract made March 19, 1918 between the Dorson Dry Goods Co. and the Royal Adjustment company in which it was agreed that $30,000 was to be furnished the Dorsen Company to tide over its financial difficulties.

He said that by the original agreement the Adjustment company was to take preferred stock in the Dorsen Dry Goods company for the money advanced, but that when Mr. Willets of the Adjustment company with his attorney, Mr. Rosenthal, appeared in Bridgeport to close the deal, they had with them a contract that stated, that in consideration of the services to be performed by the Royal Adjustment in making suggestions which would modernize the Dorsen Dry Goods company and increase the efficiency of its force, the Adjustment company was to be paid $20,000.

That after the money was advanced the Adjustment company did nothing but insist that it be repaid the money called for in the contract.

Rosenthal told him, Dorsen said, that the law would not allow them to state in the contract that was a bonus, but that no objection could be made if the payment was stated to be for services.

The Adjustment company were to receive nine payments of $5,555.55 each month, beginning May 1, 1918. That on May 1, Mr. Berwin, who had been placed in the store by the Adjustment company, took two checks, one for $2,222.22 for the bonus, and the other for $3,333.33 on the loan that Berwin said he would hold the checks until some creditors were paid, but did not keep his word and cashed checks.

On June 1 Dorsen testified that he refused to sign checks until Willetts and Rosenthal again came to Bridgeport and insisted on getting the checks, stating that they would furnish more money if it was needed to satisfy creditors.

Rosenthal said it was no use to pay the creditors in full as they "would not appreciate it. Pay them 10 per cent. and get rid of them," he said.

I said, "That is not the idea. Let us liquidate. We can pay the creditors in full and there will be something left for the stockholders."

Rosenthal said, "Not a chance. They would give you no credit for it," and said that we should go into bankruptcy.

SENATE NAMES JUDGE WILDER

No Opposition to Reappointment of City Court Jurist Heard

Hartford, March 27—Deputy Judge Frank L. Wilder of the Bridgeport City court was re-elected by the Senate in concurrence today. At one time there was talk of considerable opposition to Judge Wilder's reappointment but the expected strength of this movement did not materialize.

The education committee reported against the bill to require that every male persons between 16 and 40 years who does not speak English shall go to evening school for not less than 120 hours in a year.

"BOB" JONES IS BACK ON JOB

Assistant City Clerk Robert M. Jones was back at his desk in City Hall today after an absence of almost three weeks due to a serious attack of influenza. While still weak, "Bob" said he was feeling pretty good, but wanted no more battles with Mr. Influenza. "Once is enough," said Alex Robinson's chief aide.

Port Of Bridgeport Bill Will Have Full Referendum

Committee Agrees to Report a Bill For a Port of Bridgeport Providing New Draft Meets Its Ideas.

Hartford, March 27—The committee on Cities and Boroughs has agreed to report a bill for a Port of Bridgeport, provided a new draft is prepared that satisfactorily meets the ideas of the committee.

The first condition of the new bill is that it must have the full referendum, and unqualified submission, at the general election in 1919, to the people of Stratford and Bridgeport. To prevail the measure must receive the support of both communities.

The new draft must provide for an equal division of the personnel of the commission between Stratford and Bridgeport.

It must provide publicity for the proceedings and records of the commission. It is said that the new bill will be drafted by former Governor Simeon E. Baldwin.

Lavery Will Retire Coughlin May Succeed

Some Talk of Making Town Chairmanship Permanent Appointment on Salary Basis—Lavery Held Office For Long Term.

Democratic Town Chairman Hugh J. Lavery, will presently retire from the position of town chairman, which he has held to the pleasure of his party for several years. It is thought that his successor will be George M. Coughlin, though he has not yet consented to take the position.

Mr. Lavery is a lawyer, he is United States commissioner, and an exceedingly busy man. The time he has devoted to the management of Democratic affairs has been taken from his own affairs, and was time he could ill spare.

Mr. Coughlin has been twice candidate for city clerk upon the municipal ticket. He has always been interested in politics, and for years has taken a prominent part in party councils, especially in the Ninth district.

He served as a member of Draft Board 4, throughout the war, and did very useful and efficient service, which was somewhat irksome to him, because it was his desire to enter the engineering branch of the army, with the idea of getting road building duty in France. Mr. Coughlin is an expert road builder.

The executive committee will meet soon to accept Mr. Lavery's resignation, and to appoint his successor. Mr. Coughlin and Mr. Lavery have been warm friends for years, have been closely associated in party politics and Mr. Lavery is urging Mr. Coughlin to accept the task of town chairman.

There is some talk among members of the executive committee of making the town chairmanship a permanent appointment, on a salary basis, so that the details of party management may be kept in order the year round.