

For Wants, To-Rent, For Sale, Etc., See the "WANTS" AND "NOTICES" DEPARTMENTS IN THE "FARMER."

Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday.

GOV. LILLEY DROPPED FROM CONGRESS ROLL BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

Judiciary Committee Decides He Ceased to be a Representative From Connecticut January 6.

REPORTS RESOLUTION DECLARING HIS SEAT WAS VACATED THAT DATE

House of Representatives Without Dissenting Voice Adopts the Resolution—Clerk Directed to Remove His Name from Roll of Members of Congress—Committee Censures Lilley's Action in Its Report—Can't Be Governor and Congressman at the Same Time.

(Special from United Press.)

Washington, Jan. 20.—A man cannot be Governor and a Congressman at the same time. This was the unanimous decision of the House Judiciary Committee in the case of George L. Lilley, (Republican, Connecticut), now Governor of that state who sought to hold down both jobs.

The Judiciary Committee, to which Lilley's status was referred in a resolution introduced last week by Representative Gaines, (Democrat, Tennessee), reported that in its opinion Lilley's seat in the House was vacated at the time he became Governor.

The resolution submitted by the committee was as follows: "Resolved, That the seat in this House of George L. Lilley as a Representative from the State of Connecticut, was vacated on January 6, that the clerk be directed to remove his name from the roll of membership."

Chairman Jones who made the report to the House explained that the committee had communicated with Mr. Lilley and had received from him a letter dated Hartford, January 18, in which he informed the committee that on December 11, in his opinion Lilley's resignation to Congress by his predecessor, Governor Woodruff.

"The matter," the letter continues, "was referred by Governor Woodruff to the attorney general, whose opinion

was that the statute was mandatory and if the resignation was accepted a special election to fill the vacancy should be held. It seemed to the Governor and the attorney general that the big expense entailed was a conclusive reason why his resignation should not be accepted.

The committee's report on the subject took a shot at Mr. Lilley for the mix-up he has occasioned. "The House," it says, "ought not to be placed in an uncertain condition leaving it to the person to say whether or not, according to his interests, he shall play fast or loose. If the House needs his presence to help make a quorum and he does not want to attend he can plead that he is not a member. If he wants anything as a member of Congress but that he is a member."

In conclusion the report says: "The committee is of the opinion that if the statute stands as it is, a dissenting vote on the fifth day of January, 1909, by entering upon the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Connecticut, he ceases to be a member of the House of Representatives of the United States on January 6."

After the resolution recommended by the committee had been passed, Representative Higgins, (Republican, Connecticut), tried to have inserted in the record, a letter from Governor Lilley to himself but this was refused.

HEALTH OF CITY DURING PAST YEAR

Statistics Gathered by Health Officer E. A. McLellan.

Says Bridgeport's System Of Garbage Collection is Best in State—Mortality Among Children Was Great—Falling Off in Deaths From Tuberculosis.

(By Health Officer E. A. McLellan.)

"At this, the outset of the new year, a brief analysis of the statistics and some prominent features of the work of the department may be given. The total number of deaths from all causes for the year 1908 was 1,396, and the total number of births 2,597, leaving a natural increase in the population of 1,201.

In 1907 the population of the city was believed to be about 100,000. In the latter part of the year, owing to industrial conditions, many left the city. Of this number a large proportion were probably single men and women who had saved enough of their earnings to enable them to return to their earlier homes in this or other countries. This view finds support in the statistics from the report of the superintendent of schools. Children attending the public schools in the last quarter of the year of 1907 are given as follows: In Oct., 12,223; Nov., 12,223; Dec., 12,116. For the same months of 1908, in Oct., 12,576; Nov., 12,805; Dec., 12,778. While there has been no decrease in the number of schools, children, but instead a slight increase, yet the population of the city has probably not increased in the past year.

"If we accept the estimate of 100,000 population as that of the city at the present time, the death rate for 1908 would be less than 14 per thousand, from tuberculosis, all forms of the disease, 162 deaths; for the previous year, 175. The deaths of children under five years of age numbered 449, and for the previous year 529. In regard to causes of the decreased mortality in tuberculosis, it may be said that the diffusion of knowledge of the nature of the disease, its causes and methods for its prevention and cure, which has been brought before the public in the past year or two, have doubtless worked to this end.

"In the matter of prevention of disease, the work of the Building Commissioners is most important. The construction of dwellings and places of business, so that each room shall receive sufficient air and light and that the plumbing shall conform to the latest requirements of modern sanitary science, is now insisted upon. Old buildings that are out of date in these respects are gradually being eliminated.

"The newspapers have done good service in keeping the question of the milk supply before the public. Not only the users of this food supply, but especially the producer and men who handle the milk have used a care that was formerly lacking. The work of the Health department in this direction has borne fruit and will go on we hope until Bridgeport has a supply of clean milk. For the welfare of the babies there are two things most necessary: First, that milk given them shall be clean; and second, that it shall not be stale. The bacteria in it set up

BRANDEGEE SAYS ALL WISE MEASURES RECEIVED HIS VOTE

General Assembly Formally Ratifies His Re-election As U. S. Senator.

Manufacturers Need Have No Fear—Says There Can Not be One Tariff for Connecticut and One for Other States.

(Special from United Press.)

Hartford, Jan. 20.—The joint convention of the two branches of the state legislature met at noon to-day and formally elected Frank B. Brandegee to the United States Senate for the term of six years from March 4 next. The joint assembly was called to order by Clerk Spafford of the Senate. Speaker Banks of the House was elected President. The clerk of the Senate announced the vote in that body 31 to 2. The clerk of the House announced the vote in that body as 178 for Brandegee, 40 for Robertson, (Dem.) and 14 for Higgins, (Rep.).

A resolution appointing Senator Brandegee was offered by Senator Seales and passed by the joint assembly. The following committee was appointed by Brandegee to wait on Senator Robertson and announce to him his election: Senator Seales, Representative Cronin, New London; Representative Higgins, Windham. This committee escorted Senator Brandegee to the chamber where he spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: Your committee has notified me of my election and I accept the office of United States Senator at your hands. In doing so I desire to say to you that I am extremely grateful to you one and all for the signal mark of respect and confidence you have shown me.

"We Republicans have just emerged from a somewhat spirited contest and as usual have assumed our difficulties and all abide by the result. I am deeply appreciative of the duties and obligations of this high office. This state stands in front of the nation and the states and that imposes burdens from which we would not shrink if we could. Great things have come to pass in the Nation's affairs since I was first elected to Congress. Many wise measures have been passed and I am pleased to say I have voted in favor of every one, can only assure you that I shall bring to the consideration of each of the great problems which will arise in future all the ability I possess. I shall try to preserve a level head and I shall always carry with me an honest heart."

"I shall try to do justice alike to labor and capital, the farmer and manufacturer, the producer and the consumer. I take this occasion to say to those business men and manufacturers who as I have viewed it, have been unreasonably afraid of the wheel in any manufacturing concern that shall cease to turn by reason of the action you have taken today. The tariff under which it is produced and this is of great interest to Connecticut but let every man in the State whose business depends on protection remember that it is not possible to make one duty to protect Connecticut goods and another for those of another State.

"Every Connecticut interest will always find me diligent and earnest in its care and I shall always be your friend. I don't desire to make any lengthy address to you. I have hurried from Washington to express in person to the depth of my gratitude and kindly feelings I possess for each and all of you, and my wish is that the honor and credit which shall be bestowed upon you by the grand old State we love so well."

MORAN PLEADED SELF DEFENSE

Charged With Cutting George Gill With a Butcher Knife, His Case Was Nolleed by Judge Pullman.

The case against Lawrence Moran, charged with stabbing George Gill at a house on Caroline street Saturday night, was nolleed in full City court this morning by Judge Pullman. The evidence indicated clearly that Moran acted in self defense and the testimony of the victim himself bore out that contention. The two men were members of a party of four who were out for a lark. They stopped at the house of a friend on Caroline street and agreed to pass the night there. Moran, who was a stranger, was introduced to the party by the host. Moran was seen to be drinking and was in a state of intoxication. He was seen to be cutting Gill with a butcher knife which his hand came in contact and used it with effect upon Gill who is a much larger man than Moran and able to handle him with ease. Gill did not seem to bear any malice toward Moran and practically acknowledged the truth of his statement.

LABOR MEN FAVOR TUBERCULOSIS HOMES

(Special from United Press.)

Hartford, Jan. 20.—At to-day's session of the House of Representatives a labor resolution was introduced favoring county homes for the treating of tuberculosis patients. It is strongly worded. The matter was handed to the committee on resolutions. The American Tobacco Company, the so-called trust, was sharply criticized to-day in the report of Delegate Ell Brunel of the Hartford Cigar Makers. He excoriated the big corporation for its establishment of stores to compete with independent dealers.

Prof. Lowell Elected Harvard President

(Special from United Press.)

Boston, Jan. 20.—Harvard overrode to-day confirmed the corporation's selection of Professor Abbott Lawrence Lowell to succeed President Eliot. He will take office May 15. John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, presided at the session which was unanimous for Professor Lowell.

CAUGHT UNDER THE WATER OF LAKE MICHIGAN

Fire in Temporary Crib in Lake Endangers Lives of Many Workmen.

BUFFETED BY ROUGH SEAS MANY DROWN

Others in Tunnel Under Lake Have No Means of Escape and in Danger from Dynamite Explosion Which Will Let in the Water—Forty-seven Have Been Rescued.

(Special from United Press.)

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Between twenty and thirty men lost their lives to-day as a result of a fire which destroyed a temporary crib three miles out in Lake Michigan. About one-third of these were drowned in Lake Michigan. An unknown number, estimated at 19, are supposed to have been caught in a tunnel running under the lake from the crib to the shore. Their fate is not yet known.

Ordinarily between 65 and 80 men were employed daily on the crib and in the tunnel. John Connors, assistant superintendent of the crib and John McDonald, time-keeper, who had the payroll are known to have perished.

Forty-five men were badly burned by the fire or severely frozen. Several of them may die.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Between sixty and seventy-five men were taken into the water by Lake Michigan early today when a temporary crib, three miles from shore, where they were employed, was destroyed by fire. A number of the men were killed by the rough sea, were drowned.

Survivors declare that fifteen men gave up the fight and sank after holding on to the crib for an hour. It is feared that a number variously estimated up to 25 were caught in a tunnel under the lake.

At 9:30 this morning forty-seven had been taken from the water about the crib by tugs. Several of the men were badly burned and feared several may die. The crib was an empty one, constructed as a workshop for the use of the laborers during the construction of the crib. The crib was situated on a point about five miles out into the lake. The tunnel was being built by the George W. Jackson company for the purpose of carrying the crib to a point about five miles out into the lake. The tunnel was being built by the George W. Jackson company for the purpose of carrying the crib to a point about five miles out into the lake.

FIRE STARTED IN CELLAR BIN?

Supposition Arrived at After Investigation Yesterday into Meade Fatalities.

Just How it Originated There, if it Actually Did, no One Appears to Know—Origin and Cause May Never be Known.

The first examination of the house at 830 Colorado avenue, after the fire on Monday night which resulted in the death of Cyrus L. Meade and his daughter Sarah, resulted in a verdict that the fire caught from the hot air pipes leading from the furnace to the upper floors. This verdict did not satisfy the owner Charles L. Gaylord who asked for an official investigation. Accordingly yesterday afternoon Chief Mooney of the fire department took Capt. Arnold and Building Inspector Rowland to the scene and all of the parties made a thorough examination. E. B. Knowles, who lives in the next house stated that he saw the fire burning among the waste papers in a coal bin and thought it could be extinguished at that time by a few pails of water. While engaged in rousing the inmates the fire got between the partitions, soon after it was extinguished. All four of the men visited Coroner Deten at his office and gave him the benefit of their investigation. The coroner, as well as the others arrived at the conclusion that the fire probably originated in the coal bin among the papers mentioned and spread from there to the other portions of the house. Coroner Deten arrived at this conclusion from the evidence furnished him and made no personal investigation of the surrounding area. The coal bin, which was seen while ablaze by Mr. Knowles, was one of four which were divided for the use of the tenants of the house. They were accessible from both parts of the cellar which was not completely divided. Miss Geraldine Mayer, daughter of E. L. Mayer who occupied the upper floor, was with the others at the time of the fire to discover the fire. She gave the alarm. She has no knowledge of where the fire was located. She discovered the smoke from the cellar and gave the alarm. The cause of the fire will probably remain a mystery and the opinions reached are largely through conjecture. The owner of the house, Charles L. Gaylord, said yesterday that he had no suspicion that the fire was incendiary origin. He asked for the investigation to be established authority to satisfy himself and people generally. He has no opinion to offer concerning the origin of the fire which resulted so fatally. He is greatly grieved over the loss of his friend Mr. Meade. He said: "If it was a matter of money it would not matter much for we can get more of that if we have our health but we can never bring back the brave and good man who died in the attempt to save his daughter."

TWO NEW BISHOPS FOR UNITED STATES

(Special from United Press.)

Washington, Jan. 20.—Official notice from Rome has been received by Mr. Falconi, apostolic delegate to the United States, announcing the appointment of Monsignor J. B. Pitaval as Archbishop of Santa Fe, and Monsignor J. Grimes as Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese, New York.

ADVERSE ACTION AGAINST JAPANESE MAY BE ABANDONED

President's Representations to California May Bear Fruit.

Pleased With the Reception of His Letter to Governor Gillette—Thinks Sentiment of The State Is With Him.

(Special from United Press.)

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Roosevelt was highly gratified to-day over reports from the Pacific coast that put a check to the anti-Japanese movement following the publication of his letter to Governor Gillette. He will, however, keep in constant touch with the situation in order that he may assist in all the moral support of the Federal government the efforts being made by the governor to prevent the passage of objectionable bills now pending in the California legislature. He is confident that the sentiment throughout the state is with him and feels that the proper discussion of the matter cannot but strengthen the position of the authorities in keeping down agitation which really has threatened international peace.

Nowhere in the conferences which the President has had with members of the California congressional delegation or in the discussions which he has had with other official men, is there admitted to have been any suggestion of a compromise with Japan if California should go on record with adverse legislation against the subjects of the Mikado, but it is known that the phase of the situation has been considered by the President and the state department.

It was pointed out to-day by a high official authority that the present position of the Federal government is much different than when the outbreak occurred two years ago. It can no longer be claimed, as was done formerly, that the action of California is a violation of the independent action of a state of the union and that any official legislation or official utterance it might make would not be taken as in any way reflecting the sentiment of the National government. It is argued that if a state has the right to embarrass the National government, California abandoned this prerogative when she officially acquiesced in the adjustment of two years ago.

Although the statement has met with official denial it is known here that Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, as represented in these reports yesterday courteously called on the secretary of the state department to the threatened hostile action in California and suggested that such action could not but be construed by his government as a repudiation of the terms of the agreement made officially in the adjustment of two years ago.

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NO MORE CALL FIREMEN WILL BE EMPLOYED

New Rule in Effect in Two Large Local Factories.

Means That The Day Of The Call Man in the Local Fire Department is Nearing an End.

(Special from United Press.)

The fire commission has been informed by the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and the Singer Mfg. Co. that they will not hire any more members of the call force of the fire department. Men who are at present in their employ and members of the fire department will be allowed to remain in the dual capacity. These two factories are the only two large concerns in the city which have hired call firemen for a number of years and their declaration shows that the passing of the callman is near at hand. Two years ago the fire department was increased to 26 companies or more than two full fire companies who worked in the plant of the Singer Company and who left their benches in response to an alarm of fire.

Objections have been raised to the callmen in all of the factories except the two above named for various reasons. The location of the plant of the callmen caused too much excitement, the absence of a fireman employ when he was needed to complete a piece of work, and giving permission to callmen to work in the same factory as the callmen was denied to other employees are among the reasons manufacturers have given against the hiring of members of the fire department. The action of the two big concerns will probably have as much influence upon the winding up of the call service of the department as similar action by the fire commissioners themselves.

CHARTER CHANGES ASKED FOR BY HEALTH BOARD

Conference With the Mayor To-day on the Subject—Board Expects to Get Larger Appropriation This Year—No Increase Since 1895.

Bernard Setzer, as a sub-committee of the board of Apportionment met with President George E. Ober of the Health board yesterday afternoon and went over the requisition of the latter board. President Ober explained the workings of the Health Board. One of these was the fact that the appropriation of the board of Health has not been increased since 1895 and that during that time the city has heavily increased in population. Mr. Setzer assured Dr. Ober that the board would do everything in its power to get a liberal appropriation for the board this year. It would have been a good thing if every year the board of Apportionment could have listened to the explanations of President Ober. Dr. Ober is much in earnest in his desire for better food and milk inspection. He has already used over \$100,000 in private funds for the benefit of the board. He desires a bacteriologist whose tests will be accepted as indisputable evidence in court. The board is unable to supplement the tests made in the laboratory of the board by those made at the Agricultural experiment station before the use of such as evidence. On every occasion when such tests have been made the agricultural experiment station has established the accuracy of those made by the board. The bacteriologist will be able to destroy the germs, also coagulates certain of the albuminoids and makes the milk unfit for the food of infants. The efforts of the board will be exerted in the line of producing milk under sanitary conditions. This is half the battle for pure milk. The board is unable to cope with them on account of lack of authority. In some cases where the common council has the required authority it cannot be exercised. The board is unable to do without the risk of running up against law suits. The employment of a regular bacteriologist by the board of health will do away with the necessity of the use of a bacteriologist in the employing such a specialist. The society hopes to be able to make use of the specialist employed by the Health board for the control of abuses. Many health officers are dependent upon local conditions and will not apply in other cities. Conditions are continually arising which call for remedy and the board finds itself unable to cope with them on account of lack of authority. In some cases where the common council has the required authority it cannot be exercised. The board is unable to do without the risk of running up against law suits. The employment of a regular bacteriologist by the board of health will do away with the necessity of the use of a bacteriologist in the employing such a specialist. The society hopes to be able to make use of the specialist employed by the Health board for the control of abuses. Many health officers are dependent upon local conditions and will not apply in other cities. 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